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Canada. Secretary of State, Dept. of the

X FOURTH SUPPLEMENT. X

[COPIES OF]

PROCLAMATIONS,
ORDERS IN COUNCIL
AND
DOCUMENTS
RELATING TO THE EUROPEAN WAR.

Supplement 4

COMPILED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF
THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA

145506

1913/18

OTTAWA
PRINTED BY J. DE L. TACHÉ,
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1917

15950—A

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council,
approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the
14th November, 1914.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report from the Secretary of State, dated 12th November, 1914, representing that since the outbreak of the European War a large number of Proclamations, Orders in Council and Despatches has been published in the *Canada Gazette*, many of which have the force of Statutes and are required to be referred to constantly by those interested in dealing with such subjects as contraband, trading with the enemy, and allied subjects, and that many applications have been made to the Department of the Secretary of State for copies of all these documents.

The Minister submits that it is advisable that a compilation, to date, should be prepared and published of all Proclamations, Orders in Council and Despatches published in the *Canada Gazette* and such documents as appear in the *London Gazette* as may be of interest to Canadians, together with other public documents referred to in the *Gazettes* aforesaid and that extra copies of all such documents as may be hereafter published in the *Gazette* be printed separately and issued concurrently with the issue of the *Gazettes* in which they may appear.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that he be authorized to undertake the said compilation and to publish the same and that the cost thereof be paid by the Department of the Secretary of State out of a credit from the War Appropriation, as may subsequently be found to be necessary.

The Committee concur in the foregoing and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

The Honourable
The Secretary of State.

The Order in Council authorizing the publication of this compilation referred only to such documents as appeared in the *Gazettes*. At the request of several Departments of the Government interested therein, unpublished Orders in Council and other documents were included in the First Supplement.

The Second Supplement contained all Orders in Council relating to the War, published or unpublished, which had general application, to the 1st of January, 1916.

This Supplement contains published and unpublished Orders in Council and proclamations to the 1st of October, 1916.

A separate index under the heading "War-Time Honours" shows an alphabetical list of all honours conferred during the war, and the names of those mentioned in despatches down to the 1st of October, 1916.

A fifth Supplement, containing documents down to the 1st of January, 1917, is now in the printer's hands. Further Supplements covering periods of three months each will be issued as early as possible.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA,
1st December, 1917.

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No. 884.

The London Gazette, 7th July, 1916.

[29656]

Notice under the Munitions of War Act.

WHEREAS, the Minister of Munitions has made arrangements under Section 20 of the Munitions of War (Amendment) Act, 1916,¹ with the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom whereby the said Lords Commissioners exercise the power of the said Minister under Section 7 of the Munitions of War Act, 1915,² of applying the provisions of that Section, as amended by Section 5 of the Munitions of War (Amendment) Act, 1916, to any establishment engaged in the classes of work enumerated in paragraph (c) of sub-section I of Section 9 of the Munitions of War (Amendment) Act, 1916.

Now, Their Lordships hereby make the following order:—

The provisions of Section 7 of the Munitions of War Act, 1915, as amended by Section 5 of the Munitions of War (Amendment) Act, 1916, (which relate to the prohibition of the employment of persons who have left Munitions work) shall apply to any establishment engaged in the construction, alteration, repair or maintenance of docks and harbours and work in estuaries.

By command,

W. GRAHAM GREENE.

1st July, 1916.

¹ App. 655. ² App. 313.

No. 885.

The London Gazette, 4th July, 1916.

[29651]

Notice to Mariners.

No. 703 of the year. 1916.

ENGLAND, SOUTHEAST COAST.

DOVER STRAIT-LIGHT-VESSELS ESTABLISHED; TRAFFIC REGULATIONS.

Former Notices.—Nos. 556* and 583 of 1916; hereby cancelled.

Two Light-Vessels have been moored in the English Channel off Folkestone as follows:—

(1) *Position.*—At a distance of about 2 miles, south-eastward, from Folkestone pier head.

Lat. $51^{\circ} 03' 10''$ N., long. $1^{\circ} 14' 10''$ E.

Characteristics:

(a) Light:

Character.—A flashing green light every thirty seconds.

(b) Fog-signal:

Description.—A siren giving four blasts in quick succession, of two seconds' duration each, every minute.

(c) Vessel:

Description.—Has one mast with two globes as day-mark, hull painted green.

(2) *Position.*—At a distance of about 5 cables, south-eastward, from (1) Lat. $51^{\circ} 02' 40''$ N., long. $1^{\circ} 14' 40''$ E.

Characteristics:

(a) Light:

Character.—A flashing white light every ten seconds.

(b) Fog-signal:

Description.—A horn worked by hand giving two blasts in quick succession every two minutes.

(c) Vessel:

Description.—Has one mast with one globe as day-mark, hull painted red.

Shipping is hereby warned that all traffic in that part of the Straits of Dover which lies between the Varne Shoal and Folkestone must, unless instructions to the contrary are received, pass between the above-mentioned Light-Vessels, and that Article 25 of the Collision Regulations must be complied with, that is to say, Eastbound traffic must keep to the southern side of the passage, and Westbound traffic must keep to the northern side.

Ships disregarding this warning will do so at their own peril.

Caution.

Mariners are warned to exercise great caution when approaching the ship's passage between the Light-Vessels, as the tidal streams may, at times set obliquely across the passage. Both Light-Vessels should be given as wide a berth as the width of the passage and compliance with Article 25 of the Collision Regulations permit.

Variation.—14° W.

Note.—This Notice is a re-publication of Notice No. 583 of 1916, with amendments to the position of the Light-Vessels.

Charts temporarily affected.

No. 1895, Dungeness to the Thames.

No. 1406, Dover and Calais to Orfordness and Scheveningen.

No. 1431, Approaches to Dover strait—Fécamp to North Foreland.

No. 2451, Owers to Dungeness.

No. 26575c, English channel, eastern sheet.

No. 2182a, North sea, southern sheet.

No. 1598, English channel.

Authority.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

By Command of their Lordships.

J. F. PARRY,
Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Department, Admiralty,
London, 1st July, 1916.

No. 886.

The London Gazette, 4th July, 1916.

[29651]

Notice to Mariners.

No. 707 of the year 1916.

ENGLAND, EAST COAST.

RIVER HUMBER APPROACH—PROHIBITED AREA.

Former Notice.—No. 679* of 1916; hereby cancelled.

Mariners are hereby warned that, under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the following Regulation has been made by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty and is now in force:—

The undermentioned area in the northern approach to the River Humber is entirely prohibited to all vessels:

Limits of prohibited area:

(a) *On the South.*—By a line drawn from the south-west extremity of Spurn point to Humber light-vessel.

(b) *On the South-East.*—By a line drawn from Humber light-vessel in a 34° (N. 50° E. Mag.) direction for a distance of 3 miles.

(c) *On the North-East.*—By a line drawn from the north-eastern extremity of limit (b) in a 330° (N. 14° W. Mag.) direction for a distance of 3 miles.

(d) *On the North.*—By a line drawn from the northern extremity of limit (c) in a 262° (N. 82° W. Mag.) direction to Kilnsea beacon.

(e) *On the West.*—By the Yorkshire coast between Kilnsea beacon and the south-west extremity of Spurn point. The extremities of the north-eastern limit of the prohibited area are each marked by a black conical buoy.

Variation.— 16° W.

Charts temporarily affected—

No. 109, Entrance to the River Humber.

No. 1190, Blakeney to Flamborough head.

No. 2182a, The North Sea—southern sheet.

NOTE.—This notice is a re-publication of Notice No. 679 of 1916, with additional information.

* Page 1913.

Caution.

This Admiralty Notice to Mariners is issued under the provisions of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914,* and failure to comply strictly with the directions contained in it will constitute an offence against those Regulations.

Any person found guilty of such an offence is liable to severe penalties both of imprisonment and fine.

Any person aiding or abetting the commission of such an offence is himself guilty of an offence against the Regulations.

Attention is also drawn to the fact that any infringement of the directions contained in this Admiralty Notice to Mariners is liable to result in the detention of the ship or vessel.

Authority.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.
By Command of their Lordships.

J. F. PARRY,
Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Department, Admiralty,
London, 1st July, 1916.

No. 887.

The London Gazette, 4th July, 1916.

[29651]

Order of His Majesty in Council prohibiting the exportation of
certain commodities.

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL, THE 4TH
DAY OF JULY, 1916.

BY THE LORDS OF HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY
COUNCIL.

WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914,† that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital,

* App. 284. † App. 182.

may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

AND WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act,¹ 1914, that any Proclamation made under Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to, whilst a state of war exists, by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

AND WHEREAS by a Proclamation, dated the 10th day of May, 1916,² and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and Section 1 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914,³ the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain articles to certain or all destinations was prohibited:

AND WHEREAS by subsequent Orders of Council the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars:

AND WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect:—

That the Proclamation, dated the 10th day of May, 1916, as amended and added to by subsequent Orders of Council, should be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the Schedule to the same:—

(1) That the following headings should be deleted:—

Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man, the following:—

(C) Meats of all kinds (except poultry and game), not including beef and mutton, fresh or refrigerated;

(C) Resins and resinous substances (except such as contain caoutchouc).

(2) That the following headings should be added:—

(C) Bamboo;

(C) Feathers and down;

(C) Felspar.

Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man, the following:—

(C) Meat of all kinds, not including beef and mutton, fresh or refrigerated;

¹ App. 191. ² Page 1602. ³ App. 182.

- (C) Poultry and game;
- (A) Rennet powder, rennet extract and other preparations of rennet;
- (C) Resins, resinous substances (except such as contain caoutchouc) and articles containing resins and resinous substances;
- (C) Tobacco.

NOW, THEREFORE, their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

WHEREOF the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

No. 888.

The London Gazette, 4th July, 1916.

[29651]

Order of His Majesty in Council restricting the exportation of certain commodities.

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL,
THE 4TH DAY OF JULY, 1916.

BY THE LORDS OF HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY
COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by virtue and in exercise of the powers conferred on Him by section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, as extended by section one of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914,¹ and section one of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1915,² His Majesty was pleased to issue a Proclamation dated the twenty-fifth day of June, nineteen hundred and fifteen,³ declaring that the exportation of the articles mentioned in the second column of the Schedule to that Proclamation is prohibited to the country named in the

¹ App. 191. ² App. 474. ³ Page 479.

first column of the said Schedule unless those articles are consigned to the persons referred to in the third column of the said Schedule:

And whereas by section two of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, any Proclamation made under section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may be varied or added to whilst a state of war exists by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas by two Orders of Council, dated respectively the 7th day of October, 1915,* and the 15th day of November, 1915,† the said Proclamation was varied accordingly:

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect:—

That the Order of Council of the 15th day of November, 1915, whereby Tobacco was added to the List of excepted articles which are not required to be consigned to the authorized persons referred to in the Schedule to the said Proclamation, should be revoked:

Now, therefore, their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

No. 889.

The London Gazette, 4th July, 1916.

[29651]

Notice respecting the exportation of commodities to China and Siam.

FOREIGN OFFICE, July 4, 1916.

The following additions or corrections to the lists published as a supplement to the London Gazette of 16th May, 1916, of persons to whom articles to be exported to China and

* Page 780. † Page 919.

Siam may be consigned, are notified by order of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in accordance with the provisions of the Proclamation relating to the exportation of articles to China and Siam during the present war, issued on the 24th day of September, 1915:—

CHINA.

Foreign Office (Foreign Trade Dept.), 30th June, 1916.

The following names are added to the list of persons and bodies of persons to whom articles to be exported to China may be consigned:—

Glaeser, F. A., Limited (Conrad W. Schmidt), Shanghai.

Green, S., Shanghai.

Grilk, G. J., Shanghai.

Honigsberg, H. S., & Co., Shanghai.

L'Imprimerie de Tou Se Wei, Shanghai.

National Mercantile Corporation, Shanghai.

Norwegian Lloyd Insurance Co., Shanghai.

Pfister, R. & Co., Shanghai.

Quan Yuen & Co., Shanghai.

Sanitas Packing Co., Shanghai.

Schmidt, Conrad Wm. (F. A. Glaeser, Ltd.), Shanghai.

Serebriannikoff, S. A., Shanghai.

Shanghai Life Insurance Co., Shanghai.

Volkart, Adolf, Shanghai.

The following corrections are notified in the list of persons and bodies of persons to whom articles to be exported to China may be consigned:—

Comptoir Mandchourien d'Exportation et d'Importation should read Comptoir Mandchourien d'Exportation et Importation.

Ramsay, H. E., & Co., Ltd., should read Ramsay & Co., Hankow.

Reynaud, Eugene & Co., should read Reynaud & Colinet, Newchang.

SIAM.

Foreign Office (Foreign Trade Dept.), 1st July, 1916.

The following names are added to the list of persons and bodies of persons to whom articles to be exported to Siam may be consigned:—

Comptoir Francais de Siam, Bangkok.

Johansen, P., & Co., Bangkok.

Samsen Power Station, Bangkok.

Spicer Bros., Bangkok.

No. 890.

The London Gazette, 4th July, 1916.

[29651]

**Munition Notice under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation)
Regulations, 1914.**

MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS, 4th July, 1916.

ORDER.

WHEREAS by Orders published in the London Gazette on November 23rd, 1915,¹ December 7th, 1915,² December 31st, 1915,³ March 21st, 1916,⁴ June 6th, 1916,⁵ June 27th, 1916,⁶ respectively, the Minister of Munitions, in pursuance of the powers conferred on him by Regulation 30A of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914,⁷ applied such regulation to certain War Material specified in such Orders, namely:—Optical munitions, all kinds of aluminium and alumina, platinum metal and ores, residues and bars containing the same, and whale oil other than sperm oil.

And whereas the Minister deems it desirable that the insurance of such War material should be permitted:

Now, therefore, the Minister gives notice that he hereby authorizes and permits the insurance of the War material specified in the above-mentioned notices.

30th June, 1916.

No. 891.

Canada Gazette, 22nd July, 1916.

Notice to Mariners.

No. 62 of 1916.

(*Atlantic No. 28.*)

ENGLAND.

(208) East coast—River Thames—Alterations in lighting.

Position.—No. 3 Sea Reach light-buoy, Lat. 51° 30' N., Long. 0° 40 $\frac{3}{4}$ ' E.

¹Page 937. ²Page 974. ³Page 1049. ⁴Page 1343. ⁵Page 1806. ⁶Page 1911. ⁷App. 284.

Details.—The undermentioned alterations in lighting in the River Thames, between London and the Nore, have been recently carried out:—

All navigational lights, including lights of light buoys, have been extinguished with exception of the following:—

(a) No. 3 Sea Reach light-buoy, the light of which has been altered from white to *red*, the character remaining unchanged.

(b) The Ovens light-buoy, the light of which has been altered from white to *red*, the character remaining unchanged.

(c) Coldharbour, Jenningtree, and Leather Bottle point (Cross ness) lights, which have been altered from white to *red*, the characters remaining unchanged.

(d) A black conical light-buoy exhibiting an *occulting red* light *every five seconds*, which has been established at a distance of one cable, 180° (S. 14° W. Mag.), from Chapman lighthouse.

(e) A black conical light-buoy exhibiting a *flashing red* light *every ten seconds*, which has been established at a distance of 5 cables, 206° (S. 40° W. Mag.), from Mucking lighthouse.

(f) Lights on pier heads.

Remarks.—These alterations do not affect any lights below No. 3 Sea Reach light-buoy.

N. to M. No. 62 (208) 4-7-16.

Variation in 1916: 14° W.

Authority: British Admiralty N. to M. No. 627 of 1916.

Admiralty charts: Nos. 1150, 3191, 2151, 2484 and 1185.

Publication: North Sea Pilot, Part 3, 1914, pages 367 to 382.

A. JOHNSTON,
Deputy Minister.

Department of Marine,
Ottawa, Canada, 4th July, 1916.

No. 892.

The London Gazette, 7th July, 1916.

[29656]

Notice to Mariners.

No. 721 of the year 1916.

ENGLAND AND WALES, SOUTH AND
WEST COASTS.

PORTLAND BILL TO BARDSEY ISLAND.—TRAFFIC REGULATIONS.

Former Notice.—No. 504* of 1916, hereby cancelled.

Notice is hereby given that, under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the following Regulations have been made by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty and are now in force:—

I.—REGULATIONS RESPECTING SMALL CRAFT.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

The following Regulations are to be complied with until further notice by all small steam, motor, sailing and pulling boats and vessels, including pleasure craft of all descriptions (but excluding bona-fide fishing craft which are specially provided for under Section II of this Notice) from Portland Bill on the east to Bardsey Island on the west.

2. *Permits.*—The owners of all such boats or vessels are to supply lists of all their boats and vessels which they may place afloat, and must obtain for each boat or vessel a permit from the Divisional Coast Watching Officer through the Station Officer of the nearest Coastguard Station. No boat or vessel is permitted to be used without a permit.

Amateur boat owners, or amateurs hiring boats for specified periods, must similarly obtain permits, and will be regarded, for the period of the permit and for the purpose of these Regulations, as the owners.

Permits may be withdrawn at any time at the discretion of the officer by whom they were issued. They must always be

* Page 1631.

carried while under way, and may be regarded as being issued for the boat or vessel and not for the person using the boat or vessel, the owner being held responsible at all times for any infringement of the regulations contained in this Notice. A distinguishing number of letters, corresponding with that on the permit, must be painted on each bow of the boat or vessel.

3. *Navigational Directions*.—Boats or vessels subject to this Notice are to comply strictly with the following navigational directions:—

(a) They are not to be under way at night, i.e., between half an hour after sunset and half an hour before sunrise, or during fog, but are to remain at their moorings. If caught out by fog, they are to return to the shore at once.

(b) Subject to any special exceptions that have been or may hereafter be made, they are not to proceed to a distance of more than three miles in any direction from the port, creek or river to which they belong.

It must be further understood that no special protection can be afforded them.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS.

4. Small Rowing or Sailing Boats may be let out on hire to parties for whom the owners are prepared to be responsible, and while so hired shall be strictly subject to these Regulations. Great care must therefore be taken that they are only hired out to persons who are thoroughly acquainted with these Regulations, as any infringement of the orders will, among other penalties, lead to the detention of the offending boat.

5. Power-driven Boats not exceeding 24-feet in length or a carrying capacity of 12 passengers may be let out on hire on the same conditions as small rowing and sailing boats, but with the further restriction that, while so hired, they shall in no circumstances be under way outside the port, creek or river to which they belong.

6. Excursion Traffic, defined as advertised trips wholly or chiefly, for the pleasure of the passengers, is allowed only within ports, creeks or rivers and by written permission of the Commander-in-Chief, Plymouth, which may be obtained through the District Coast Watching Officer. Such permission will only be given subject to compliance with the regulations in paragraph (3) (a) above, and provided that:—

- (a) The entire trip is within the harbour.
- (b) One person is responsible for the party, and
- (c) The permission is applicable only to the trip specified.

7. Regular Ferry Boats may obtain special permission from the District Coast Watching Officer to run up to a specified hour according to circumstances.

8. Yachts and Pleasure Craft may obtain permission from the Commander-in-Chief, Plymouth, through the District Coast Watching Officer to proceed from their fitting-out port to their summer base port.

9. Special Local Regulations are in force for defended areas and ports, comprising Portland, Plymouth, Falmouth, Milford Haven, Cardiff and Barry, and Swansea.

10. Oil, Motor-Spirit, Petrol, or other goods may not be shipped on board craft of any description, whether coasting or foreign, either as stores for the equipment or navigation of the vessel or as merchandise, except at places which are under the supervision of a Customs Officer. Such goods must be properly pre-entered before shipment, and a clearance must be obtained from the Customs officials in accordance with the Customs War Powers Act, 1915.

Sailing vessels may not have on board a quantity of petrol motor-spirit, benzine, paraffin, petroleum or similar substances, exceeding 4 gallons.

II.—REGULATIONS WITH REGARD TO FISHERMEN.

The following Regulations are to be complied with by all fishing vessels and boats from Portland Bill on the east to Bardsey Island on the west (hereinafter referred to as the South-Western Area.)

2. Fishing vessels authorised by fishing permits signed by the local Fishery Officer, are allowed to be at sea day and night, except as stated below in paragraph 3.

3. (i) *By Day and Night* the laying of nets or of crab or any other pots, trawling, fishing or anchoring is forbidden on the south-east coast of Devon from Sharkham point to the Mewstone, and thence to Skerries bell-buoy, within an area bounded—

On the North: By a straight line five miles in length, in a direction 85° (S. 79° E. Mag.) from Sharkham point.

On the South: By a straight line six miles in length, in a direction 111° (S. 53° E. Mag.) from Skerries bell-buoy.

On the East: By a straight line joining the eastern extremities of the north and south boundaries.

(ii) *By night* no fishing vessel is allowed to fish or to be—

(a) Within the above area.

(b) On the South-east coast of Devon to the westward of a line drawn from the Skerries bell-buoy to a point two miles 85° (S. 79° E. Mag.) from Start point.

(c) Within ten miles of the entrance to any defended port (see paragraph 4).

4. Special local regulations are in force in certain defended ports and areas, comprising Portland, Plymouth, Falmouth, Milford Haven, Cardiff and Barry, and Swansea.

5. A new issue of fishing permits will be made throughout the South-Western Area, and fishing skippers will be required to exchange their old permits for permits of the new issue on or before 1st June, 1916.

6. The fishing permit, made out to the skipper actually in charge, and for the boat in question, must at all times be carried by a fishing vessel at sea, and it must be produced on demand to any officer or other authorised person. Failure to comply with this regulation will render the offender liable to prosecution.

In the case of a new skipper taking charge of a boat, or of a skipper taking charge of a boat not specified on his permit, a new permit must be obtained, or the necessary alterations made on the old permit. No alterations to permits will be recognised unless signed and dated by the Permit Issuer.

7. Oil, motor-spirit, petrol, or other goods may not be shipped on board fishing craft of any description, either as stores for the equipment or navigation of the vessel or as merchandise, except at places which are under the supervision of a Customs Officer. Such goods must be properly pre-entered before shipment, and a clearance must be obtained from the Customs Officials in accordance with the Customs War Powers Act, 1915.

Sailing vessels may not have on board a quantity of petrol, motor-spirit, benzine, paraffin, petroleum or similar substances, exceeding four gallons.

Variations— 16° W.

NOTES.

1. Fishing vessels are only to include *bona-fide* professional fishing craft, manned by *bona-fide* fishermen. Doubtful cases for fishing permits are to be referred to the nearest Divisional Coast Watching Officer.

2. Amateurs and pleasure craft out fishing are to be regarded as coming under section 1 of this notice, and must comply with the Regulations contained therein.

3. Fishing vessels having a fishing permit and desiring to carry passengers, *i.e.*, persons other than their *bona-fide* crew must obtain separate permits in accordance with section 1 of this notice, and when such passengers are on board the vessels will become strictly subject to the regulations therein laid down. In the event of non-compliance, both permits may be withdrawn by the Divisional Coast Watching Officer or Fishery Officer concerned.

4. Fishery Officer means an officer of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, or of the Local Sea Fisheries Committee within whose district the fishing port in question lies, or other person duly appointed to issue fishing permits.

5. Permits may be withdrawn, suspended, or endorsed at the discretion of the Divisional Coast Watching Officer or of a Fishery Officer.

6. Availability of permits.—South-Western Area fishing permits are available over the whole area, when and where fishing is permitted by these regulations, but boats moving from port to port within the area should, in order to avoid delay, notify their arrival and departure to the Local Fishery Officer or Permit Issuer.

7. Visiting boats from ports outside the South-western Area must, before fishing in this area, obtain from the local Permit issuer a South-western Area fishing permit, either—

- (a) In exchange for their former permit (re-exchanging on departure), or
- (b) By previous application through the Local Fishery Officer; otherwise they will be detained in port until their credentials have been verified. In all cases visiting boats must give up their South-western Area fishing permits on leaving the South-western Area.

8. Charts of the restricted areas off the Devon coast can be seen by fishermen at the Harbour Master's office, Brixham, the Fish Inspector's office, Plymouth Barbican, and the Fishery Collector's office, Newlyn Harbour.

9. Complaints on the part of the fishing community, and questions of doubt, should be referred in the first instance to the Local Fishery Officer, or to the Inspector of Fisheries attached to the area.

III.—PLYMOUTH SOUND AND HAMOAZE.

(a) Plymouth Sound.—

1. Pilotage is compulsory for all vessels (excepting fishing craft and coasting sailing vessels of less than 75 tons net register) in the whole of the waters comprising Plymouth Sound, Hamoaze, Cattewater, and Sutton Pool, inside a line joining Redding point with Rams Cliff point beacons as far as Laira bridge to the eastward and Saltash bridge to the westward.

All vessels proceeding from the Cattewater or Sutton Pool to Plymouth Sound, and *vice versa*, are to pass between the Mallard Shoal and Mount Batten breakwater.

2. A limited number of moorings for yachts may be laid in the following places, and nowhere else:

On West Hoe, on application to King's Harbour Master, Sound; in the Cattewater, above Turnchapel, on application to the Harbour Master of Cattewater.

Yachts, etc., and pleasure boats may cruise in the waters of the Sound as laid down in the Public Traffic Regulations, with the following exceptions:

(i) Eastern Channel.—All craft of every description are prohibited from entering the area defined as follows:—On the north by the line of torpedo range targets; on the west by the line joining Breakwater fort with Shagstone beacon; and on the south by a line joining Shagstone beacon with Reny rocks.

(ii) The Bridge.—All craft of every description are prohibited from entering the area defined as follows:—

On the north by a line joining Raveness point to Drake's island North-west buoy; on the east by a line joining Drake's island North-west buoy to Melampus

light-buoy; and on the south by a line joining Melampus light-buoy to Fort Picklecombe pier.

(iii) No yacht, etc., or pleasure boat may proceed to the westward of a line joining the east end of Drake's island and the west side of the entrance to Millbay docks, nor may they proceed more than two miles outside the breakwater.

All persons going afloat in charge of yachts or boats are to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with these orders, the Public Traffic Regulations, and the Notices that have been published from time to time in the public press defining prohibited areas.

Special notice is drawn to the following points in the Regulations:

No yacht or boat may be under way after dark; there can, therefore, be no traffic after dark between yachts at their moorings and the shore.

Although it is only laid down that no craft may leave or enter by the East Channel, no craft is to approach anywhere near the East Channel buoys, as such action would be likely to draw the fire of the forts.

All excursion steamer traffic is prohibited in the Sound.

NOTE.—Yachts that are only fitting out at Plymouth, and that may wish to proceed to their summer base harbour must obtain permission to leave for that purpose.

(b) *Hamoaze*:

1. Within the limits in the Harbour of Hamoaze mentioned in paragraph 4 below, all small craft, motor boats, steamboats, pulling boats, punts, etc., are to be moored in one of the following areas, viz.: Saltash, Pottery quay, North corner, Mutton cove, Cremyll hard, Torpoint, Stonehouse creek (or be hauled up and secured above high-water mark in an approved position), where they will remain under police supervision, and only be allowed out on the production of a permit. (See paragraph 4 below.)

2. With the exception of steam ferry boats, which have obtained special permits, no craft of any description is to be under way during the hours of official night, i.e., between 15950—2½

the sunset gun and daylight gun fired from H.M.S. "Impregnable." Any craft under way between these times may be fired on by the Naval patrol boats or H.M. ships in harbour without notice.

3. During fog or thick weather, no craft of any description is to be under way, with the exception of the Chain Ferry bridges at Torpoint and Saltash.

4. All traffic is prohibited in the waters of the Harbour of Hamoaze within the following limits, viz.: Between lines joining Skinham and Warren points in the Tamar river, and the boom at Devil's point, including the Lynher river as far as St. Germans, Millbrook lake, and all the creeks and coves adjoining, subject to the following provisions:—

During daylight, i.e. outside the hours of official night, all craft of any description engaged by their owners in the prosecution of their business, or used by them as a means of obtaining their livelihood, may be permitted to be under way within the above limits on obtaining a permit for the purpose from the Superintendent of Dockyard Police; such permit to be produced when called for by the person in charge of any patrol boat, police boat, or boat of H.M. ships. Persons owning craft of any description which they may wish to use for pleasure purposes will be allowed to remove the same to approved places outside the above limits.

No permits will be granted for use of pleasure craft within the limits defined.

5. With the undermentioned exception at (i), the following areas are prohibited to all craft of every description:—

Coombe bay, Kiln bay, Wilcove lake, Thanckes lake, South of Gravesend point to Pound at Torpoint, St. John's lake, Millbrook lake (inside a line from Palmer point to Little Southdown).

(i) With regard to Millbrook lake inside the line specified, special permits will be given to steam or motor ferry craft, for public traffic only, at the discretion of the King's Harbour Master of Hamoaze.

6. No craft of any description is to approach or is to communicate with any of H.M. establishments or ships without having permission and calling the attention of the guard before they close. Craft disobeying this order may be fired on without notice.

7. The foregoing provisions do not apply to any of H.M. craft or boats, or to vessels in Government employ.

8. No excursion steamers will be permitted in the Hamoaze between the boom at Devil's point and Saltash pier. Subject to special arrangements, facilities will be granted during the summer months only for excursions in the Rivers Tamar and Tavy above Saltash, permits for which must be obtained by the owners of excursion steamers from the King's Harbour Master of Hamoaze.

*Special Warning to Boatmen and those who Hire out
Yachts or Boats.*

Great care must be taken that yachts and boats are only hired out to persons who are thoroughly acquainted with these Regulations, as any infringement of the orders will, amongst other things, lead to the detention of the offending yacht or boat.

IV. CHANNEL SOUTHWARD OF BREAKSEA LIGHT-VESSEL PROHIBITED.

The passage of vessels through the channel southward of the Breaksea light-vessel is entirely prohibited.

Vessels contravening this regulation are liable to be fired upon.

NOTE.

This Notice is a repetition of Notice No. 504 of 1916, with additional information in section III (a), subsection 2.

Caution.

This Admiralty Notice to Mariners is issued under the provisions of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914,* and failure to comply strictly with the directions contained in it will constitute an offence against those Regulations.

*Page 284.

Any person found guilty of such an offence is liable to severe penalties both of imprisonment and fine.

Any person aiding or abetting the commission of such an offence is himself guilty of an offence against the Regulations.

Attention is also drawn to the fact that any infringement of the directions contained in this Admiralty Notice to Mariners is liable to result in the detention of the ship or vessel.

Authority.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

By Command of their Lordships.

J. F. PARRY,

Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Department, Admiralty,
London, 5th July, 1916.

No. 893.

The London Gazette, 7th July, 1916.

[29656]

Notice of Winding-up of Certain Firms and Companies of Enemy Nationality.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY AMENDMENT ACT, 1916.

Orders have been made by the Board of Trade requiring the undermentioned businesses to be wound up:—

218. Hermann Rudolph, 9 Wood Street, Square, London, E.C., Manufacturers' Agent and Importer. *Controller:* Horace Evelyn Sier, 99 Cheapside, London, E.C. 6th July, 1916.

219. E. Merck, 66 Crutched Friars, London, E.C., Chemical Manufacturer. *Controller:* Barron Dennett Holroyd, 6 Great Winchester Street, London, E.C. 6th July, 1916.

220. Cardiff and District Electric Theatres Limited, 3–6 Rupert Street, London, W., Proprietors of Electric Theatre. *Controller:* Arthur Taylor, Thames House, Queen Street Place, London, E.C. 3rd July, 1916.

221. Austrian Daimler Motor Company Limited, 112, Great Portland Street, London, W., Agents for the sale of Motor-cars. *Controller:* R. Evans Smith, 53, New Broad Street, London, E.C. 3rd July, 1916.

222. A. Hurst & Co., 28 Gamage Buildings, 118, Holborn, London, E.C., Glassware Merchants. *Controller*: J. H. Stephens, 6 Clements Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C. 3rd July, 1916.

No. 894.

The London Gazette, 7th July, 1916.

[29656]

Notice to Mariners.

No. 728 of the year 1916.

ENGLISH CHANNEL, NORTH SEA AND RIVERS
THAMES AND MEDWAY, ETC.

Pilotage and Traffic Regulations.

Former Notice.—No. 619 of 1916.*

Mariners are hereby warned that under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the following Regulations have been made by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty and are now in force:—

1. ENGLISH CHANNEL AND NORTH SEA.

1. All ships (other than British ships of less than 3,500 tons gross tonnage, when trading coastwise or to or from the Channel islands and not carrying passengers) whilst bound from and whilst navigating in the waters from, the Downs Pilot Station to Gravesend or *vice versa* must be conducted by Pilots licensed by the London Trinity House.

2. All ships (other than British ships of less than 3,500 tons gross tonnage, when trading coastwise or to or from the Channel islands and not carrying passengers) whilst bound from, and whilst navigating in the waters from, Gravesend to Great Yarmouth or *vice versa*, must be conducted by Pilots licensed by the London Trinity House.

3. All ships (other than British ships of less than 3,500 tons gross tonnage, when trading coastwise or to or from the

* Page 1825.

Channel islands and not carrying passengers) whilst navigating in the waters from Gravesend to London Bridge or *vice versa* must be conducted by Pilots licensed by the London Trinity House.

4. All ships (other than British ships) whilst navigating in the waters between the Downs Pilot Station and Great Yarmouth and *vice versa* and between those places and the Sunk Light-vessel, or any intermediate Pilot station that may hereafter be established, and *vice versa* must be conducted by Pilots licensed by the London Trinity House.

5. The Trinity House Pilot Station at Dungeness having been discontinued, pilotage is therefore not compulsory between the Downs Pilot Station and Dungeness, except for ships bound into or out of the Harbours of Dover and Folkestone.

6. Trinity House Pilot Stations have been established at the undermentioned places, and merchant vessels not under compulsion of pilotage are very strongly advised to take pilots:

(a) The Downs, where ships proceeding north can obtain Pilots capable of piloting as far as Great Yarmouth and also pilots for the River Thames, and for Folkestone and Dover harbours. The Pilot Steamers attached to the Downs Station will cruise in the vicinity of a position two miles southeast of Deal Pier.

(b) Great Yarmouth, where ships from the North Sea bound for the River Thames or the English Channel can obtain Pilots capable of piloting as far as the Downs.

The Pilot Steamer attached to the Great Yarmouth Station will cruise between the position of the wreck of the Corton Light Vessel (Lat. $52^{\circ} 31\frac{1}{2}'$ N. Long. $1^{\circ} 50'$ E.) and the South Scroby Buoy.

(c) THE SUNK LIGHT-VESSEL, where ships trading with Netherland Ports, but *no others* can obtain Pilots for the River Thames and the Downs.

The sunk Pilot Steamer will be on her station between the hours of 5 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. only G.M.T.

(d) Pilots can also be obtained at London for the Downs and Great Yarmouth (including the River Thames and approaches).

NOTE.—The Pilots referred to in this Notice are the Pilots licensed by the London Trinity House and no others.

II. RIVERS THAMES AND MEDWAY, ETC.

I. All traffic into and out of the River Thames must pass through the Edinburgh Channels, or through the Black Deep south of the Knock John and Knob Light-Buoys, and through the Oaze Deep, until further notice.

No vessels are to remain under way in the above-mentioned Channels between a line drawn from London Stone to No. 3 Sea Reach Light-Buoy and thence to Canvey Point on the west, and the Sunk Head Buoy or a line joining the positions of the South Long Sand and East Shingles Buoys, on the east from one hour after sunset until one hour before sunrise.

Vessels at anchor within these limits must not exhibit any lights from one hour after sunset until one hour before sunrise. No merchant or other private vessel is, however, to be at anchor in the Black Deep, and the Main Channel of the Thames, to the southward of a line joining a position in lat. $51^{\circ} 38' N.$ long. $1^{\circ} 21' E.$ D3 Buoy, East Knock John Buoy, Knob Light-Buoy, West Oaze Buoy, Nore Light-Vessel and Nos. 1, 2, and 3 Sea Reach Buoys, from one hour after sunset until one hour before sunrise.

Anchorage for merchant or private vessels is also prohibited in the West Swin, and in the area enclosed on the east by a line joining North Knob and Knob Light-Buoys, on the west by a line joining South Shoebury Light-buoy and Nore Light-Vessel, and on the north by a line joining North Knob and South Shoebury Light-buoys.

All other Channels are closed to navigation.

The Nore Examination Anchorage is reserved for vessels under examination before entry into the Medway, and also for vessels on Government service which have left the Medway and are awaiting orders as to route, etc.

2. Coasting vessels are not to be under way nor exhibit any lights in the East Swin or Wallet between sunset and sunrise.

3. (a) The cruising of yachts and pleasure craft in the Thames Estuary and River Medway will be permitted under the following restrictions.

(b) No yachts or pleasure boats under sail or steam, or otherwise mechanically driven, are allowed:—

(i) In the Estuary of the Thames east of a line drawn between the Grain Spit and West Shoebury Buoys.

(ii) In the area enclosed by a line drawn north and south through the Ovens Buoy to a line joining Holehaven Point and the Blyth Middle Buoy.

(iii) In the Medway east of Rochester Bridge.

(c) The Estuary of the Thames mentioned above in paragraph (b) (i) is to be considered to include the north coast of Kent from North Foreland to Sheerness, and the coast of Essex from Shoeburyness to the Naze.

(d) All pleasure craft of any description are prohibited from being under weigh between the hours of 8 p.m. and 6 a.m. G.M.T.

(e) Pleasure craft using the waters to the west of the line mentioned in paragraph (b) (i), in which cruising is permitted, must obtain a license from the local Police.

(f) If more than one craft is used, a separate license is required for each.

(g) The name must be marked legibly on every yacht. All open, half-decked and other craft must have the number and distinguishing letter of the license clearly painted on each side of the bow.

(h) The license must be carried in the craft, and is to be available for inspection.

(i) Boats licensed for hire may be taken out by British subjects other than those in whose names the licences are made out, provided that they be returned to the licensees by 8 p.m. G.M.T. on the day of hire. The license for the boat must be carried by the person hiring it.

(j) Pulling boats are allowed within the area prohibited by paragraph (b) (i) provided:—

(i) A license is obtained in accordance with paragraphs (e) and (f).

(ii) A separate license is obtained for each boat.

(iii) Paragraphs (d), (h) and (i) are complied with.

(iv) No such boats proceed further than one mile from the shore, and in the area between Margate Coast Guard Station and the North Foreland they must keep within half a mile from the shore.

(k) Pulling boats are forbidden to go along-side or communicate with any vessel lying off the shore.

(*l*) No pleasure pulling boats are allowed in the Medway to the eastward of Rochester Bridge, nor are they allowed in the area mentioned in paragraph (*b*) (*ii*).

(*m*) Fishing vessels are governed by the terms of the Notices issued by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.

4. (*a*) The cruising of yachts and other pleasure craft under sail, steam, or otherwise mechanically driven, and under oars, in the Colne, Blackwater, Crouch and Roach rivers will be permitted under the following restrictions:—

(*b*) All pleasure craft of any description are prohibited from being under weigh between the hours of 8 p.m. and 6 a.m. G.M.T.

(*c*) Pleasure craft using the area mentioned in paragraphs (*j*) and (*k*) in which cruising is permitted, must obtain a license from the local Police.

(*d*) If more than one craft is used, a separate license is required for each.

(*e*) The name must be marked legibly on every yacht. All open, half-decked and other craft must have the number and distinguishing letter of the license clearly painted on each side of the bow.

(*f*) The license must be carried in the craft, and is to be available for inspection.

(*g*) Boats licensed for hire may be taken out by British subjects other than those in whose names the licenses are made out, provided that they be returned to the licensees by 8 p.m. G.M.T. on the day of hire. The license for the boat must be carried by the person hiring it.

(*h*) Local craft used for business purposes are subject to the foregoing regulations, but may in certain instances be allowed in prohibited areas, if permission in writing has been previously obtained from the Naval or Military Authorities.

(*i*) Fishing vessels are governed by the terms of the Notices issued by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.

(*j*) Cruising is permitted in the area to the West of a line drawn from Colne Point to N. W. Knoll Buoy and thence to Sales Point; and up these rivers. In the River Blackwater no craft of any description may anchor, nor may any landing be effected in the areas bounded by a line drawn in a 0° (N. 14° E. Mag.) and a 180° (S. 14° W. Mag.) direction through Ramsey Stone to the opposite shore, and a line drawn through the

Tollesbury and Mersea Oyster Fishery Company's Beacon on Thurslet Spit and the same Company's Beacon on the south side of the river and extended to the north and south shores of the river.

(k) Cruising is permitted in the Crouch west of a line drawn in a 0° (N. 14° E. Mag.) and a 180° (S. 14° W. Mag.) direction through Naas Point. Cruising is also permitted in the Roach as far as Paglesham Hard, but owners of yachts are to intimate their intention to proceed up the Roach to the Coast Guard, Burnham, before leaving, and report their return.

(i) In the River Crouch no craft of any description is permitted to anchor in the area bounded by lines drawn in a 0° (N. 14° E. Mag.) and a 180° (S. 14° W. Mag.) direction through Burnham Coast Guard Station and Holliwell Point.

(ii) Landing in the Roach may be permitted only at Paglesham Hard, and permits are to be exhibited to the Military Patrol stationed there.

5. The use of the Swin and Wallet Channels by sailing barges and small trading vessels engaged in coastwise traffic along the Essex coast is permitted, subject to compliance with the following restrictions:—

(a) Each vessel must obtain from ~~the~~ Customs a special clearance card, which is to be kept available for inspection by the Patrol Officers, on demand.

(b) A red ensign is to be displayed while navigating the Middle Deep and Swin Channel.

(c) No vessel may be under way after dark, except as provided for hereinafter.

(d) When at anchor in the Wallet, Ray Sand, and Whitaker Channels or in the Rivers Colne, Blackwater, and Crouch, all lights are to be screened so that they will not show outboard.

(e) No vessel may anchor in the Rivers Crouch and Blackwater in the area indicated in Section II, Subsection 4.

(f) To enable vessels to save their tides, they will be permitted to navigate the Rivers Colne, Blackwater and Crouch at night above the following places:—

River Roach above Quay Reach.

River Crouch above Burnham Coast Guard Station.

River Blackwater above Ramsey Island Stone.

River Colne above Brightlingsea Creek.

They are to anchor immediately, should they be ordered to do so by the Naval or Military Authorities.

(g) Vessels are to carry out all instructions received from the Naval Officers in command of vessels patrolling these Channels and Rivers.

(h) Vessels are to enter or pass through the defended area in the Middle Deep and Swin Channels until they have been boarded and examined by the vessels stationed there for that purpose.

(Note)—*The Examination Officers will board South-bound vessels in the vicinity of the Whitaker Spit. Those leaving the Thames and Medway will be boarded near the Mouse Light-vessel.*

The Boarding Officers will give Masters of vessels instructions as to the course they are to steer when passing through the defended area.

(i) Vessels reaching the entrance to the defended area within one hour of sunset will not be allowed to pass through till daylight.

6. All vessels, other than those of British Nationality or those of the Allied Nations, are prohibited from entering the Medway and Swale rivers.

All Neutral Aliens are prohibited from entering the Medway and Swale rivers in British vessels, and this applies to Aliens carried in British ships or barges as passengers or part of crew; the limits of the prohibited area are defined as from the Outer Bar buoy in the River Medway to Rochester bridge, and the whole of the River Swale from the light on Queenborough spit to Columbine spit buoy. Attention is drawn to the necessity of ship-owners and charterers satisfying themselves that no Neutral Aliens are on board vessels sent to the Rivers Medway and Swale.

Variations—14° W.

NOTE.—This notice is a repetition of Notice No. 619 of 1916, with amendments to Section I, Subsection 6 (c) and Section II, Subsection 1, and the addition of the information contained in Section II, Subsection 5.

Caution.

This Admiralty Notice to Mariners is issued under the provisions of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914,* and failure to comply strictly with the directions contained in it will constitute an offence against these Regulations.

Any person found guilty of such an offence is liable to severe penalties both of imprisonment and fine.

Any person aiding or abetting the commission of such an offence is himself guilty of an offence against the Regulations.

Attention is also drawn to the fact that any infringement of the directions contained in this Admiralty Notice to Mariners is liable to result in the detention of the ship or vessel.

Authority.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

By Command of their Lordships,

J. F. PARRY,

Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Department, Admiralty,

London, 6th July, 1916.

No. 895.

Extra Canada Gazette, 8th July, 1916.

**Order in Council respecting the Exportation of Certain
Commodities.**

P. C. 1545.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 6th day of July, 1916.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Excellency the Deputy Governor General in Council is pleased to order that the Order in Council of the 27th April,

* App. 284.

1915,¹ prohibiting the exportation of certain goods to all destinations other than the United Kingdom, British Possessions and Protectorates, France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Japan and United States when for consumption in United States only, shall be and the same is hereby amended by deleting therefrom the following heading, viz.:—

Mica and micanite.

His Excellency the Deputy Governor General in Council, under and in virtue of the provisions of sections 242 and 291 of the Customs Act,² and section 6 of the War Measures Act, 1914,³ is further pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that the exportation of the following goods be prohibited to all destinations abroad other than the United Kingdom, British Possessions and Protectorates, viz.—

Mica and micanite.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 896.

Canada Gazette 29th July, 1916.

Order in Council respecting Chinese Immigration.

P. C. 1592.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 6th day of July, 1916.

PRESENT:

THE DEPUTY OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS there are in British Columbia a considerable number of persons of Chinese origin who, in view of war conditions, do not feel justified in returning to their native land on

¹Page 353. ²App. 63. ³App. 129.

account of the possibility of being unable to return within the statutory limited period of twelve months, but who, if leave of absence period were extended, might return to China on extended visit;

THEREFORE His Excellency the Deputy Governor General in Council, by reason of the war and for the welfare of Canada, is pleased to make the following order under section 6 of The War Measures Act of 1914,¹ and the same is hereby made and established accordingly:—

All Chinese who register out between 1st July, 1916, and 31st December, 1916, may prolong their return to Canada without in any way affecting their right to free re-entry until six months after a proclamation has been published in the *Canada Gazette* declaring that war no longer exists.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 897.

Order in Council authorizing a Reserve Battalion of the Nova Scotia Highland Brigade.

P.C. 1583.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by the Deputy of His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 6th July, 1916.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 26th June, 1916, from the Right Honourable the Prime Minister, for the Minister of Militia and Defence, submitting for the approval of Your Royal Highness that a Reserve Battalion be formed from the surplus men in the four units of the Nova Scotia Highland Brigade, with a view to finding drafts and reinforcements for the brigade when it proceeds on overseas service.

The Committee concur in the foregoing and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

¹App. 129.

No. 898.

Order in Council respecting the Establishment of the Royal North-West Mounted Police during the War.

P.C. 1591.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by the Deputy of His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council, on the 6th July, 1916.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 29th June, 1916, from the Right Honourable the President of the Privy Council, submitting the annexed memorandum, dated 29th June, 1916, from the Acting Comptroller of the Royal North West Mounted Police, in which he concurs.

The Minister recommends that authority be given for the continuance of the services, for a further period of one year—or until the termination of the war, as therein set forth—of the non-commissioned officers and constables specially engaged or re-engaged last year, and that to keep the force up to its full strength, engagements be permitted either under the ordinary terms for three years, or the special regulations for one year.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE.

OTTAWA, 29th June, 1916.

Memorandum re Non-commissioned Officers and Constables specially engaged in 1914 and 1915 for service during the war.

An Order in Council was passed on the 13th August, 1914, authorizing the engagement of recruits and the re-engagement

of pensioners and ex-members of the Force for service during the war, as follows:—

- 1.—Married men may be engaged or re-engaged;
- 2.—That Separation Allowance at the rate of Twenty Dollars per month be granted to married men, with the exception of pensioners, for the maintenance of their families.
- 3.—That pensioners be permitted to draw their pensions for the support of their families, and that in cases where the pension is less than Twenty Dollars per month, Separation Allowance to make up the difference be paid to them.

and on the 14th July last an Order in Council was passed authorizing, for a further period of one year, the continuance of the services of the Non-commissioned Officers and Constables specially engaged under the above terms, and, to keep the Force up to its full strength, engagements were permitted either under the ordinary terms for three years, or the special regulations for one year.

The bulk of the Non-commissioned Officers and Constables specially engaged or re-engaged last year will be entitled to their discharge between August and October next and the undersigned respectfully recommends that authority again be given for their re-engagement on the same terms for another year, or until the termination of the war—should that happen before the expiration of 12 months service—provided their conduct has been satisfactory, and further to keep the Force up to its full strength, namely, 965 Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and Constables, engagements be permitted either under the ordinary terms for three years, or the special regulations for one year.

The strength of the Force on the 23rd instant was 912 of all ranks.

Respectfully submitted,

L. DU PLESSIS,
For Comptroller.

No. 899.

Extra Canada Gazette, 14th July, 1916.

Supplement London Gazette, 7th July, 1916—8th July, 1916.

[29657]

Order of His Majesty in Council respecting the Declaration of
London.

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE, THE
7TH DAY OF JULY, 1916.

PRESENT:

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by an Order in Council dated the 20th day of August, 1914,¹ His Majesty was pleased to declare that during the present hostilities the provisions of the Declaration of London should, subject to certain additions and modifications therein specified, be adopted and put in force by His Majesty's Government, and

WHEREAS the said Declaration was adopted as aforementioned in common with His Majesty's Allies; and

WHEREAS it has been necessary for His Majesty and for His Allies from time to time to issue further enactments modifying the application of the articles of the said Declaration; and

WHEREAS Orders in Council for this purpose have been issued by His Majesty on the 29th day of October, 1914,² the 20th day of October, 1915,³ and the 30th day of March, 1916;⁴ and

WHEREAS the issue of these successive Orders in Council may have given rise to some doubt as to the intention of His Majesty as also to that of His Allies to act in strict accordance with the nations and it is therefore expedient to withdraw the said Orders so far as they are now in force,—

NOW, THEREFORE, His Majesty by and with the advice of His Privy Council is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that the Declaration of London, Order in Council No. 2, 1914,⁵ and all Orders subsequent thereto amending the said Order are hereby withdrawn;

¹Page 63. ²Page 133. ³Page 824. ⁴Page 1435. ⁵Page 133.

AND His Majesty is pleased to declare by and with the advice of His Privy Council and it is hereby declared that it is and always has been His intention as it is and has been that of His Allies to exercise their belligerent rights at sea in strict accordance with the law of nations; and

WHEREAS, on account of the changed conditions of commerce and the diversity of practice doubts might arise in certain matters as to the rules which His Majesty and His Allies regard as being in conformity with the law of Nations and it is expedient to deal with such matters specially

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the following provisions shall be observed:

(a) The hostile destination required for the condemnation of contraband articles shall be presumed to exist until the contrary is shown if the goods are consigned to or for an enemy authority or an agent of the enemy state or to or for a person in territory belonging to or occupied by the enemy or to or for a person who during the present hostilities has forwarded contraband goods to an enemy authority or an agent of the enemy state or to or for a person in territory belonging to or occupied by the enemy or if the goods are consigned to order or if the ship's papers do not show who is the real consignee of the goods.

(b) The principle of continuous voyage of ultimate destination shall be applicable both in cases of contraband and of blockade.

(c) A neutral vessel carrying contraband with papers indicating a neutral destination which, notwithstanding the destination shown on the papers, proceeds to an enemy port, shall be liable to capture and condemnation if she is encountered before the end of her next voyage.

(d) Vessels carrying contraband shall be liable to capture and condemnation if the contraband reckoned either by value, weight, volume or freight forms more than half the cargo, and it is hereby further ordered as follows:

Nothing herein shall be deemed to affect the Order in Council of the 11th March, 1915,* for restricting further the commerce of the enemy or any of His Majesty's Proclamations declaring articles to be contraband of war during the present hostilities.

*Page 1313.

Nothing herein shall affect the validity of anything done under the Orders in Council hereby withdrawn; any cause or proceeding commenced in any prize court before the making of this order may, if the Court thinks just, be heard and decided under the provisions of the Orders hereby withdrawn so far as they were in force at the date when such cause or proceeding was commenced or would have been applicable in such cause or proceeding if this Order had not been made.

This Order may be cited as the Maritime Rights Order in Council, 1916, and the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty and each of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the President of the Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division or the High Court of Justice, all other Judges or His Majesty's Prize Courts and all Governors, Officers and Authorities whom it may concern are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

No. 900.

The London Gazette, 7th July, 1916.

[29656]

**Order of His Majesty in Council amending the Aliens Restriction
(Consolidation) Order, 1916.**

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE, THE
7TH DAY OF JULY, 1916.

PRESENT:

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by the Aliens Restriction (Consolidation) Order, 1916¹ (hereinafter referred to as the principal Order), His Majesty in exercise of the powers conferred by the Aliens Restriction Act, 1914,² has been pleased to impose restrictions on aliens and to make various regulations for carrying these restrictions into effect;

¹ Page 1226. ² App. 178.

And whereas the principal Order has been extended and amended by subsequent Orders in Council, and it is expedient further to amend the provisions of the principal Order in manner hereinafter appearing;

Now, therefore, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

At the end of sub-section (4) of Article 19 of the principal Order the following provision shall be inserted:—

“Where the Secretary of State has made an order under this provision in respect of any area, he may, without prejudice to his power to revoke the order by subsequent order or orders, limit the operation of the first order by directing that the exemption conferred thereby shall not apply to alien friends of any class or description specified in the subsequent order or orders, and on the making of any such order this Article shall apply to alien friends of that class or description accordingly as from the date specified in the order.”

ALMERIC FITZROY.

No. 901.

The London Gazette, 7th July, 1916.

[29656]

American Dollar Securities.

The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury hereby give notice that holders of any suitable American Dollar Securities of less than \$5,000 (£1,000) in amount may deposit the same on loan through the medium and in the names of their bankers, stock brokers, or other approved agencies.

Agents desirous of depositing such securities should apply by letter to the American Dollar Securities Committee, 19 Old Jewry, London, E.C., for instructions and forms.

No. 902.

The London Gazette, 11th July, 1916.

[29660]

Munition Order under Regulation 30 (a) of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914.

MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS, 7th July, 1916.

ORDER.

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon him by Regulation 30 (A) of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914,* the Minister of Munitions hereby orders that the war material to which the Regulation applies shall include war material of the following classes and descriptions, namely:—

Metallurgical Coke of the following classes and descriptions:

Derbyshire,
Durham and Northumberland,
Lancashire,
South Wales and Monmouthshire,
Staffordshire,
Yorkshire,
Midland Counties.

Pig Iron of the following classes and descriptions:

Hematite,
Cleveland,
Derbyshire, Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire,
Lincolnshire,
Northamptonshire,
Scottish,
Staffordshire, Shropshire and Worcestershire.
Bar Iron.

Steel of the following classes and descriptions:

Angles, Tees, Channels, Flats, Bulb Angles, Zeds and other sections, of which the prices are customarily based on the price of Angles.

Joists,
Ship plates,
Boiler plates,
Rails (railway),
Sheet and tin plate bars,
Blooms and billets, ordinary mild steel,

* App. 284.

Blooms and billets, special,
Rounds and squares (untested).
High Speed Tool Steel.

D. LLOYD GEORGE.

NOTICE OF GENERAL PERMIT UNDER THE ABOVE
ORDER.

7th July, 1916.

The Minister of Munitions gives notice that he hereby permits all persons until further notice:—

- (a) To buy, sell or deal in; or
- (b) Offer or invite an offer or propose to buy, sell or deal in; or
- (c) Enter into negotiations for the sale or purchase of or other dealing in

the war material referred to in the above-mentioned Order, subject to the following conditions:—

(1.) This permit shall not affect the provisions of Regulation 30 (B.) of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations.

(2.) No sale or purchase of material in the United Kingdom not being under a contract in writing entered into prior to the date of this notice shall be at a price exceeding the prices specified in the Schedule hereto with reference to the respective classes and descriptions of material therein referred to *Provided that* this condition shall not apply (1) to a sale or purchase under a special permit granted by the Minister of Munitions or (2) to a sale or purchase which is not a transaction or one of a series of transactions involving the sale or purchase of more than five tons or (3) to any sale by a Manufacturer of finished steel rolled from steel purchased by him or (4) to a sale or purchase of material the export of which has been duly sanctioned.

(3.) Upon any such sale and purchase the seller and purchaser shall comply with any directions whether of general application or otherwise which may from time to time or at any time be given by the Minister of Munitions with regard to the use or disposal of the said war material.

D. LLOYD GEORGE.

The Schedule above referred to:

MAXIMUM PRICES FOR METALLURGICAL COKE.

	Per ton net F.o.t. Makers' ovens.		
	£	s.	d.
Durham and Northumberland—			
Blast Furnace Coke.....	1	8	0
Foundry Coke.....	1	10	6
Lancashire—Blast Furnace Coke.....	1	5	8
Midland Counties—Blast Furnace Coke.....	1	5	8
South Wales and Monmouthshire—Blast Furnace Coke.....	1	10	0
South Yorkshire—Blast Furnace Coke.....	1	5	8
West Yorkshire—Blast Furnace Coke.....	1	5	8

MAXIMUM PRICES FOR PIG IRON.

	Per ton net, f.o.t. Makers' works.		
	£	s.	d.
Hematite Pig Iron—East Coast Mixed, Numbers 1, 2, and 3.....	6	2	6
Special quality, containing under .04 of Phosphorus and Sulphur.....	6	7	6
Special quality, containing under .03 of Phosphorus and Sulphur.....	6	15	6
Special quality, containing under .02 of Phosphorus and Sulphur.....	7	0	0
Hematite Pig Iron—Scottish Mixed, Numbers 1, 2 and 3.....	6	2	6
Special quality, containing under .03 of Phosphorus and Sulphur.....	6	15	6
Special quality, containing under .02 of Phosphorus and Sulphur.....	7	0	0
Hematite Pig Iron—Welsh Mixed, Numbers 1, 2 and 3.....	6	2	6
Special quality, containing under .03 of Phosphorus and Sulphur.....	6	15	6
Special quality, containing under .02 of Phosphorus and Sulphur.....	7	0	0
Hematite Pig Iron—West Coast Mixed, Numbers 1, 2 and 3.....	6	7	6
Special quality, containing under .03 of Phosphorus and Sulphur.....	6	15	6
Special quality, containing under .02 of Phosphorus and Sulphur.....	7	0	0
Cleveland Pig Iron—			
Number 1.....	4	11	6
Other grades.....	4	7	6
Derbyshire, Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire Pig Iron—			
Forge.....	4	5	0
Foundry Numbers.....	4	7	6
Lincolnshire Pig Iron—Basic or Foundry.....	4	7	6
Northamptonshire Pig Iron—			
Forge.....	4	2	6
Foundry Numbers.....	4	5	0
North Staffordshire Pig Iron—			
Forge.....	4	10	0
Foundry.....	4	12	6
Basic.....	4	15	0
South Staffordshire, Shropshire and Worcestershire Pig Iron—			
"Part Mine" Forge.....	4	10	0
"Part Mine" Foundry.....	4	12	6
Common Staffordshire.....	4	5	0
"All Mine" Forge.....	5	10	0
"All Mine" Foundry.....	5	15	0
"Warm Air" Forge.....	7	0	0
"Warm Air" Foundry.....	7	10	0
Special Quality Lord Dudley's—			
Silicon.....	7	17	6
Cold Blast Iron.....	8	17	6
Scottish Foundry and Forge Pig Iron—			
Nos. 3, 4 and lower grades of Monkland, Dalmellington, Eglinton and Govan.....	5	14	0
Nos. 3, 4 and lower grades of all other brands.....	5	15	6
No. 1 quality (Scottish) to be 5s. per ton above these prices.			

To the above-mentioned prices for pig iron a sum not exceeding $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent on such prices may be added in the case of sales by persons other than the makers.

MAXIMUM BASIS PRICES FOR STEEL.

	Per ton net, f.o.t. Makers' works.		
	£	s.	d.
Ship Plates, $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch and over.....	11	10	0
Boiler Plates.....	12	10	0
Subject to extras for special thickness, sizes and qualities not exceeding those customary in district of manufacture.			
Angles, ordinary sizes.....	11	2	6
Joists, ordinary sizes.....	11	2	6
Rails (railway) over 60 lb. per yard.....	10	17	6
Sheet and Tin Plate Bars.....	10	7	6
Blooms and Billets, Ordinary Mild Steel.....	10	7	6
Blooms and Billets, special.....	11	0	0
Rounds and Squares, 3 to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter or square (untested).....	12	10	0

Tees, Channels, Flats, Bulb Angles, Zeds and other Sections of which the prices are customarily based on the price of Angles to be at price of Angles, subject to extras not exceeding those published in any list recognized by the Trade in the district of manufacture and current on the 7th day of July, 1916.

All subject to extras for special sizes and qualities not exceeding those published in any such list as above.

Heavy Steel Melting Scrap, £5 10s per ton, delivered Buyers' Works. Turnings and Borings, £2 15s per ton, delivered Buyers' Works.

MAXIMUM PRICE FOR BAR IRON.

Standard quality, ordinary sizes and merchants' lengths £13 15s. per ton net, f.o.t. Makers' Works.

Marked Bars, £15 per ton, less 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent f.o.t. Makers' Works. Subject to extras for special sizes and qualities not exceeding those published in any such list as above.

To the above-mentioned prices for Bar Iron and Steel a sum not exceeding 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on such prices may be added in the case of sales by persons other than the Makers.

MAXIMUM PRICES FOR HIGH-SPEED TOOL STEEL.

Finished Bars, 14 per cent Tungsten, 2s. 10 d. per lb. delivered Buyers' Works.

Finished Bars 18 per cent Tungsten, 3s. 10d. per lb. delivered Buyers' Works.

(Subject to usual extras for special sizes.)

Scrap.

Millings and Turnings, 5 d. per lb. net delivered Steel Makers' Works.

Bar Ends, 6d. per lb. net delivered Steel Makers' Works.

All communications with reference to the above order or permit should be made to the Director of Materials, Armament Building, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.

No. 903.

The London Gazette, 11th July, 1916.

[29660]

Notice of the Winding-up of Certain Firms and Companies of
Enemy Nationality.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY AMENDMENT ACT,
1916.

Orders have been made by the Board of Trade requiring the undermentioned businesses to be wound up:

223. Planet Patents, Limited, 18-19, Queenhithe, London, E.C., Agents for the sale of a machine for sewing soles on to boots. *Controller:* A. A. Yeatman, 2 Coleman Street, London, E.C. 7th July, 1916.

224. S. Albrecht & Co., Limited, 55, Whitworth Street, Manchester, Merchants and Shippers. *Controller:* Percy Higson, 42, Spring Gardens, Manchester. 7th July, 1916.

225. A. E. G. Electric Co., Limited, Caxton House, Westminster, London, S.W., Electric Equipments. *Controller:* Maurice Jenks, 6, Old Jewry, London, E.C. 7th July, 1916.

226. The A.E.G. Electrical Co. of South Africa, Limited, Caxton House, Westminster, London, S.W., Manufacturers of Electrical Machinery. *Controller:* Maurice Jenks, 6, Old Jewry, London, E.C. 7th July, 1916.

227. Carl Schaefer, 93, Spencer Street, Birmingham, Maker of Gold and Silver Chain Bracelets. *Controller:* Ernest Burton Winn, 39, Waterloo Street, Birmingham. 10th July, 1916.

228. The Brilliant Cut Glass Letter Company, 6 and 7, Alpha Place, Caledonian Road, London, N., Glass Letter Manufacturers. *Controller:* Charles James March, 23, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. 10th July, 1916.

No. 904.

The London Gazette, 11th July, 1916.

[29660]

Notice respecting Exportation to China and Siam.

FOREIGN OFFICE,
11th July, 1916.

The following additions or corrections to the lists published as a supplement to the *London Gazette* of the 16th May, 1916,* of persons to whom articles to be exported to China and Siam may be consigned, are notified by order of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in accordance with the provisions of the Proclamation relating to the exportation of articles to China and Siam during the present war, issued on the 24th day of September, 1915:

SIAM.

FOREIGN OFFICE (Foreign Trade Department),
7th July, 1916.

The following names are added to the list of persons and bodies of persons to whom articles to be exported to Siam may be consigned:—

Ah Choi, Senggora,
Buan Hoa Seng, Bangkok,
Ebata & Co., Bangkok,
Lee Moh Whatt, Bangkok,
Seng Chiang, Bangkok,
Sutton, N., Bangkok,

No. 905.

Second Supplement to the London Gazette, 11th July, 1916,—12th July, 1916.

[29662]

American Dollar Securities Committee.

Fourth List of Securities which the Treasury is prepared to purchase and which will be subject to Special Income Tax.

* Page 1656.

Exemption will be granted in respect of those Securities which are lent to the Treasury under the Deposit Scheme.

Further Lists of the Securities in respect of which holders will be liable to the Special Income Tax of 2s. in the £ will be issued from time to time.

586. Alabama Central R.R., 1st Mort. 6 per cent, 1918.

587. Allegheny & Western Rly., Guaranteed 6 per cent stock.

588. American Smelters Securities Co., 6 per cent conv. Debs., 1926.

589. American Smelters Securities Co., 6 per cent Cum. (unguaranteed) Preferred "A."

590. American Smelters Securities Co., 5 per cent Cum. (guaranteed) Preferred "B."

591. American Steel Foundries Debs., 4 per cent, 1923.

592. American Telephone and Telegraph Co. Capital Stock.

593. Anaconda Copper Mining Co. Shares.

594. Argentine 6 per cent Treasury Bonds, 1920.

595. Atlantic and Danville Rly. 1st Mort. 4 per cent, 1948.

596. Atlantic City Electric Co. 1st Mort. S.F. 5 per cent, 1938.

597. Atlantic City R.R. 1st Cons. Mort. 4 per cent, 1951.

598. Bangor and Aroostook R.R. 1st Mort. 5 per cent, 1943.

599. Big Sandy Rly. 1st Mort. 4 per cent, 1944.

600. Birmingham Rly., Light and Power Gen. Refunding $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 1954.

601. Boston and New York Air Line R.R. 1st Mort. 4 per cent, 1955.

602. Bridgeport Traction Co. 1st Mort. 5 per cent, 1923.

603. Broadway and 7th Avenue 1st Cons. Mort. 5 per cent, 1943.

604. Brooklyn Union Gas Co. 1st Cons. Mort. 5 per cent, 1945.

605. Brown Shoe Co. Inc. 7 per cent Cum. Preferred.

606. Brunswick and Western R.R. 1st Mort. 4 per cent, 1938.

607. Buffalo Rly. Cons. Mort. 5 per cent, 1931.

608. Buffalo and Susquehanna Iron Co. Deb. 5 per cent, 1926.

609. Buffalo and Susquehanna Iron Co. 1st Mort. 5 per cent, 1932.

610. Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Rly. 6 per cent, Non-Cum. Preferred.

611. Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Rly. Common.

612. Bush Terminal Co. Cons. Mort. 5 per cent, 1955.

- 613. Bush Terminal Co. 1st Mort. 4 per cent, 1952.
- 614. California Electric Generating Co. 1st S.F. 5 per cent, 1948.
- 615. California Gas and Electric Corp'n. Unifying and Refunding Mort. 5 per cent, 1937.
- 616. Carolina Central R.R. 1st Cons. Mort. 4 per cent, 1949.
- 617. Catawissa R.R. 1st Preferred.
- 618. Catawissa R.R. 2nd Preferred.
- 619. Central R.R. of New Jersey Capital Stock.
- 620. Charleston and Savannah Rly. 1st Mort. 7 per cent, 1936.
- 621. Chattanooga Station Co. 1st Mort. Guaranteed 4 per cent, 1957.
- 622. Chicago City Bonds.
- 623. Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Rly. Gen. Mort. 3½ per cent, 1989, Series B.
- 624. Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Rly. Common.
- 625. Cincinnati Gas Transportation Co. 1st Mort. 5 per cent, 1933.
- 626. Cities Service Co. 6 per cent Cum. Preferred.
- 627. Clearfield and Mahoning Rly. 1st Mort. 5 per cent, 1943.
- 628. Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Rly. General Mortgage 5 per cent, 1993, Series "B."
- 629. Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Rly. White Water Valley Div. Mort. 4 per cent, 1940.
- 630. Cleveland Elec. Illuminating Co. 1st Mort. 5 per cent, 1939.
- 631. Cleveland and Mahoning Valley Rly. 1st Cons. Mort. 5 per cent, 1938.
- 632. Columbus Connecting and Terminal R.R. 1st Mort. 5 per cent, 1922.
- 633. Columbus Gas Co. 1st Mort. 5 per cent, 1932.
- 634. Columbus and Hocking Valley R.R. 1st Mort. 4 per cent, 1948.
- 635. Columbus and 9th Avenue 1st Mort. 5 per cent, 1993.
- 636. Columbus Street Rly. 1st Cons. 5 per cent, 1932.
- 637. Columbus and Toledo R.R. 1st Mort. 4 per cent, 1955.
- 638. Connecticut Rly. and Lighting Co. 1st and Refunding 4½ per cent, 1951.
- 639. Consolidated Gas Co. of N.Y. Capital Stock.
- 640. Consolidated Tobacco Co. Coll. Trust 4 per cent, 1951.
- 641. Continental Can Co. Inc. 7 per cent Cum. Preferred.
- 642. Corn Products Refining Co. S.F. Debs. 5 per cent, 1931.

643. Corn Products Refining Co. 1st S.F. Mort. 5 per cent, 1934.
644. Cuba External 5 per cent Loan, due 1944.
645. Cuba External 5 per cent Loan, due 1949.
646. Cuba External $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Loan, due 1949.
647. Deere & Co. 7 per cent Cum. Preferred.
648. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R.R. Capital Stock.
649. Denver and Rio Grande R.R. 1st Cons. Mort. $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 1936.
650. Detroit Edison Co. 1st Mort. 5 per cent, 1933.
651. Detroit Edison Co. 1st and Refunding Mort. 5 per cent, 1940, Series "A."
652. Detroit Gas Co. Cons. 1st Mort. 5 per cent, 1918.
653. Detroit, Hillsdale and South Western R.R. Guaranteed 4 per cent Stock.
654. Detroit United Rly. 1st Cons. Mort. $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 1932.
655. DuPont E. I. de Nemours Powder Co. $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Debs., 1936.
656. DuPont E. I. de Nemours Powder Co. 5 per cent Cum. Preferred.
657. Eastern Power and Light Corp'n. Conv. 5 per cent, 1918.
658. Eastman Kodak Co. Common.
659. Florida Central and Peninsular R.R. 1st Mort. 5 per cent, 1918.
660. Florida Central and Peninsular R.R. 1st Mort. Ext. and Land Grant 5 per cent, 1930.
661. Florida Central and Peninsular R.R. 1st Cons. Mort. 5 per cent, 1943.
662. Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Rly., Mexican and Pacific Ext. 1st Mort. 5 per cent, 1931.
663. Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Rly., Mexican and Pacific Ext. 2nd Mort. 5 per cent, 1931.
664. Galveston-Houston Electric Rly. 1st Mort. 5 per cent, 1954.
665. Georgia, Carolina and Northern R.R. 1st Mort. 5 per cent, 1929.
666. Georgia Rly. and Electric Co. 1st Cons. 5 per cent, 1932.
667. Goodrich (B. F.) Co. 7 per cent Cum. Preferred.
668. Houston Oil Co. New Series 6 per cent, Timber Certificates, 1916-23.
669. Illinois Central R.R. 1st Mort. Sterling 3 per cent, 1951.
670. Illinois Central R.R. Sterling $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 1950.

671. Illinois Central R.R. 1st Mort. Sterling 4 per cent, 1951.
672. Illinois Central R.R. 1st Mort. Dollar 4 per cent, 1951.
673. Indiana Natural Gas and Oil Co. Refunding Mort. 5 per cent, 1936.
674. Ingersoll Rand Co. Common.
675. International Harvester Co. of New Jersey Common.
676. Kentucky Central Rly. 1st Mort. 4 per cent, 1987.
677. Kentucky and Indiana Terminal R.R. 1st Mort. Sterling $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 1961.
678. Keystone Telephone Co. of Philadelphia 1st Mort. 5 per cent, 1935.
679. Kings County Electric Light and Power Co. Conv. Debs. 6 per cent, 1925.
680. Kings County Electric Light and Power Co. Purchase Money Mort. 6 per cent, 1997.
681. Kings County Electric Light and Power Co. 1st Mort. 5 per cent, 1937.
682. Kings County Elevated R.R. 1st Mort. 4 per cent, 1949.
683. Knoxville and Ohio R.R. 1st Mort. 6 per cent, 1925.
684. Lake Shore Electric Rly. Co. 1st Cons. Mort. 5 per cent, 1923.
685. Lehigh Valley R.R. Cons. Mort. 6 per cent, 1923.
686. Lehigh Valley Terminal Rly. 1st Mort. 5 per cent, 1941.
687. Lexington Avenue and Pavonia Ferry 1st Mort. 5 per cent, 1993.
688. Louisville Lighting Co. 1st Mort. 5 per cent, 1953.
689. Louisville Rly. Cons. Mort. 5 per cent, 1930.
690. Mahoning Coal R.R. 1st Mort. 5 per cent, 1934.
691. Mahoning Coal R.R. Guaranteed Preferred.
692. Milwaukee Electric Rly. and Light Co. Cons. Mortgage 5 per cent, 1926.
693. Milwaukee Electric Rly. and Light Co. Refunding and Extension $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 1931.
694. Milwaukee Gas Light Co. 1st Mort. 4 per cent, 1927.
695. Minneapolis General Electric Co. 1st Mort. 5 per cent, 1934.
696. Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Rly. 2nd Mort. 4 per cent, 1949.
697. Minneapolis Street Rly. 1st Mort. 5 per cent, 1919.
698. Missouri Pacific Rly. Cons. 1st Mort. 6 per cent, 1920.
699. Montgomery, Ward & Co. Inc. 7 per cent Cum. Preferred.
700. Montreal Light, Heat and Power Co., Lachine Div., S.F. 5 per cent, 1933.

701. Mutual Union Telegraph Co. 1st Mort. 5 per cent, 1941.
702. Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Rly., Fayette and McMinnville Branches, 1st Mort. 6 per cent, 1917.
703. Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Rly., Jasper Branch Ext., 1st Mort. 6 per cent, 1923.
704. Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Rly. Capital Stock.
705. New Amsterdam Gas Co. 1st Cons. Mort. 5 per cent, 1948.
706. Newport and Cincinnati Bridge Co. General Mort. S.F. $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 1945.
707. New York, New Haven and Hartford R.R. Non-Convertible Debs. 4 per cent, 1947.
708. New York, New Haven and Hartford R.R. Consolidated Rly. Co. Debs. 4 per cent, 1954.
709. New York, New Haven and Hartford R.R. Consolidated Rly. Co. Debs. 4 per cent, 1955.
710. New York State Bonds.
711. Niagara Falls Power Co. 1st Mort. 5 per cent, 1932.
712. Niagara Falls Power Co. Refunding and General Mort. 6 per cent, 1932.
713. North Pennsylvania R.R. Guaranteed Stock.
714. Northwestern Elevated R.R. 1st Mort. 5 per cent, 1941.
715. Northwestern Telegraph Co. 1st Mort. $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 1934.
716. Ontario Power Co. of Niagara Falls 1st Mort. 5 per cent, 1943.
717. Pacific Gas and Electric General and Refunding 5 per cent, 1942.
718. Pacific Light and Power Co. 1st Mort. Guaranteed 5 per cent, 1942.
719. Pacific Light and Power Co. 1st and Refunding Mort. S.F. Gold 5 per cent, 1951.
720. Pacific Power and Light Co. 1st and Refunding Mort. 5 per cent, 1930.
721. Pennsylvania R.R. Cons. Mort. 5 per cent, 1919.
722. Pennsylvania R.R. Cons. Mort. Sterling $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 1945.
723. Pennsylvania R.R. Cons. Mort. Sterling 4 per cent, 1948.
724. Pennsylvania R.R. Cons. Mort. Dollar 4 per cent, 1948.
725. Pennsylvania R.R. Real Estate Purchase Money 4 per cent, 1923.

726. Peoples Gas, Light and Coke Co. (Illinois) Capital Stock.
727. Philadelphia Co. Convertible Deb. 5 per cent Notes, 1919.
728. Philadelphia Co. Convertible Deb. 5 per cent Notes, 1922.
729. Pine Creek Rly. Registered 1st Mort. 6 per cent, 1932.
730. Pittsburg and Lake Erie R.R. 2nd Mort. 5 per cent, 1928, Series "A" and "B."
731. Pittsburg and Western Rly. 1st Mort. 4 per cent, 1917.
732. Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis 4 per cent Non-Cum. Preferred.
733. Pittsburg, Cleveland and Toledo Rly. 1st Mort. 6 per cent, 1922.
734. Portland Rly. 1st and Refunding Mort. 5 per cent, 1930.
735. Portland Rly., Light and Power Co. 1st and Refunding S.F. 5 per cent, 1942.
736. Providence Terminal Co. 1st Mort. 4 per cent guaranteed, 1956.
737. Public Service Corp'n. of New Jersey Gen. S.F. Mort. 5 per cent, 1959.
738. Republic Iron and Steel Co. S.F. Mort. 5 per cent, 1940.
739. Republic Iron and Steel Co. 7 per cent Cum. Preferred.
196. Rio Grande Western Rly. 1st Trust 4 per cent, 1939.
740. Rochester and Pittsburg R.R. 1st Mortgage 6 per cent, 1921.
741. Rochester and Pittsburg R.R. Cons. Mort. 6 per cent, 1922.
742. Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg R.R. 1st Cons. Mort. 5 per cent, 1922.
743. Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Terminal 1st Mort. 5 per cent, 1918.
744. Rutland R.R. 1st Cons. Mort. $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 1941.
745. St. Lawrence and Adirondack Rly. 1st Mort. 5 per cent, 1996.
746. St. Lawrence and Adirondack Rly. 2nd Mort. 6 per cent, 1996.
747. St. Louis Bridge Co. 6 per cent 1st Preferred.
748. San Joaquin Light and Power Corp'n. 1st and Refunding Mort. S.F. 6 per cent, Series "A," 1950.
649. San Joaquin Light and Power Corp'n. 1st and Refunding Mort. S.F. 5 per cent, Series "B," 1950.
750. Seaboard Air Line Rly. Atlanta-Birmingham Div., 1st Mort. 4 per cent, 1933.
751. Sears, Roebuck & Co. 7 per cent, Cum. Preferred.

752. Seattle Electric Co. Cons. and Refunding Mort. 5 per cent, 1929.
753. Seattle Electric Co. (Seattle-Everett) 1st Mort. 5 per cent, 1939.
754. South Carolina and Georgia R.R. 1st Mort. 5 per cent, 1919.
755. South Pacific Coast Rly. 1st Mort. 4 per cent, 1937.
756. Standard Electric Co. of California 1st Mort. 5 per cent, 1939.
757. Standard Gas and Electric Co. (Delaware) Conv. 6 per cent S.F., 1926.
758. Studebaker Corp'n. 7 per cent Cum. Preferred.
759. Swift & Co. Capital Stock.
760. Tennessee Coal, Iron and R.R. Co. General Mort. 5 per cent, 1951.
761. Tennessee Coal, Iron and R.R. Co. (Birmingham Div.) 1st Cons. 6 per cent, 1917.
762. Tennessee Coal, Iron and R.R. Co. (Tennessee Div.) 1st Cons. 6 per cent, 1917.
763. Texas Co. 1st Mortgage 6 per cent Notes, 1917-21.
764. Texas Co. Convertible Debs. 6 per cent, 1931.
765. Third Avenue R.R. 1st Refunding Mort. 4 per cent, 1960.
766. Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Rly. 1st Mort. 4 per cent, 1946.
767. Tunnel R.R. of St. Louis Guaranteed Capital Stock.
768. Twin City Rapid Transit Co. 7 per cent Cum. Preferred.
769. Union Oil Co. of California 1st Lien S.F. and Coll. Trust 5 per cent, 1931.
770. Union Traction Co. of Indiana 1st General Mort. 5 per cent, 1919.
771. United Light and Railways Co. 1st and Refunding Mort. 5 per cent, 1932.
772. United New Jersey R.R. and Canal Co. 10 per cent Guaranteed Stock.
773. United States Rubber Coll. Trust 6 per cent, 1918.
774. United States Steel 1st Mort. S.F. Coll. Trust 5 per cent, 1951.
775. United States Steel Corp'n. Common.
776. Utah Light and Power Co. 1st Mort. 5 per cent, 1930.
777. Virginia Midland Rly. 5 per cent Mort. 1921, Series "D."
778. Virginia Midland Rly. 5 per cent Mort., 1926, Series "E."
779. Virginia Midland Rly. 5 per cent Mort., 1931, Series "F."

780. Virginia Midland Rly. Gen. Mort. 5 per cent, 1936.

781. Virginia Rly. and Power Co. 1st and Refunding 5 per cent, 1934.

782. Western Union Telegraph Co. Capital Stock.

783. Wheeling Electric Co. 1st Mort. 5 per cent, 1941.

784. Wisconsin Central Rly. 1st and Refunding Mort. 4 per cent, 1959.

The American Dollar Securities Committee, National Debt Office
19, Old Jewry, London, E.C.

12th July, 1916.

No. 906.

*Third Supplement to the London Gazette, 11th July, 1916—13th
July, 1916.*

[29663]

Order of His Majesty in Council amending the Defence of the
Realm (Consolidation) Regulations 1914.

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE, THE 12TH
DAY OF JULY, 1916.

PRESENT:

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by an Order in Council dated the twenty-eighth day of November nineteen hundred and fourteen, His Majesty was pleased to make Regulations (called the "Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations 1914")¹ under the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914,² for securing the public safety and the defence of the realm:

AND WHEREAS the said Act has been amended by the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) Act, 1915,³ the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) (No. 2) Act, 1915,⁴ and the Munitions of War Act, 1915⁵:

AND WHEREAS the said Regulations have been amended by various subsequent Orders in Council:

AND WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the said Regulations in manner hereinafter appearing:

¹ App. 284. ² App. 191. ³ App. 205. ⁴ App. 470. ⁵ App. 313.

NOW, THEREFORE, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the following amendments be made in the said Regulations:

I. After regulation 8D the following regulations shall be inserted:—

“8E. It shall be lawful for the Minister of Munitions by order to regulate or restrict the carrying on of building and construction work as hereinafter defined, and by such order to prohibit, subject to such exceptions as may be contained in the order, the carrying on of such work without a licence from the Minister.

Provided that where a first application for a licence under any order has been made and is pending for the carrying on of work which has already been commenced at the date when such licence first became necessary, nothing in the order shall prohibit the carrying on of the work until the licence has been refused.

“If any person affected by any such order contravenes or fails to comply with the provisions thereof, or if any person for the purpose of obtaining such a licence as aforesaid makes any false statement or false representation he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

“For the purposes of this regulation the expression ‘building and construction work’ means the construction, alteration, repair, decoration, or demolition of buildings, and the construction, reconstruction, or alteration of railways, docks, harbours, canals, embankments, bridges, tunnels, piers and other works of construction or engineering.

“8F. If any person, who is under a contract to supply motor spirit, refrains, on the request of the Board of Trade, or any person authorized for that purpose by the Board of Trade, from delivering motor spirit in accordance with his contract, that person shall not be liable to any action or proceedings taken against him in respect of the non-fulfilment of his contract so far as it is due to compliance with that request.

“In this regulation, the expression ‘motor spirit’ has the same meaning as in Part VI of the Finance (1909-10) Act, 1910.

2. After regulation 12B the following regulation shall be inserted:—

“12c. The competent naval or military authority may by order prohibit the use of sound signals of such class or description, between such hours, within such area, and during such period, as may be specified in the order, and any person using such a sound signal in contravention of such an order shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.”

3. After regulation 33 the following regulation shall be inserted:—

“33A. In any area specified in an order made by the competent naval or military authority, and subject to any general or special exceptions contained in such order, it shall not be lawful for any person to carry any firearms or military arms, and if any person within such area without a permit from the competent naval or military authority or from a person authorized by him for the purpose, carries any firearms or military arms in contravention of this provision, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

4. After regulation 45A the following regulation shall be inserted:—

“45B. Every man who holds a certificate of exemption from military service granted otherwise than under the Military Service Act, 1916,* shall, if required by a constable or by any person who has authority for the purpose from the Army Council produce his certificate or give particulars as to the authority by which his certificate was granted and the grounds on which it was granted.

“If any man fails to comply with this regulation or gives particulars which are false in any material respect, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.”

ALMERIC FITZROY.

*App. 779.

No. 907.

Supplement to the London Gazette, 11th July, 1916–13th July, 1916.

[29664]

Canadians Mentioned in Despatches.

WAR OFFICE, 12th July, 1916.

With reference to the despatch published on the 10th April (*London Gazette* No. 29541), the following are mentioned for distinguished and gallant services rendered during the period of General Sir Charles Munro's command of the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force.

CANADIAN FORCES.

Royal Canadian Field Artillery:—

Mills, Lt.-Col. J. E.

CANADIAN ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

Roberts, Colonel J. A.

Davis, Lieut.-Colonel E. G., C.M.G.

Williams, Lieut.-Colonel E. J.

Ward, Quartermaster-Sergeant C. H.

Anasty, Staff-Sergeant A.

No. 908.

Order in Council authorizing Deductions from Pay of Deserters.

P. C. 1660.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA,

Thursday, the 13th day of July, 1916.

PRESENT:

THE DEPUTY OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR GENERAL
IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS, in the present state of the law there is no authority to make deductions from the pay and allowances of

soldiers or militiamen to cover the expenses incurred in apprehending, prosecuting, and returning to their Corps those of them who are convicted of desertion or absence without leave;

Therefore the Deputy of the Governor General in Council, in order to recoup the public, in part at least, for such expenses in connection with absentees from the Forces now in course of mobilization for Service, and under and in virtue of the power conferred by Section 6 of The War Measures Act,* is pleased to grant and doth hereby grant authority to make deductions from the Pay and Allowances of every Militiaman who has been convicted of deserting or illegally absenting himself from the Unit to which he belongs, or to which he is attached while on Active Service; and from the Pay and Allowances of every soldier of the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force who has been convicted of deserting or illegally absenting himself from his Unit; such deductions to be in amount sufficient to cover the expenses incurred in apprehending, prosecuting, and returning to duty the man thus convicted.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 909.

Order in Council amending the Rate of Pensions for Sergeants.

P. C. 1679.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA,

Thursday, the 13th day of July, 1916.

PRESENT:

THE DEPUTY OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR GENERAL
IN COUNCIL.

The Deputy of the Governor General in Council is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

Clause 12 of the new Schedule of Pensions which formed part of the Order in Council, dated 3rd June 1916 (P.C.

*App. 127.

1334),* is amended by providing that Sergeants in the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Forces shall be granted the same rate of pension as that therein authorized for Squadron, Battery, or Company Sergeant-Major, viz., \$510 per annum.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 910.

Order in Council amending Regulations respecting Insane Soldiers.

P. C. 1567.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA,

Thursday, the 13th day of July, 1916.

PRESENT:

THE DEPUTY OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR GENERAL
IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS under the new Pension Regulations permanent insanity is treated as a total disability, a lunatic soldier being entitled to a pension of \$480 a year or such larger sum as his rank entitled him to, but no provision is made with respect to the manner in which the pension is to be paid;

THEREFORE the Deputy of the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following additional Regulation and the same is hereby made and established, accordingly, viz.:—

28. Where a pension is awarded to a member of the Forces in consequence of his insanity, if the pensioner is in an asylum or other institution, the cost of his maintenance therein shall be paid to the Superintendent or other proper officer of the asylum or other institution and the balance of such pension shall be paid to such dependent relative or relatives of the pensioner as the commissioners may direct, and if there is no dependent relative such balance shall be retained until the pensioner's recovery or

* Page 1781.

his death. If the pensioner is not in an asylum or other institution but remains in the care of the family, the whole of his pension may be paid to such member of his family as the commissioners may direct, or part of the pension may be paid to such member of his family and the balance retained until the pensioner's recovery or death. Provided, however, that if a guardian to the pensioner has been appointed by any Court of competent jurisdiction the commissioners may direct that the pension be paid to such guardian.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 911.

The London Gazette, 14th July, 1916.

[29667]

Army Council Notice under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations 1914.

WAR OFFICE,
13th July, 1916.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, by an Order dated the 8th June, 1916,* the Army Council, in pursuance of the powers conferred on them by Regulation 30a of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914,† applied such Regulation to certain War Material, to wit, raw wool grown or to be grown on sheep in Great Britain or Ireland during the season of 1916:

AND WHEREAS, the Army Council deem it desirable that the purchase, sale or other dealing in wool pulled before the 1st September, 1916, from the skins of sheep which have been clipped during the season of 1916, should be permitted;

NOW, THEREFORE, the Army Council give notice that they hereby authorize and permit the purchase, sale, or other dealing in wool pulled before the 1st September, 1916, from the skins of sheep which have been clipped during the season of 1916.

R. H. BRADE.

* Page 1819. † App. 284.

The above notice exempts Rubbings, pulled before the 1st September, 1916, from the prohibition of purchase and sale of British and Irish wool. It does not exempt from the prohibition Combing or long wool pulled from the skins of sheep or lambs which have not been clipped during 1916.

No. 912.

The London Gazette, 14th July, 1916.

[29667]

Notice respecting Exportation to China and Siam.

FOREIGN OFFICE,
July 14, 1916.

The following additions or corrections to the lists published as a supplement to the *London Gazette* of 16th May, 1916,* of persons to whom articles to be exported to China and Siam may be consigned, are notified by order of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in accordance with the provisions of the Proclamation relating to the exportation of articles to China and Siam during the present war, issued on the 24th day of September, 1915:—

CHINA.

FOREIGN OFFICE (Foreign Trade Dept.),
12th July, 1916.

The following names are added to the list of persons and bodies of persons to whom articles to be exported to China may be consigned:—

British Flower Shop.

Canton Club.

Duff, John L., & Co., Kiukiang and Kuling.

Marco, Finkelstein & Co., Vladivostock and Shanghai.

Pang, C. E., Hankow.

Societe Franco-Chinoise d'Entreprises Generales et de Travaux Publics (Successors of Etablissements Fei Yen Ateliers de Constructions Mecaniques), Peking.

Tungshan Golf Club, Canton.

*Page 1656.

The following name is removed from the list of persons and bodies of persons to whom articles to be exported to China may be consigned:—

Etablissements Fei Yen Ateliers de Constructions Mecaniques, Peking.

The following Correction is notified in the list of persons and bodies of persons to whom articles to be exported to China may be consigned:—

British Municipal Council, Hankow, *should read*
British Municipal Council, Hankow and Tientsin.

No. 913.

The London Gazette, 14th July, 1916.

[29667]

Notice of the Winding-up of Certain Firms and Companies of
Enemy Nationality.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY AMENDMENT ACT,
1916.

Orders have been made by the Board of Trade requiring the undermentioned businesses to be wound up:

229. Hardt & Co. (Buying and Shipping Agency of the Australian and New Zealand Branches of the Firm), Bridge-water House, Whitworth Street, Manchester. *Controller:* William Ros Sharp, 30, Brown Street, Manchester. 13th July, 1916.

230. Hugo Gaensler, 4a Lauderdale Buildings, Aldersgate Street, London, E.C., Boot and Shoe Agent. *Controller:* Alfred Page, 28, King Street, Cheapside, London, E.C. 13th July, 1916.

231. Pluns & Berg, Cater Street, Bradford, Export Yarn Merchants. *Controller:* Harold Hartley Blackburn, 24, Bank Street, Bradford. 13th July, 1916.

232. Plutte Scheele & Co., Limited, 18-19, Queenhithe, London, E.C., Merchants and Agents for Electrical Goods. *Controller:* G. W. Roberts, 133, Wool Exchange, Coleman Street, London, E.C. 10th July, 1916.

233. Seidel & Naumann, Limited, 102, Newgate Street, London, E.C., Dealers and Manufacturers of Sewing Machines, Typewriters, etc. *Controller*: R. W. Brown, 12, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C. 10th July, 1916.

234. Leeds Meter Co., Limited, Tower Works, Armley, Leeds, Water Meter Manufacturers. *Controller*: Walter Simpson, 19, Bond Street, Leeds. 10th July, 1916.

235. Turner Co., A. G., Linden Street, North Evington, Leicester, Agents for the sale of Machinery to Tanners and Leather Manufacturers. *Controller*: T. F. Birch, 27½, Friar Lane, Leicester. 10th July, 1916.

236. W. Suabedissen, Limited, 7, Mallow Street, Old Street, London, E.C., Dealers in Whalebone, Cane, etc. *Controller*: G. M. Robinson, 3, Raymond Buildings, Gray's Inn, London, W.C. 10th July, 1916.

237. Hans Herzog, Limited, 1, Great St. Thomas Apostle, Queen Street, London, E.C., Fur and Skin Importers. *Controller*: J. D. Pattullo, 65, London Wall, London, E.C. 10th July, 1916.

238. Kirchner & Co., 21-25, Tabernacle Street, London, E.C., Wood Working Machines, etc. *Controller*: J. Fraser, 31, Copthall Avenue, London, E.C. 10th July, 1916.

239. J. Ariowitsch, 1, 2 and 3, Great St. Thomas Apostle, Queen Street, London, E.C., Skin Merchants. *Controller*: J. D. Pattullo, 65, London Wall, London, E.C. 10th July, 1916.

240. Gerhard & Hey, Great St. Thomas Apostle, Queen Street, London, E.C., Forwarding and Shipping Agents. *Controller*: J. D. Pattullo, 65, London Wall, London, E.C. 10th July, 1916.

241. G. Pelzer Teacher, M.b.H. 31, Lloyd Street, Manchester, Textile Machinery Exporters. *Controller*: Roger N. Carter, 16, Kennedy Street, Manchester. 11th July, 1916.

No. 914.

Order in Council authorizing an Outfit Allowance for the Officers of the Permanent Force.

P.C. 1620.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by the Deputy of His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 15th July, 1916.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 27th June, 1916, from the Right Honourable

the Prime Minister, for the Minister of Militia and Defence, stating that since the outbreak of war all officers on duty either in the Canadian Expeditionary Force or on Home Guard duty have been granted an Outfit Allowance of \$100 with the exception of officers of the Permanent Force.

As the Permanent Force are not in receipt of any higher rates of Pay and Allowance than the Officers of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces or those on Home Guard Duty—and in fact are receiving less allowances inasmuch as they are not entitled to draw Field Allowance except when they are actually in camp—the Minister recommends that for the period of the war, Officers of the Permanent Force be put upon the same footing as regards Outfit Allowance as all other Officers, this to take effect from the 1st January, 1916.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 915.

Order in Council creating the Position of Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs.

P. C. 1719.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA,

Saturday, the 15th day of July, 1916.

PRESENT.

THE DEPUTY OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR GENERAL
IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS the Right Honourable the Prime Minister submits that by reason of the war his duties as Prime Minister and as Secretary of State for External Affairs have increased the demands upon his time and energies to such an extent that

the efficient and prompt attendance to such duties makes necessary the assistance of a Parliamentary Under-Secretary:

THEREFORE the Deputy of the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorize and doth hereby authorize the appointment of a Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs during the continuance of the war.

The Deputy of the Governor General in Council, under and in virtue of the provisions of the War Measures Act 1914,* is further pleased to make the following orders and regulations and the same are hereby made and enacted accordingly.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING THE PARLIAMENTARY UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

1. During the continuance of the present war the Governor in Council may from time to time appoint a Senator or a member of the House of Commons to be Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs.

2. The Parliamentary Under-Secretary shall, with respect to the Department of External Affairs, perform such Parliamentary duties as may from time to time be assigned to him by the Governor in Council.

3. The Parliamentary Under-Secretary shall, subject to such instructions as may from time to time be issued by competent authority assist the Prime Minister in administering the Department of External Affairs, and may, subject to the approval of the Prime Minister, conduct such official communications between the Government of Canada and the Government of any other Country in connection with the external affairs of Canada, and perform such other duties in the said Department as from time to time may be directed.

4. In the absence of the Prime Minister, the Parliamentary Under-Secretary shall, subject to the direction and approval of the Acting Prime Minister for the time being, preside over and administer the Department of External Affairs; and in such case he shall have authority to report to and make recommendations to the Governor in Council through the Acting Prime Minister.

5. Until Parliament otherwise provide, the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs shall hold his office, commission or employment without any salary, fees,

*App. 129.

wages, allowances, emolument or other profit of any kind attached thereto.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 916.

Order in Council creating the Position of Parliamentary Secretary
of the Department of Militia and Defence.

P. C. 1720.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 15th day of July, 1916.

PRESENT:

THE DEPUTY OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS owing to the war the duties of the Minister of Militia and Defence have enormously increased, and frequently occasion his absence from the seat of Government as well when Parliament is in session as during the recess;

AND WHEREAS in the absence of the Minister of Militia and Defence it is often necessary to appoint a Member of the Cabinet to act as Minister of Militia and Defence, and, as the same Member of the Cabinet cannot always be so appointed, there is a great danger of a lack of uniformity and continuity in the oversight and administration of the Department of Militia and Defence.

THEREFORE the Deputy of His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council is pleased—during the continuance of the present war—to authorize the appointment of a Parliamentary Secretary who shall assist the Minister of Militia and Defence, and within certain limits shall act for him during his absence, and the said appointment is hereby authorized accordingly.

The Deputy of His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council under the provisions of the War Measures Act, 1914,* is further pleased to make and enact the following orders and regulations respecting the Parliamentary Secretary of the Department of Militia and Defence:—

1. During the continuance of the present war the Governor in Council may from time to time appoint a Senator or a Member of the House of Commons of Canada to be Parliamentary Secretary of the Department of Militia and Defence.

2. The Parliamentary Secretary shall, with respect to the Department of Militia and Defence, perform such Parliamentary duties as may from time to time be assigned to him by the Governor in Council.

3. The Parliamentary Secretary shall ex-officio be a member of the Militia Council and in the absence of the Minister he shall act as chairman thereof.

4. In the absence of the Minister from Ottawa, the Parliamentary Secretary shall preside over and administer the Department of Militia and Defence, but he shall not make any change in the policy of the Department without the authority of the Governor in Council.

5. In the absence of the Minister of Militia and Defence, and subject to the approval of the Prime Minister, the Parliamentary Secretary shall have authority to report to and make recommendations to the Governor in Council through the Prime Minister.

6. The Parliamentary Secretary shall perform such other duties as may be assigned to him by the Governor in Council.

7. Until Parliament otherwise provide, the Parliamentary Secretary shall hold his office, commission or employment without any salary, fees, wages, allowances, emolument or other profit of any kind attached thereto.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

* App. 129.

No. 917.

The London Gazette, 18th July, 1916.

[29671]

Notice of Winding-up of Firms and Companies of Enemy Nationality.

**TRADING WITH THE ENEMY AMENDMENT ACT,
1916.**

Orders have been made by the Board of Trade requiring the undermentioned businesses to be wound up:—

243. N.S.U. Motor Co. Limited, 28, Grange Road, Willesden Green, London, N.W., Manufacturers of Motor Cycle Gears. *Controller:* Charles Comins, 50, Cannon Street, London, E.C. 13th July, 1916.

244. British Hulm Metallic Packing Co. Limited, Snowdon's Wharf, Millwall, London, E., Manufacturers of Metallic Packing for Steam Engines, etc. *Controller:* J. E. Wilson, 28, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 13th July, 1916.

245. Heyl Bros. Limited, 15, Newcastle Street, London, E.C., Dealers in Gum. *Controller:* A. E. Green, 100-104, Moorgate Station Chambers, London, E.C. 14th July, 1916.

246. Poldi Steel Works, Napier Street, Sheffield, Steel Manufacturers. *Controller:* A. Duncan, Barber Sheffield Telegraph Buildings, High Street, Sheffield. 14th July, 1916.

247. Anglo-Bohemian Industry, Limited, Blomfield House, London Wall, E.C., Owners of Coal Mines, etc. *Controller:* David H. Allan, 20, Copthall Avenue, London, E.C. 14th July, 1916.

248. Floral Depot, Limited, 47, Baker Street, London, W., Florists. *Controller:* A. H. Knight, Devonshire Chambers, 146, Bishopsgate, London, E.C. 14th July, 1916.

249. A. Barson & Co., 57, Scrutton Street, London, E.C., Engineers' Tool Manufacturers. *Controller:* Adam Turquand Young, 41, Coleman Street, London, E.C. 17th July, 1916.

250. A. H. Nicholas & Co., Alpine Works, Windus Road, Stoke Newington, London, N., Chemical Dyers. *Controller:* John William Barratt, 19A, Coleman Street, London, E.C. 17th July, 1916.

251. Hooton Emhardt & Jarvis, 5, Little Britain, London, E.C., Art Needlework Importers. *Controller:* Francis Joseph Safferty, 14, Old Jewry, Chambers, London, E.C. 17th July, 1916.

252. Kuxmann & Co., Victoria Foundry, Huntingdon, Agricultural Implement Manufacturers. *Controller*: Howard William Cox, 5, Petty Cury, Cambridge. 17th July, 1916.

253. William Schroeder & Co., 122, Wood Street, London, E.C., Silk Merchants. *Controller*: John William Woodthorpe, Leadenhall Buildings, 1, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C. 17th July, 1916.

ORDER revoking the Order made on the 27th April, 1916, requiring the undermentioned business to be wound up:—

*126. Phonotas Co. Limited, 125, High Holborn, London, W.C., Sanitary System for Cleaning Telephones. 13th July, 1916.

No. 918.

The London Gazette, 18th July, 1916.

[29671]

Order of His Majesty in Council establishing a List of Persons in Neutral Countries with whom Trade is Prohibited.

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL, THE
18TH DAY OF JULY, 1916.

BY THE LORDS OF HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY
COUNCIL.

WHEREAS His Majesty was pleased, in exercise of the power in that behalf conferred on Him by Section one, sub-section one of the Trading with the Enemy (Extension of Powers) Act, 1915, by a Proclamation dated the 29th day of February, 1916,† to prohibit all persons or bodies of persons, incorporated or unincorporated, resident, carrying on business, or being in the United Kingdom from trading with any of the persons or bodies of persons mentioned in the List contained in the said Proclamation:

AND WHEREAS by Section one, sub-section two, of the said Act, it is provided that any List of persons and bodies of persons incorporated or unincorporated, with whom such trading is prohibited by a Proclamation under the said Act may be varied

* Page 1545. † Page 1210.

or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of a Secretary of State, such List as so varied or added to being in the said Proclamation referred to as the "Statutory List";

AND WHEREAS the List contained in the said Proclamation has been varied and added to by subsequent Orders of Council;

AND WHEREAS His Majesty was pleased by a Proclamation dated the 26th day of April, 1916, and entitled "The Trading with the Enemy (Statutory List) Proclamation, 1916, No. 2,"¹ to amend the said Proclamation dated the 29th day of February, 1916, in certain particulars;

AND WHEREAS His Majesty was pleased by a Proclamation dated the 23rd day of May, 1916, and entitled "The Trading with the Enemy (Statutory List) Proclamation, 1916, No. 3,"² to revoke the said Proclamation dated the 29th day of February, 1916, with the variations and additions made to the List therein contained by subsequent Orders of Council, and also the said Proclamation dated the 26th day of April, 1916, and to order that the Proclamation now in recital should be substituted therefor;

AND WHEREAS by subsequent Orders of Council the List contained in the aforesaid Proclamation dated the 23rd day of May, 1916, was varied and added to;

AND WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to the following effect:—

That the "Statutory List" of persons and bodies of persons incorporated or unincorporated, with whom trading is prohibited should be further amended by the variations and addition of the names set forth in the Schedule hereto.

NOW, THEREFORE, their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

And it is further ordered that, whereby this or any other Order of Council for the time being in force, whether made before or after the making of this Order, any variation in or addition to the Statutory List is made, copies of the Trading with the Enemy (Statutory List) Proclamation, 1916, No. 3, printed under the authority of His Majesty's Stationery Office after such variation or addition is made may be printed with

¹Page 1529. ²Page 1679.

such variation in or addition to the Statutory List, and the Trading with the Enemy (Statutory List) Proclamation, 1916, No. 3,¹ shall be construed as if it had, at the time at which such variation or addition was made, been issued with such variation or addition, and a reference in any Order in Council or other document to the Statutory List shall, unless the context otherwise requires, be construed to refer to that List as varied or added to by any Order of Council for the time being in force.

Whereof the Right Honourable Sir Edward Grey, Bart., K.G., one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Controller of the Foreign Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

SCHEDULE.

ADDITIONS TO LIST.

ARGENTINA.

Banco Aleman Transatlantico (Deutsche Ueberseeische Bank).

Banco Germanico de la America del Sud (Deutsche Sud-Amerikanische Bank).

Schweitzer, Felipe, Santa Fé 951, Rosario.

BOLIVIA.

Banco Aleman Transatlantico (Deutsche Ueberseeische Bank).

BRAZIL.

Achim & Company, Joinville, Sta. Catharina.

Banco Aleman Transatlantico (Deutsche Ueberseeische Bank).

Banco Germanico de la America del Sud (Deutsche Sud-Amerikanische Bank).

Bercht Brothers, Rua Voluntarios da Patria 46, Porto Alegre.

Brasilianische Bank fur Deutschland, Bahia; Porto Alegre; Rio de Janeiro; Santos and Sao Paulo.

¹ Page 1679.

Bromberg, Daudt & Company, Rua Voluntarios do Patria 54 & 56, Porto Alegre.

Buhle, C., Porto Alegre and Rio Grande do Sul.

Compania Brasileira de Electricidade (Branch of Siemens Schuckert Werke), Avenida Rio Branco 79 & 81, Rua General Camara 87, Rua do Hospicio 29, Rio de Janeiro; and Rua Sao Joao, Bahia.

Demarchi & Company, Uruguayana.

Empresa de Navegacao Mosqueiro E. Souré, Para.

Campos, Jose Pinto.

Officina Velhote Silva.

Officina Viuva Camillier.

Empresa Graphica Rio Grandense, Rua dos Andradas 447, Porto Alegre.

Hermann, Louis, & Company, Rua Goncalves Dias 54 & 57, and Avenida Rio Branco 126, Rio de Janeiro.

Ostermeyer, Frederico, Rua de Quitanda 63 and 175, Rio de Janeiro.

Pintsch (Julius) Aktiengesellschaft, Rua Sao Pedro 9, Rio de Janeiro.

Reickmann & Company, Rua Boa Vista 42, Sao Paulo.

Schlick, Alfredo, & Company, Rua da Assembleia 14; and Rua Quitanda 47, Rio de Janeiro.

Simoës, Angelino, & Company, Rio de Janeiro.

Sinjen, M., & Company, Novo Friburgo, Rio de Janeiro.

Sociedad Tubos Mannesmann Limited, Rua do Rosario 64, Rio de Janeiro.

Steiner, Pedro Maurico, Para.

Vieira, Francisco Salles, Manaos.

Wachtel, Marxen & Company, Rio Grande do Sul.

Weissflog, Alfredo (of Weissflog Brothers), Rua Maranhao 21, Sao Paulo.

Weissflog, Otto (of Weissflog Brothers), Avenida Paulista 112, Sao Paulo.

CHILE.

Banco Aleman Transatlantico (Deutsche Ueberseeische Bank).

Banco de Chile y Alemania (Banco fur Chile und Deutschland), Antofagasta, Santiago; Valparaiso; Concepcion; Temuco and Valdivia.

Banco Germanico de la America del Sud (Deutsche Sud-Amerikanische Bank).

Canelo, Nemesio (of Gildemeister & Company), Iquique.

Cia Salitrera Constancia, Iquique.

Conck, Carlos, & Company, Calle Brasil 126, Valparaiso; Calle Puente 571, Santiago.

Siemens Schuckert Limited, Blanco 366, Valparaiso; and
Santiago.

COLOMBIA.

Banco Aleman Antioqueno.

DENMARK.

Andersen & Jensen, Istedgade 3, Copenhagen.

Henriques, R., Jr., Copenhagen.

Scandinavian British Syndicate, Islands Brygge 21, and
Holmens Kanal 5, Copenhagen.

Skandinavisk Produkt Import Company, Skindergade 31,
Copenhagen.

ECUADOR.

Cassinelli & Company, Guayaquil.

Kugelman, Ferd., Bahia de Caraquez.

GREECE.

Baumann, Angelo (of Baumann & Beckmann), Athens.

Baumann, Hermann, Rue Osakaloff 31, Athens.

Baumann & Beckmann, Pl. Dimokratirion, Athens.

Daniolos Freres, Andros.

Mehmed Baldji Freres, Aelion Han, Salonika.

JAPAN.

Akino Genziro, 154 Yokohama.

Akino Kunizo, 154 Yokohama.

Chu Sheang Dong, Chemulpo, Korea.

Harada Kakujiro, Kobe.

Ikeda Tokuzo, 12 Kaigandori, Kobe.

Imada Takehiro, 39 Akashimachi, Kobe.

Japan Herald, P.O. Box 279, Yokohama.

Kato Shoten, 91 Kitamachi, Kobe.

Kenshin Yoko, 211 Yokohama.

Konishi Kikujiro, 54 Yokohama.

Nakamura Yushutsuten, 169 Sannomiya-Cho Itchome,
Kobe.

Nigo Shoten, 154 Yokohama.

Sasga Shokai, Guiza, Tokio.

Sawada & Company, 40 Akashimachi, Kobe.

Sugimoto Boyeki Gomei Kaisha, 160A Yokohama.

Takashiro Arazo, Isogamidori, Kobe, Tanigawa Masajiro,
12 Kaigandori, Kobe.

Terauchi Shokai, 40 Akashimachi, Kobe.

Ukita Yasumasa, 70 Yamashita-Cho, Yokohama.

Wong Ching Hung, Chemulpo, Korea.

NETHERLANDS.

Duiker, J., Weteringschans 171, Amsterdam.

Hoeckel, P. Van, Kruisbroedershof, S'Hertogenbosch.

Ingenohl, C., Witte Huis, Wijnhavn 3, Rotterdam.

Kehlenbrink, G., Junior, Wijnstraat 117, Rotterdam.

Klembt's (Paul) Scheepsagentuur Maatschappy, Boompjes 16, Rotterdam (Manager, Klunk, Seger G.).

Krom & Company, Keizersgracht 405, Amsterdam.

Kupsch & Abas, 2E, Kostverlorenkade 23-24, Amsterdam.

Lucardie, Willem, Maastraat 8B, Rotterdam; Coutrai and Leeuwarden.

Nederlandsche Asbestos Maatschappy, N.V., Willemskade 19, Rotterdam.

Nederlandsche Huistelefoon Maatschappy, Frederiksplein 28, and Singel 284, Amsterdam; Zuidblaak 38, Rotterdam; Westeringkade 2-4, and Juliana Van Stolberglaan 82, The Hague.

Nederlandsche Ijzerhandel Maatschappy Tot Voorzetting Der Zaken, Afdeeling Enthoven, The Hague.

Nederlandsche Ijzerhandel Maatschappy Tot Voorzetting Der Zaken, Afdeeling Hartelust, Leeuwarden.

Prins, E. L., Nieuwehaven 116A, Rotterdam.

Ronnen, J. R. Van, Mathanesserlaan 400, Rotterdam.

Schrevel's H. Import en Exporthandel N.V., H. K. Schrevel, Rechter Rottekade 81, Rotterdam.

Schumacher, D., Dufaystraat 2, Amsterdam.

Wessel, D., Boymanstraat; and V. Hogendorpsplein 5, Rotterdam.

NETHERLAND EAST INDIES.

Assahan Syndicat Gesellschaft, Medan and Palembang.

Borneo Import and Export Company, Dutch Borneo and Batavia.

Cultuur Maatschappy "Soengei Langka," Batavia.

Export Maatschappy Austria, Bandœng.

Hallesche Machinenfabriek, Sourabaya.

Herrmann, C. H., Batoe Toelis 2, Batavia.

Plantagen Gesellschaft Boenisari, Batavia.

Plantagen Gesellschaft Neglasari, Bandoeng.

Plantagen Gesellschaft Tjiganitri, Batavia.

Schapp, F. L., Samarang.
Technisch Bureau Altmann, Bandoeng.

NORWAY.

Aktieselskabet Trondhjems Handelsbank, Trondhjem.
Braadlan, John, & Company, N. Strandgt, 33-39, Stavanger.

Engoens Sardine Company Limited, Stavanger.
Hausvik, Einar, & Company, Vaerfstgt. 2A, Bergen and Stavanger.

Jaeger Sardine Factories, A S, Jaugesund.
Jakhelln, C., Lakkegatan 16, Christiania.
Jensen, Hermann, Skippegy 14⁴; K. Adellersgt. 3⁴, Christiania.

Nilsen, Olaf, Trondhjem.
Olsen, Carl O., & Kleppe, Stavanger.
Pleym, Gottfried, Skippergt. 7, Christiania.
Sardinfabriken "Norrig," Stavanger.
Thiis, C. Houge, Jorenholmsgt. 25, and Kongstgt. 52, Stavanger.

Thorvaldsen, Hjalmar, & Company, Kirkegaten 6B, Christiania.
Waage, Thorbjorn, Holmegate 22, Stavanger.
Witzoe, Endre, Christiansand.

PERSIA.

Haji Amin-ut-Tujjar Brothers, Ispahan.

PERU.

Banco Aleman Transatlantico (Deutsche Ueberseeische Bank).
Muelle & Dammert, Callao.

SPAIN.

Canthal, L., & Company, Muralla de Mar, Cartagena.
Coca, Joaquin Garcia, Calle Principe 1, Madrid.
Deutscher Nachrichtendienst fur Spanien, Calle Santa Teresa 8, Barcelona.
Diego, César de, Colegiata 13, Madrid.
Diego, de, & Falkenstein, Colegiata 13, Madrid.
"El Tradicionalista," Grand Canary.
Heise, Georg, Calle Populo 24, Pral Der., Seville.
Leonhardt, E., & Company, Trafalgar 23, Barcelona.
Leopold, Guillermo, Caputxas 4, & Plegamans 3, Barcelona

Manau, Mariano, Barcelona.
 Oliver, Ladislau, Barcelona.
 Ornstein, Leon, Calle Mariana Pineda 5, Madrid.
 Pfeil, Emil, Calle Obispo Lago 3, Tuy.
 Postigo, Manuel, Trinidad Grund 21, Malaga.
 Ries, Isidor..... } Colon 72, Valencia.
 Ries & Company..... }
 Rodriguez, Adolpho Hielscher, Calle Zorrilla 31, Madrid.
 Rosenow, Hermann, Monte Esquinza 10, Madrid.
 Ruiz Garcia, Fernando, Santander.
 Valdes, Antonio A.P., Avenida de Pries 16, Malaga.
 Valls, Hijos de Magin, Barcelona.
 Wittmack, (Otto) & Company, Carmen 21, Malaga.

SWEDEN.

Andersson, Leopold, Fjallgatan 6, Gothenburg.
 Apoteket Kronan, Korsgaten 3, Gothenburg.
 Bohm, A B. J. M., Skeppsbron 40, Stockholm.
 Deijenberg, Carl, Sodra Vagen 30, Gothenburg.
 Henriksson, Axel, Brunkebergstorg 15, Stockholm.
 Meyerson, Joseph, Norrlandsgatan 16, Stockholm.
 Sydsvenska Kredit Aktiebolaget, Malmo.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Bauer, Philipp, & Company, 68 Broad Street, New York City.
 Beer, Sondheimer & Company, New York.
 Blumenthal, Simon R. (of Zimmerman & Forshay).
 Botzow, Herman (of O. C. Kanzow & Company).
 Brasch & Rothenstein, Inc., 32 Broadway, New York.
 Bunge, Mauricio (of Maclaren & Gentles, Inc.).
 Burin, Alf. (of Brasch & Rothenstein, Inc.).
 Carlowitz & Company, 82 Beaver Street and 35 West Houston Street, New York.
 Cullen, Charles, Ocala, Florida.
 Czech, Armin (of International Import and Export Company).
 Dietzgen, Eugene, Company, 166 W. Monroe Street, Chicago; and 218 E. 23rd Street, New York.
 Electro Bleaching Gas Company, The, Buffalo Avenue and Union Street, Niagara Falls; and 25 Madison Avenue, New York City.
 Erlanger, E. H., 60 Wall Street, New York.
 Falk, Carlos (of Maclaren & Gentles, Inc.).
 Goldschmidt Chemical Company, 60 Wall Street, New York.

Goldschmidt Detinning Company, 60 Wall Street, New York.

Goldschmidt Thermit Company, 90 West Street, New York.

Gravenhorst & Company, 96 Wall Street, New York.

Grubnau, Carl, & Son, 144 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; 74 Wall Street, New York; and Boston, Mass.

Gubelman, Oscar L. (of Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne).

Hardy, Charles, 50 Church Street, New York.

Hasenclever & Company, 24 State Street, New York.

Hasenclever, Joh. Bernhardt & Soehne, 21 State Street, New York.

Hauser, Morgan H. (of Zimmerman & Forshay).

Hirsch, Alfredo (of Maclaren & Gentles, Inc.).

Hirschland, Franz H. (of Goldschmidt Thermit Company).

Howe, Robert W. (of Brasch & Rothenstein, Inc.).

Humburg, William E., 25 Beaver Street, New York.

International Hide and Skin Company, 59 Frankfort Street, New York.

International Import and Export Company, 136 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Isaacs, J. (of John Simon & Brothers).

Jaffe, Max, 15 William Street, New York.

Kahl, J. A., 82 Beaver Street, New York.

Kanzow, O. C., & Company, 11 Broadway, New York.

Kanzow, Otto C. (of O. C. Kanzow & Company).

Kempner, H., Cotton Exchange, Galveston, Texas.

Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, 15 William Street, New York.

Knauth, Mary I. (of Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne).

Knauth, Wilhelm (of Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne).

Kupper, Hermann C., 52 Murray Street and 536 West 111th Street, New York.

Maclaren & Gentles, Inc., 222 Produce Exchange, New York.

McNear, George W., Inc., Insurance Exchange Building, 433 California Street, San Francisco, California.

Magenheimer, A., 68 Broad Street, New York.

Maier, Marx, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Merchants Colonial Corporation, 45 William Street, New York.

Muller, Carl (of Muller, Schall & Company).

Muller, Ernest (of Schuchardt & Schutte).

Muller, Schall & Company, 45 William Street, New York.

Muller-Schall, Frederick (of Muller, Schall & Company).

Nachod, Maris, 15 William Street, New York.

National Zinc Corporation, New York.

Neuhaus, Richard (of the Electro Bleaching Gas Company).

Neumond, K. and E., 25 Broad Street, New York.

Newton, Rollin C., 15 William Street, New York.

- Norfolk Refining and Smelting Company, Virginia.
Orenstein & Koppel, Pennsylvania.
Pavenstedt, Edmund (of Muller, Schall & Company).
Perutz, Leopold, 17 Battery Place, New York.
Petroleum Products Company of California, Inc., San Francisco, California.
Rees, Louis J. (of Zimmerman & Forshay).
Reuter Broeckelman & Company, 59 Pearl Street, New York.
Richter, Alfred (of Reuter Broeckelman & Company).
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company, 100 William Street, and 14 Jay Street, New York.
Rubber and Guayule Agency Inc., 108 Walter Street, New York.
Rushmore, Townsend, 82 Beaver Street, New York.
Schall, William, Junior (of Muller, Schall & Company).
Schenker & Company, 17 Battery Place, New York.
Schloetelborg, G. F., 318 Globe Buildings, Seattle, Washington.
Schmidt, Paul (of Rubber and Guayule Agency, Inc.).
Schuchardt & Schutte, 90 West Street, New York.
Schutte, Bunemann & Company, 15 William Street, New York.
Scully, John S. (of Zimmerman & Forshay).
Siemssen & Company, 82 Beaver Street, New York.
Simon, John, & Brothers, Cotton Exchange Building, 15 William Street, New York.
Sonneborn, L., Sons Inc., 262 Pearl Street, and 206 Water Street, New York.
Southern Products Trading Company, Cotton Exchange Building, 15 William Street, New York.
Stegemann, Edward, Junior (of Brasch & Rothenstein, Inc.).
Superior Export Company, Inc., 90 West Street, New York.
Texas Export and Import Company, Galveston.
Ulrich, Ernst, 15 William Street, New York.
Weber, Edward (of Rubber and Guayule Agency, Inc.).
Wehrenberg, Otto (of Phillipp Bauer & Company).
Weingardt, Arend H., 15 William Street, and 120 Broadway, New York.
Zimmerman & Forshay, 9 Wall Street, New York.
Zimmerman, Leopold (of Zimmerman & Forshay).

URUGUAY.

- Banco Aleman Transatlantico (Deutsche Ueberseeische Bank).
Metzen Vicenti y Cia, Mision 1526, Montevideo.

REMOVALS FROM LIST.

ARGENTINA.

Dondero, C. M., Calle Mejico, Buenos Aires.
Tribe, N. T., Conesa 1830, Buenos Aires.

GREECE.

Constantacopoulos & Company, Patras.

NETHERLANDS.

Manders Seemann & Company, Heerengracht 442, Amsterdam.

Utrechtsche Handelsvereeniging, Langenieuwstr. 41,
Utrecht.

Voogt, A de, Prinsenstraat 65A, Rotterdam.

NORWAY.

Nilsen, Helen, Olafkyrresgd., 5, Bergen.

Johannesen, Ragnar, Lovenskioldgst, 3, Christiania.

PORTUGAL.

d'Almeida, A. Nicolau, and Company Limitada, Rua Serpa
Pinto, Villa Nova de Gaya, Oporto.

Martins & Galla Limitada, Largo de S. Domingos 11,
Lisbon.

Moos & Carvalho (Christiano Moos; Mario de Carvalho),
Travessa da Ribeira Nova 26, Lisbon.

Wessel, Helge, Rua da Conceicao 85, Lisbon.

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.

Ferreira, C. A., Chinde.

Ranchodas Oda, Palma; Ibo and Porto Amelia.

Serrinha, J. A., Ltda., Chinde.

Villardo, Ricarto, Beira.

VARIATIONS IN LIST.

Corrections in the names and alterations in and additions to addresses of the persons or firms whose names have been already published are made as under:—

ARGENTINA AND URUGUAY.

Allgemeine Electricitats Gesellschaft Sud-americana, Calle San Martin 444, Buenos Aires; and all branches in Argentina and Uruguay.

Austro-American Steamship Company, Calle San Martin 470, Buenos Aires; and all branches in Argentina and Uruguay.

Barth, Eugenio, and Company, Calle Uruguay 757, Montevideo, Uruguay.

Boker & Company, Calle Maipu 463, Buenos Aires; and all branches in Argentina.

Brauss, Mahn & Company, Reconquista 80, Buenos Aires; and Calle Cerrito 407, Montevideo, Uruguay.

Cassini & Company, Calle Cangallo 840, Buenos Aires; and Rosario.

Clarfeld, Federico, & Company, Passo Colon 746, Buenos Aires; Juncal 1461, Montevideo; and all branches in Argentina and Uruguay.

Clausen & Company, Misiones 83, esq. Piedras 193, 201 and 450, Montevideo, Uruguay.

Gasmotorenfabrik Deutz, Moreno 550 and 554, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Hardt, Engelbert & Company, Patricios 1937, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Hasenclever & Company, Calle Belgrano 673, and Ayolas 58, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Kropp & Company, Piedras 1448 and Rivadavia 751, 761, Buenos Aires, Argentina; and Misiones 158, Montevideo, Uruguay.

Lagemann, F., & Company, Piedras 363, Montevideo, Uruguay.

Lahusen & Company, Casilla 51; Defensa 542, and P. Mendoza 3457, Buenos Aires, Argentina; and C. Orillas Del Plata 927, Montevideo, Uruguay.

Lasker & Company, Corrientes 534, Buenos Aires, Argentina; and Calle Misiones 1430, Montevideo, Uruguay.

Marquez, Joaquin C. (partner of Dorner & Bernitt), Uruguay.

Martinez de Hoz, Florencio, & Company, Calle Peru 475, Calle Reconquista 43, and Calle Pueyrredon 320-326, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Roehrs, E., & Company, San Martin 195, and Calle Agra-
ciade 2412, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Staudt & Company, B. Mitre 665-9, Avenida Montes de
Oca 1599, and Calle General Hornos 1720, Buenos Aires,
Argentina.

BRAZIL.

Albuquerque, Antonio de, Rua 13 de Mayo 25, Para.

Arp & Company, Rua do Ouvidor 102, and Rua Coronel
Moreira César 102, Rio de Janeiro.

Barza & Company, Rua Marques de Dens 8, Pernambuco.

Bayer, Federico, & Company, Travessa Scata Rita 22 and
24, Rio de Janeiro.

Borstelmann & Company, Pernambuco; and Rua Alfandega 121, Maceio.

Bromberg & Company, Rua 7 de Setembro 96 and 98, and
Rua dos Andradas 182, Porto Alegre; Hospicio 22, Rio de
Janeiro; Bahia and Sao Paulo.

Bromberg, Hacker & Company, Rua 7 de Setembro 96 and
98, and Rua dos Andradas 182, Porto Alegre; Hospicio 22, Rio
de Janeiro; Bahia and Sao Paulo.

Dannemann & Company, Sao Felix; and Largo das Prin-
cezas 15, Bahia.

Engel, Fritz, Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul.

Fraeb & Company, Rua 7 de Setembro 90, Porto Alegre;
and Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul.

Jannowitzer, Wahle & Company, Rua de Candelaria, 49;
San Pedro 34, Rio de Janeiro; and Sao Paulo.

Krause, Irmaos & Company (Krause Brothers), Rua da
San Antonio 17, Belem, Para; Rua Lobo D'Almada 9, Manaos;
Rua Primeiro de Marco 6, Pernambuco; and Maranhao.

Moreira, Julio César (Moreira de Carvalho), Rua General
Camara 1; and Praia Icarahy 21, Rio de Janeiro.

CHILE.

Curtze, Walter, Korner 1086, Punta Arenas.

Daube & Company, Prat 12, Valparaiso; Merced 798,
Santiago; Arana 530, Concepcion; and Latorre-Baquedano and
Antofagasta.

Hagnauer & Company, Blanco 122, Valparaiso.

Manns, Ernesto, Pl. Munoz Gamero, Punta Arenas.

CUBA.

Barba, Vicente, Calle San Pedro 4, Havana; and Porto
Rico.

Eppinger, Alberto, Teniente Rey 61, Havana.

Heilbut & Company, Calle San Ignacio 54, Havana.

DENMARK.

General Import and Export Company, Mikkel Bryggersgade 18 (formerly of Frederiksholm Kanla 4), Copenhagen.
Sachs, Ignace, Palads Hotel, Copenhagen.

ECUADOR.

Castro, Allen, Calle 16a 205, Guayaquil.
Guzman, L., & Hijos, Malecon 100, Guayaquil.
Hinnaoui Hermanos, Avenida 2a 320, Guayaquil.
Jeremias & Borchert, Avenida Tercera 612, Guayaquil.
Jeremias, L. (partner of Jeremias & Borchert), Avenida Tercera 614, Guayaquil.
Kaiser, Guillermo, Calle Octava 121; Pichincha 125; and Avenida Segunda 118, Guayaquil.
Koppel, Samuel, Avenida Tercera 1101 and 1103, Guayaquil.
Kruger & Company, Avenida Segunda 400 402; Calle 11a 118 and 120; and Pichincha 400, Guayaquil.
Luders, Carlos W., Cordoba 506, Quayaquil.

NETHERLANDS.

Brasch & Rothenstein, Heerengr. 320, Amsterdam; Boompjes 40a, Rotterdam; and Flushing.
Chirurgische Instrumentenfabriek, N.V. (vorheen Loth & Stopler), Trans. 1, Utrecht.
Drost, Robert, Nieuwstr. 54, Terneuzen.
Drukkerij (N.V.), vorheen Henri Berger, Stationsweg 15, Bois-le-Duc.
Goldstuck-Hainze & Company, Keizergr. 58, Amsterdam; and Scheepmakershaven 27, Rotterdam.
Pootershaven Handelsrichtingen, Maaskade 27, Rotterdam.
"Rhenus" Transport, G.m.b.H., Nassuakade 1, and Nassauhavn 1, Rotterdam.
Roland Transport, A. G., Leuvehaven 32, Rotterdam; and Kromme Waal 22, Amsterdam.
Steenkolen Handelsvereniging, Boompjes 65b, Rotterdam; and Rijnkade 1, Utrecht.
Vereinigde Spediteur & Schiffer Rheinschiff, A G., Boompjes 16, Rotterdam.

NORWAY.

Allgemeine Elektricitats Gesellschaft, Toldbodgt. 35, Christiania; Veiten 7, Bergen; 1 stevaag., Stavanger; and Trondhjem
Christensen, Hjalmar, Rodfyldt. 24, and Sorlig. 49, Christiania.

Christiania Filfabrik, Tromsøgt. 12, Christiania.

Groset, Hans, N. Slotsg. 21, Christiania and Aalesund.

Heilemann, A. (Christiania Filfabrik), Tromsøgt. 12, Christiania.

Jacobsen & Braastad, Toldbodgt. 35, Christiania and Aalesund.

Jaeger, T. C., Sjogatan 10, Christiania.

Krogh, G. F., Von, Christiania and Sandefjord.

Lassen, Carl, Raadhusgt. 5, (formerly of St. Strandg. 1), Christiania.

Mortensen, Th., Skippergt. 20 (formerly of Prinsensgt. 2B), Christiania.

Muller, H. A., & Company, Karl Johansgt. 27 (formerly of Drammensveien 104c), Christiania.

Obermann, W., Dronningensgt. 13, and Ormoen, Christiania.

Prosch, Carl B. (Jacob Waal and Otto Authen), Prinsensgt. 23, and Ths. Heftyestgt. 1, Christiania.

Staudenmann, Karl, Nordregt. 20, and P.O. Box 147, Trondhjem and Kragero.

PERSIA.

Haji Muhammad Hussain Kazeruni (trading as Shirkat Masoodich and Shirket Islamieh).

Serushian, Kerman.

PERU.

Brahm & Company, Carrera 458, Lima.

Casa Grande Zuckerplantagen Actien Gesellschaft, Trujillo
Gildemeister & Company, Apartado 388, Lima; and Trujillo.

Ludoweig & Company, Ucayali 300, Lima.

PORTUGAL.

Allgemeine Electricitats Gesellschaft (Thomson Houston Iberica), Rua Candido do Reis 109, Oporto; and Largo do Corpo Santo 13, Lisbon.

Artino, Joaquim da Assumpcao Santos, Travessa Oliveira a Estrella 19, 4°, Lisbon.

Bachofen, H., & A. Lehrfeld, Rua Nova de S. Domingos 22, Lisbon.

Deutsches Kohlen Depot (Compania Aleman de Depositos de Carbon Limitada), Madeira.

Edelheim, Emilio, & Company Successor, Travessa dos Congregados 80, Oporto.

Fernandes, Manoel Luiz, & Commandita, Praca do Comercio 7, Lisbon.

Gottschalk, Arthuro, Rue de S. Bento 178 (formerly of Rua das Pracas 30), Lisbon.

Hofle, Adolpho, & Company, Rua do Ferreira Borges 8, Oporto.

Reys Fernandez & Baptista (Antonio Leonardo da Silva Reys; Bernardo Eugenio Vieira Fernandez; Jacintho Ferreria Baptista), Calcada do Correio Velho 3 a Sé, Lisbon.

SPAIN.

Armosa, José Luis Gallego, Seville.

Meyer y Bacharach, Calle Serrano y Grao, Valencia and Malaga.

Muller Hermanos, Avino 20, and Fernando 32, Barcelona.

Rafols, Jaime, Dormitorio San Francisco 5; Vila y Vila, Barcelona; and Port Bon.

SWEDEN.

Abrahamsson, Runo, Kungstradgardsg. 4, Stockholm.

Allgemeine Electricitats Gesellschaft, Karduansmakereg 9, Stockholm.

Bagges Import Agentur, O. Hamngt. 50B, Gothenburg.

Beijers, John, Skofabrik A B, Fleminggatan 59, and Kronobergsg. 9, Stockholm.

Berg, Victor, Malmtorgsg. 5, Stockholm.

Bergman & Company, Birgerjarlsgaten 15, Stockholm.

Bexelius, Henrik, G. la Kungsholmsbrog 27 and Valling 42, Stockholm.

Brattstrom, Johann, Kungsholms Hamnplan 7, Stockholm.

Burchard, Adolf, Drottningg. 4; and Strandvagen 29, Stockholm.

Christiernin, C., Vasag. 15 17, Stockholm.

Clase, Gustav, S. Hamngt. 15, Gothenburg; and Klara-bergsg. 56, Stockholm.

Edstrand Brothers, Jorgen Knockg. 2; and Skeppsbron, Malmo.

Goldstruck-Hainze & Company, Drottningg. 5, Gothenburg.

Hammar, John, & Company, Wahrendorffsg. 6 (formerly of Vasagatan 6), Stockholm.

Harmsen, Wilhelm, (A B), Vasag. 15-17, Stockholm.

Kursel, Fr., Frederiksborg, Malmo.

Schaub & Company, (A B), Lindvagen, Stockholm.

Schmitz, August, Stora Nyg. 50, and Malmborgsg. 7, Malmo

Schuchardt & Schutte's Filial, Stockholm.

Specialjarn (A B), Kungsholmsgatan 14 (formerly of Kungsgatan 56), Stockholm; and Gothenburg.

Svenska Hud & Skinnaffaren (James Meyer).

Pilsdamsvagen 3b, Rosenlundsgaten 19, Malmo.

*NOTE (1).—Under the Trading with the Enemy Proclamations of 25 June¹ and 10 November, 1915,² all Proclamations relating to Trading with the enemy apply to all persons or bodies of persons of enemy nationality, resident or carrying on business in Persia, Morocco or Portuguese East Africa, and consequently it is an offence to trade with any person or body of persons of enemy nationality, resident or carrying on business in Persia, Morocco or Portuguese East Africa, even though such person or body of persons is not included by name in the above List, and the omission of the name of any such person or body of persons from such List is not an authority or licence to trade with such person or body of persons.

NOTE (2).—Where a firm named in the List has more than one branch *in the same country*, all branches in that country are held to be included in the List even in cases where no address, or of several addresses one only is specifically mentioned.

NOTE (3).—The List for each country is sent by telegraph to His Majesty's Representative in that country, who will notify British Consular Officers, to whom persons abroad should apply for information as to names on the List; but firms in the United Kingdom with branches abroad are advised to furnish such branches with copies of the Statutory List. The Lists for all countries in Central and South America are also telegraphed to His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington.

The Foreign Trade Department is prepared on application to inquire of His Majesty's Representatives abroad for the names of substitutes for any firm on the Statutory List. When the applicant wishes this done by telegraph he must undertake to pay the cost of the telegraphic correspondence. A considerable amount of information is, however, already available at the Foreign Trade Department, and it is hoped that it may be possible in many cases to suggest the names of satisfactory substitutes in response to inquiries, without the necessity of referring the matter abroad. It would greatly facilitate the work of this Department if applicants in making inquiries

¹Page 480. ²Page 908.

would specify the particular trade, or trades, for which substitutes are required.

NOTE (4).—Issued concurrently with this Order is a Consolidating List, No. 5A, revised to date and including the amendments in the Schedule annexed hereto.

No. 919.

**Order in Council appointing Fleming Blanchard McCurdy, M.P.,
Parliamentary Secretary of the Department of Militia and
Defence.**

P.C. 1730.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 19th July, 1916.

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the joint recommendation of the Right Honourable the Prime Minister and the Minister of Militia and Defence, advise that, under the regulations established by the Order in Council (P.C. 1720) approved on the 15th day of July, 1916,*—Fleming Blanchard McCurdy, Member of the House of Commons for the Electoral District of Shelburne and Queens, be appointed Parliamentary Secretary of the Department of Militia and Defence, during the continuance of the Present War.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

APPOINTMENT.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA.

His Royal Highness the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointment, viz.:—

OTTAWA, 19th July, 1916.

FLEMING BLANCHARD MCCURDY, of the City of Halifax, in the Province of Nova Scotia, Esquire, Member of the House of Commons of Canada; to be Parliamentary Secretary of the Department of Militia and Defence.

No. 920.

The London Gazette, 21st July, 1916.

[29675]

Notice of Winding-up of Certain Firms and Companies of Enemy Nationality.

**TRADING WITH THE ENEMY AMENDMENT ACT,
1916.**

Orders have been made by the Board of Trade requiring the undermentioned businesses to be wound up:

254. Roumanian Oil Trading Co., Limited, 6, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C., Shipping Agents of a Roumanian Company. *Controller:* Rodway Stephens, 31, Lombard Street, London, E.C. 18th July, 1916.

255. Balcke & Co., Limited, Broadway Court, Broadway, London, S.W., Water Cooling Engineers. *Controller:* J. W. Barratt, 19a Coleman Street, London, E.C. 18th July, 1916.

256. Berger & Wirth (London) Limited, 76, Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C., Printing Ink and Dry Colour Manufacturers. *Controller:* Sir William B. Peat, 11, Ironmonger Lane, London, E.C. 19th July, 1916.

No. 921.

The London Gazette, 21st July, 1916.

[29675]

Notice to Mariners.

No. 796 of the Year 1916.

ENGLAND, SOUTH COAST.

Former Notice.—No. 440 of 1916;* hereby cancelled.

Notice is hereby given that, under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914,² the following Regulations have been made by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty and are now in force:—

(1) Beachy Head to St. Albans Head—Traffic Regulations.

*Page 1533. ² App. 284.

I. REGULATIONS REGARDING TRADING, FISHING AND PLEASURE CRAFT.

1. The areas of the South Coast of England to which the following orders apply are:—

Area A.—Enclosed by a line from Beachy Head to Owers light-vessel to boulder bank buoy, thence in a 315° (N. 30° W. Mag.) direction to the Portsmouth Defence area.

Area B.—Enclosed by a line from Culver cliff to a point 3 miles 90° (S. 75° E. Mag.) from Culver cliff, thence within the 3-mile limit to a point 3 miles, 180° (S. 15° W. Mag.) from Freshwater Gate, thence to Freshwater Gate.

Area C.—Enclosed by a line joining Chewton Bunny to Christchurch ledge buoy, thence to a point 3 miles, 180° (S. 15° W. Mag.) from St. Albans, thence to St. Albans Head.

Variation.— 15° W.

2. The term craft as used therein includes ships, barges, boats and vessels of all descriptions, and the orders apply to all fishing and pleasure craft.

3. No craft are to go out in the specified areas between sunset and sunrise.

4. All craft from places within these areas are to be on shore or back in their harbour half an hour after sunset.

5. No craft are to put to sea during fog or thick weather, and any caught at sea by fog, etc. are to return to shore or harbour at once, if possible.

6. Craft unable to return to harbour owing to failing wind or fog, &c., are to anchor and show the regulation anchor lights at night. No bright lights are permitted. Fishing craft anchoring off Brighton or Hove are to anchor between the piers.

7. Craft found after dark in the areas detailed in paragraph 1 are liable to be fired upon.

8. Fishing is permitted during daylight hours in areas A. B. and C. by all *bona fide* fisherman, provided they are in possession of a permit which can be obtained from the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, through their District Fishery Officers. When applying for these permits, fisherman are to state the port from which they intend to work, and this will

be entered on the permit. Permits for areas A. B. and C. are only issued to craft registered locally, and will not be issued for vessels transferred from ports of registry outside areas A. B. and C. to ports of registry inside those areas. Under no circumstances are fishermen allowed to carry passengers in their boats on a fishing permit.

9. All unregistered fishing craft must carry their permit number painted on each bow in figures not less than 12 inches in height. Vessels registered as British sea fishing boats are to comply with the Statutory rules as regards lettering and numbering.

10. Fishing is absolutely prohibited for all steam, oil, or petrol-driven fishing vessels of over 30-ft. keel length.

11. The following orders regarding oil of all kinds and petrol are to be complied with:—

(a) Oil, motor-spirit, petrol, or other goods may not be shipped on board craft of any description, whether coasting or foreign, either as stores for the equipment or navigation of the vessel or as merchandise, except at places which are under the supervision of a Customs Officer. Such goods must be properly pre-entered before shipment, and a clearance must be obtained from the Customs Officials in accordance with the Customs War Powers Act, 1915.

(b) In places where there are no Customs Officials, oil or petrol-driven craft cruising in pleasure areas, and oil or petrol-driven fishing craft of 30-ft. keel length and under, may obtain their stores locally, provided the Coast-Watching Officer as representing the Customs Officials is previously notified, and a Stock Book giving particulars of quantities received and used is kept on board and open for inspection.

(c) Sailing vessels may not have on board a quantity of petrol, motor-spirit, benzine, paraffin, petroleum, or similar substances exceeding four gallons.

12. Owners of motor craft, pleasure craft, and small craft of all descriptions, are to supply to the Coastguard Officer of the District, lists of all their boats and vessels which they may place afloat, and they are to obtain from him permits for them. Without such permits these craft are not to be used. The

number of the permit is to be painted on each bow in figures not less than 12 inches in height.

13. Motor craft, pleasure craft, and small craft of all descriptions are not to proceed outside of their ports, creeks or rivers, during the hours of official day, unless in possession of a permit which may be obtained from a Customs Official on personal application, or (in places where there is no Customs Officials) from the Coastguard Officer of that District.

14. The areas within which pleasure craft with permits may move during daylight are as follows, and they are forbidden to move in any other areas.

Newhaven: Within one mile radius from the end of the western breakwater.

Rottingdean: Within one mile radius of the slipway.

Brighton: Within one mile radius from eastern pier.

Hove: Within one mile radius from Coastguard station.

Shoreham: Within one mile radius from the end of western pier.

Worthing: Within one mile radius from the end of town pier.

Littlehampton: Within one mile radius from the end of western pier.

Bognor: Within one mile radius of green fishing light.

Pagham: Within one mile radius from the coast watching hut.

Selsea: Within one mile radius from Coastguard station.

Sandown bay: Inside the line joining Culver cliff and Dunnose head.

Ventnor: Within one mile of Ventnor pier.

Christchurch: Inside the line joining Chewton Bunny to Christchurch ledge buoy, and thence to Christchurch head.

Christchurch head to Sanbanks: Within 500 yards of low water mark.

NOTE.—*Boating off Bournemouth is permitted inside a line joining the Martello tower near Sugar Loaf chine and Southbourne, provided the boats are supervised and inspected by the Piermaster and Beach Inspectors in conjunction with the Coast-Watching Officer.*

Poole harbour: Within line joining North and South Havens.

Studland bay: From opposite Studland village to the old breakwater within 400 yards of low water mark.

Swanage bay: To the west of line joining Ballard and Peverill points.

15. No excursion traffic is allowed except with the written permission of the Commander-in-Chief, Portsmouth, to be obtained for the season in regard to standing excursions, and on each occasion of special excursions.

16. Nothing in these orders shall affect the standing orders relating to the Defence Areas at Portsmouth, Newhaven and Poole.

II. NEWHAVEN—CLOSING OF THE PORT.

The Port of Newhaven is closed to all merchant vessels other than those employed on Government Service, and those which have previously obtained special permission to enter from the Divisional Naval Transport Officer, Newhaven.

III. SPITHEAD APPROACH—RESTRICTION OF TRAFFIC.

Passage of vessels between Norman's fort and the charted position of Warner light-vessel is entirely prohibited.

IV. POOLE BAY AND SOLENT APPROACH—RESTRICTION OF TRAFFIC.

No craft of any description, other than craft employed on Admiralty work, is to be under way to the northward of a line joining St. Catherine's point and Anvil point, between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise, or during fog.

(2) *Portland Harbour Approach—Restriction of Traffic.*

No vessels or boats of any description are to move in the area north of a line joining Portland bill with St. Albans head, by day or night, unless proceeding into Weymouth anchorage.

Note.

This Notice is a *revision* of Notice No. 440 of 1916.

Caution.

This Admiralty Notice to Mariners is issued under the provisions of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, and failure to comply strictly with the directions contained in it will constitute an offence against those Regulations.

Any person found guilty of such an offence is liable to severe penalties both of imprisonment and fine.

Any person aiding or abetting the commission of such an offence is himself guilty of an offence against the Regulations.

Attention is also drawn to the fact that any infringement of the directions contained in this Admiralty Notice to Mariners is liable to result in the detention of the ship or vessel.

Authority.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

By Command of their Lordships.

J. F. PARRY,
Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Department, Admiralty,
London, 20th July, 1916.

No. 922.

The London Gazette, 21st July, 1916.

[29675]

Notice to Mariners.

No. 797 of the year 1916.

BRITISH ISLANDS.

CAUTION WITH REGARD TO EXTINCTION OF LIGHTS AND DISCONTINUANCE OR REMOVAL OF AIDS TO NAVIGATION.

Former Notice.—No. 3 of 1916.

.CAUTION.

Mariners are hereby warned that it may be necessary to extinguish certain lights and to discontinue or remove any aids

to navigation on the coasts of the British Islands without further notice.

Raids by hostile aircraft may necessitate local extinction of lights, but the period of extinction will be as short as possible.

NOTE.—This notice is a re-publication of Notice No. 3 of 1916, with additional information.

Authority.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

By Command of their Lordships,

J. F. PARRY,
Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Department,
Admiralty, London,
20th July, 1916.

No. 923.

The London Gazette, 21st July, 1916.

[29675]

Notice respecting Exportation to Liberia.

FOREIGN OFFICE, July 21, 1916.

LIBERIA.

Foreign Office (Foreign Trade Dept.), 19th July, 1916.

The following names are added to the list of persons and bodies of persons to whom articles to be exported to Liberia may be consigned:—

Brown, Dixon.
Cooper, C. E.
Wiles, R. S.

No. 924.

The London Gazette, 25th July, 1916.

[29679]

Notice to Mariners.

No. 800 of the year 1916.

ENGLISH CHANNEL, NORTH SEA, AND RIVERS
THAMES AND MEDWAY, ETC.

PILOTAGE AND TRAFFIC REGULATIONS.

*Former Notice No. 728 of 1916.**

Mariners are hereby warned that, under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914² the following Regulations have been made by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty and are now in force, with exception of those relating to Brest and French Channel Ports north and east of Brest in Section I, which will come into force on 25th July, 1916:—

1. ENGLISH CHANNEL AND NORTH SEA.

1. All ships (other than British ships of less than 3,500 tons gross tonnage, when trading coastwise or to or from the Channel islands, or to or from the Port of Brest or any French Channel Port north and east of Brest, and not carrying passengers) whilst bound from, and whilst navigating in the waters from the Downs Pilot Station to Gravesend or *vice versa* must be conducted by Pilots licensed by the London Trinity House.

2. All ships (other than British ships of less than 3,500 tons gross tonnage, when trading coastwise or to or from the Channel islands, or to or from the port of Brest or any French Port north and east of Brest, and not carrying passengers) whilst bound from, and whilst navigating in the waters from, Gravesend to Great Yarmouth or *vice versa*, must be conducted by Pilots licensed by the London Trinity House.

3. All ships (other than British ships of less than 3,500 tons gross tonnage when trading coastwise or to or from the Channel islands, or to or from the Port of Brest or any French

* Page 1973. ² App. 284.

Channel Port north and east of Brest, and not carrying passengers) whilst navigating in the waters from Gravesend to London Bridge or *vice versa* must be conducted by Pilots licensed by the London Trinity House.

4. All ships (other than British ships) whilst navigating in the waters between the Downs Pilot Station and Great Yarmouth and *vice versa* and between those places and the Sunk Light-Vessel, or any intermediate Pilot station that may hereafter be established, and *vice versa* must be conducted by Pilots licensed by the London Trinity House.

5. The Trinity House Pilot Station at Dungeness having been discontinued pilotage is therefore not compulsory between the Downs Pilot Station and Dungeness, except for ships bound into or out of the Harbours of Dover and Folkestone.

6. Trinity House Pilot Stations have been established at the undermentioned places, and merchant vessels not under compulsion of pilotage are very strongly advised to take pilots:

(a) The Downs, where ships proceeding north can obtain Pilots capable of piloting as far as Great Yarmouth, and also pilots for the River Thames, and for Folkestone and Dover harbours. The Pilot Steamers attached to the Downs Station will cruise in the vicinity of a position two miles south-east of Deal Pier.

(b) Great Yarmouth where ships from the North Sea bound for the River Thames or the English Channel can obtain Pilots capable of piloting as far as the Downs.

The Pilot Steamer attached to the Great Yarmouth Station will cruise between the position of the wreck of the Corton Light-Vessel (Lat. $52^{\circ} 31\frac{1}{2}'$ N., Long. $1^{\circ} 50'$ E.) and the South Scroby Buoy.

(c) The Sunk Light-Vessel, where ships trading with Netherlands Ports, but no others, can obtain Pilots for the River Thames and the Downs.

The Sunk Pilot Steamer will be on her station between the hours of 5 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. only G.M.T.

(d) Pilots can also be obtained at London for the Downs and Great Yarmouth (including the River Thames and approaches.)

NOTE.—The Pilots referred to in this Notice are the Pilots licensed by the London Trinity House and no others.

II. RIVERS THAMES AND MEDWAY, ETC.

1. All traffic into and out of the River Thames must pass through the Edinburg Channels, or through the Black Deep south of the Knock John and Knob Light-Buoys, and through the Oaze Deep, until further notice. No vessels are to remain under way in the above-mentioned Channels between a line drawn from London Stone to No 3. Sea Reach Light-Buoy and thence to Canvey Point on the west, and the Sunk Head Buoy or a line joining the positions of the South Long Sand and East Shingles Buoys, on the east, from one hour after sunset until one hour before sunrise.

Vessels at anchor within these limits must not exhibit any lights from one hour after sunset until one hour before sunrise. No merchant or other private vessel is, however, to be at anchor in the Black Deep and the Main Channel of the Thames, to the southward of a line joining a position in lat. $51^{\circ} 38' N.$, long. $1^{\circ} 21' E.$, D3 Buoy, East Knock John Buoy, Knob Light-Buoy, West Oaze Buoy, Nore Light-Vessel and Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Sea Reach Buoys, from one hour after sunset until one hour before sunrise.

Anchorage for merchant or private vessels is also prohibited in the West Swin, and in the area enclosed on the east by a line joining North Knob and Knob Light-Buoys, on the west by a line joining South Shoebury Light-Buoy and Nore Light-Vessel, and on the north by a line joining North Knob and South Shoebury Light-Buoys.

All other Channels are closed to navigation.

The Nore Examination Anchorage is reserved for vessels under examination before entry into the Medway, and also for vessels on Government service which have left the Medway and are awaiting orders as to route, etc.

2. Coasting vessels are not to be under way nor exhibit any lights in the East Swin or Wallet between sunset and sunrise.

3. (a) The cruising of yachts and pleasure craft in the Thames Estuary and River Medway will be permitted under the following restrictions.

(b) No yachts or pleasure boats under sail or steam, or otherwise mechanically driven, are allowed:—

(i) In the Estuary of the Thames east of a line drawn between the Grain Spit and West Shoebury Buoys.

(ii) In the area enclosed by a line drawn north and south through the Ovens Buoy to a line joining Holehaven Point and the Blyth Middle Buoy.

(iii) In the Medway east of Rochester Bridge.

(c) The Estuary of the Thames mentioned above in paragraph (b) (i) is to be considered to include the north coast of Kent from North Foreland to Sheerness, and the coast of Essex from Shoeburyness to the Naze.

(d) All pleasure craft of any description are prohibited from being under weigh between the hours of 8 p.m. and 6 a.m. G.M.T.

(e) Pleasure craft using the waters to the West of the line mentioned in paragraph (b) (i), in which cruising is permitted, must obtain a license from the local police.

(f) If more than one craft is used, a separate license is required for each.

(g) The name must be marked legibly on every yacht. All open, half-decked and other craft must have the number and distinguishing letter of the license clearly painted on each side of the bow.

(h) The license must be carried in the craft, and is to be available for inspection.

(i) Boats licensed for hire may be taken out by British subjects other than those in whose names the licenses are made out, provided that they be returned to the licensees by 8 p.m. G.M.T. on the day of hire. The license for the boat must be carried by the person hiring it.

(j) Pulling boats are allowed within the area prohibited by paragraph (b) (i) provided:—

(i) A license is obtained in accordance with paragraphs (e) and (f).

(ii) A separate licence is obtained for each boat.

(iii) Paragraphs (d), (h) and (i) are complied with.

(iv) No such boats proceed further than one mile from the shore and in the area between Margate Coast Guard Station and the North Foreland they must keep within half a mile from the shore.

(*k*) Pulling boats are forbidden to go along-side or communicate with any vessel lying off the shore.

(*l*) No pleasure pulling boats are allowed in the Medway to the eastward of Rochester Bridge, nor are they allowed in the area mentioned in paragraph (*b*) (ii).

(*m*) Fishing vessels are governed by the terms of the Notices issued by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.

4. (*a*) The cruising of yachts and other pleasure craft under sail, steam, or otherwise mechanically driven, and under oars, in the Colne, Blackwater, Crouch and Roach rivers will be permitted under the following restrictions.

(*b*) All pleasure craft of any description are prohibited from being under weigh between the hours of 8 p.m. and 6 a.m. G.M.T.

(*c*) Pleasure craft using the area mentioned in paragraphs (*j*) and (*k*) in which cruising is permitted, must obtain a license from the local police.

(*d*) If more than one craft is used, a separate license is required for each.

(*e*) The name must be marked legibly on every yacht. All open, half-decked and other craft must have the number and distinguishing letter of the license clearly painted on each side of the bow.

(*f*) The license must be carried in the craft, and is to be available for inspection.

(*g*) Boats licensed for hire may be taken out by British subjects other than those in whose names the licenses are made out, provided that they be returned to the licensees by 8 p.m. G.M.T. on the day of hire. The license for the boat must be carried by persons hiring it.

(*h*) Local craft used for business purposes are subject to the foregoing regulations, but may in certain instances be allowed in prohibited areas, if permission in writing has been previously obtained from the Naval or Military Authorities.

(*i*) Fishing vessels are governed by the terms of the Notice issued by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.

(*j*) Cruising is permitted in the area to the west of a line drawn from Colne Point to N.W. Knoll Buoy and thence to Sales Point; and up these rivers. In the River Blackwater no craft of any description may anchor, nor

may any landing be effected in the areas bounded by a line drawn in a 0° (N. 14° E. Mag.) and a 180° (S. 14° W. Mag.) direction through Ramsey Stone to the opposite shore, and a line drawn through the Tollesbury and Mersea Oyster Fishery Company's Beacon on Thurslet Spit and the same Company's Beacon on the South side of the river and extended to the north and south shores of the river.

(*k*) Cruising is permitted in the Crouch west of a line drawn in a 0° (N. 14° E. Mag.) and a 180° (S. 14° W. Mag.) direction through Nass Point. Cruising is also permitted in the Roach as far as Paglesham Hard, but owners of yachts are to intimate their intention to proceed up the Roach to the Coast Guard, Burnham, before leaving and report their return.

(i) In the River Crouch no craft of any description is permitted to anchor in the area bounded by lines drawn in a 0° (N. 14° E. Mag.) and a 180° (S. 14° W. Mag.) direction through Burnham Coast Guard Station and Holliwell Point.

(ii) Landing in the Roach may be permitted only at Paglesham Hard, and permits are to be exhibited to the Military Patrol stationed there.

5. The use of the Swin and Wallet Channels by sailing barges and small trading vessels engaged in coastwise traffic along the Essex coast is permitted, subject to compliance with the following restrictions:—

(*a*) Each vessel must obtain from the Customs a special clearance card, which is to be kept available for inspection by the patrol Officers, on demand.

(*b*) A red ensign is to be displayed while navigating the Middle Deep and Swin Channel.

(*c*) No vessel may be under way after dark, except as provided for hereinafter.

(*d*) When at anchor in the Wallet, Ray Sand, and Whitaker Channels, or in the Rivers Colne, Blackwater, and Crouch, all lights are to be screened so that they will not show outboard.

(e) No vessel may anchor in the Rivers Crouch and Blackwater in the areas indicated in Section II, Sub-section 4.

(f) To enable vessels to save their tides, they will be permitted to navigate the Rivers Colne, Blackwater, and Crouch at night above the following places:—

River Roach above Quay Reach.

River Crouch above Burnham Coast Guard Station.

River Blackwater above Ramsey Island Stone.

River Colne above Brightlingsea Creek.

They are to anchor immediately, should they be ordered to do so by the Naval or Military authorities.

(g) Vessels are to carry out all instructions received from the Naval Officers in command of vessels patrolling these Channels and Rivers.

(h) No vessels are to enter or pass through the defended area in the Middle Deep and Swin Channels until they have been boarded and examined by the vessels stationed there for that purpose.

NOTE.—The Examination Officers will board South bound vessels in the vicinity of the Whitaker Spit. Those leaving the Thames and Medway will be boarded near the Mouse Light-vessel.

The Boarding Officers will give Masters of vessels instructions as to the course they are to steer when passing through the defended area.

(i) Vessels reaching the entrance to the defended area within one hour of sunset will not be allowed to pass through till daylight.

6. All vessels, other than those of British nationality or those of the Allied Nations, are prohibited from entering the Medway and Swale rivers.

All neutral Aliens are prohibited from entering the Medway and Swale rivers in British vessels, and this applies to Aliens carried in British ships or barges as passengers, or part of crew; the limits of the prohibited area are defined as from the Outer Bar buoy in the River Medway to Rochester Bridge, and the whole of the River Swale from the light on Queensborough spit to Columbine spit buoy. Attention is drawn to the necessity of shipowners and charterers satisfying themselves that no

Neutral Aliens are on board vessels sent to the Rivers Medway and Swale.

Variation 14° W.

NOTE.—This Notice is a revision of Notice No. 728 of 1916.*

Caution.

This Admiralty Notice to Mariners is issued under the provisions of The Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914,² and failure to comply strictly with the directions contained in it will constitute an offence against these Regulations.

Any person found guilty of such an offence is liable to severe penalties both of imprisonment and fine.

Any person aiding or abetting the commission of such an offence is himself guilty of an offence against the Regulations.

Attention is also drawn to the fact that any infringement of the directions contained in this Admiralty Notice to Mariners is liable to result in the detention of the ship or vessel.

Authority—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

By Command of their Lordships,

J. F. PARRY,
Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Department, Admiralty,
London, 21st July, 1916.

No. 925.

The London Gazette, 25th July, 1916.

[29679]

Notice to Mariners.

No. 801 of the year 1916.

ENGLAND, EAST COAST.

RIVER HUMBER APPROACH—AREA RE-OPENED TO
TRAFFIC.

Former Notice.—No. 707 of 1916;³ hereby cancelled

Mariners are hereby notified that the area formerly prohibited to vessels in the northern approach to the River Humber,

* Page 1973. ² App. 284. ³ Page 1955.

mentioned in the former Notice quoted above, is now thrown open to traffic.

The limits of the area were as follows:—

(a) ON THE SOUTH.—By a line drawn from the south-west extremity of Spurn point to Humber light-vessel.

(b) ON THE SOUTH-EAST.—By a line drawn from Humber light-vessel in a north-easterly direction for a distance of 3 miles.

(c) ON THE NORTH-EAST.—By a line drawn from the north-eastern extremity of limit (b) in a northerly direction for a distance of 3 miles.

(d) ON THE NORTH.—By a line drawn from the northern extremity of limit (c) in a westerly direction to Kilnsea beacon.

(e) ON THE WEST.—By the Yorkshire coast between Kilnsea beacon and the south-west extremity of Spurn point.

Charts which were temporarily affected.

No. 109. Entrance to the River Humber.

No. 1190. Blakeney to Flamborough head.

No. 2182a. The North sea-southern sheet.

Authority.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

By Command of their Lordships.

J. F. PARRY,
Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Department, Admiralty,
London, 21st July, 1916.

No. 926.

The London Gazette, 28th July, 1916.

[29687]

**Munition Notice under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation)
Regulations, 1914.**

MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS OF WAR,
21st July, 1916.

ORDER.

In pursuance of the powers conferred on him by Regulation 30a of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914,* the Minister of Munitions hereby orders that the War Material to which the Regulation applies shall include war material of the following classes and descriptions, namely:—

Aluminium and Alloys of Aluminium, unwrought and partly wrought, including ingots, notched bars, slabs, billets, bars, rods, tubes, wire strand, cable, plates, sheets, circles, strip.

Granulated aluminium, aluminium powder, bronze “Flake” and “Flitter.”

The Order dated 7th December, 1915,† published in the *London Gazette* of the same date, relating to all kinds of Aluminium and Alumina is hereby cancelled.

NOTICE.

All applications for a permit in connection with the above Order should be addressed to the Director of Materials, Ministry of Munitions, Armament Buildings, Whitehall Place, S.W.

* App. 284. † Page 974.

No. 927.

The London Gazette, 25th July, 1916.

[29679]

Notice of Winding-up of Certain Firms and Companies of Enemy Nationality.

**TRADING WITH THE ENEMY AMENDMENT ACT,
1916.**

Orders have been made by the Board of Trade requiring the undermentioned businesses to be wound up:—

258. F. M. Frye & Co., 46, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C., Hardware Merchants and Tool Makers and Merchants. *Controller:* Charles William Middleton Kemp, 36, Walbrook, London, E.C. 24th July, 1916.

259. M. C. Wedekind & Co. Limited, 6, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C., Dealers in Old Iron and Steel. *Controller:* Frank H. Finlaison, 45, London Wall, London, E.C. 20th July, 1916.

The following Amended Notice is substituted for that published in the *London Gazette* of the 18th July, 1916.*

244. British Huhn Metallic Packing Co. Limited, Snowdon's Wharf, Millwall, London, E., Manufacturers of Metallic Packing for Steam Engines, etc. *Controller:* J. E. Wilson, 28, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 13th July, 1916.

No. 928.

Order in Council authorizing the Minister of Militia and Defence to proceed to England.

P.C. 1733.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by the Deputy of His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 24th July, 1916.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 18th July, 1916, from the Right Honourable the

* Page 2016.

Prime Minister, stating that it is the desire of the Minister of Militia and Defence to proceed to Great Britain for purposes connected with the organization of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces.

The Prime Minister observes that the Minister of Militia and Defence has reported to him that more effective arrangements should be made for the organization and training of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces now in Great Britain.

The Prime Minister therefore recommends that the Minister of Militia and Defence be authorized to proceed to Great Britain for the above purposes and for any other purpose which may seem necessary to promote the efficiency of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces.

The Prime Minister further recommends that the Minister of Militia and Defence report to Council upon the matters aforesaid upon his return to Canada.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 929.

Order in Council authorizing a Temporary Loan under the provisions of The War Appropriation Act, 1916.

P.C. 1759.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by the Deputy of His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 24th July, 1916.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 17th July, 1916, from the Minister of Finance, stating that he has had under consideration the necessity for making provision temporarily, pending the issue in the autumn months of a loan for a term of years under the provisions of "The War Appropriation Act, 1916," for funds with which to

meet the estimated war expenditures until the latter part of September.

The Minister observes that Consolidated Fund receipts, while at present more than sufficient to meet ordinary and capital expenditures other than war, are not sufficient to meet war expenditures payable in Canada which are now being made at approximately fourteen to seventeen million dollars per month.

The Minister therefore recommends that he be authorized, under the authority of "The War Appropriation Act, 1916,"* to borrow temporarily from the chartered banks a sum not exceeding \$30,000,000 by discounting, at the rate of five and one-half per cent per annum, three months Treasury Bills of the Dominion, in the form hereunto attached, the Bills on maturity to be redeemed out of the proceeds of the issue referred to, and the denominations to be \$10,000 and any multiple of \$10,000 approved by the Minister of Finance.

The Committee concur in the above recommendation and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 930.

Order in Council directing a copy of the Royal Commission on the Shell Committee to be forwarded to the Colonial Office.

P.C. 1762.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Deputy Governor General on the 24th July, 1916.

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Right Honourable the Prime Minister, advise that a copy of the report of the Royal Commission, appointed by Order in Council of 3rd April, 1916,† to inquire into certain contracts made by the Shell Committee, be transmitted to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies and

* App. 575. † Page 1447.

that he be informed at the same time, that, if he so desires, he will be supplied with a copy of the evidence on which the said report is based.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 931.

The London Gazette, 25th July, 1916.

[29679]

Notice respecting Exportation to China and Siam.

FOREIGN OFFICE, July 25th, 1916.

The following additions or corrections to the lists published as a supplement to the London Gazette of 16th May, 1916,* of persons to whom articles to be exported to China and Siam may be consigned, are notified by order of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in accordance with the provisions of the Proclamation relating to the exportation of articles to China and Siam during the present war, issued on the 24th day of September, 1915.—

CHINA.

FOREIGN OFFICE (Foreign Trade Dept.) 22nd July, 1916.

The following names are added to the list of persons and bodies of persons to whom articles to be exported to China may be consigned:—

Ali Hassanoff, Shanghai.
Alieff Ouskouli, Shanghai.
Donaldson, H. B., Peking.
Ku, Yuan & Co., Chefoo.
Smith, F. W., Chefoo.
Sung, Y. S., Shanghai.
Taising Printing Office, Hankow.
Westinghouse Electric Export Co., Shanghai.
Wong Kwei Check, Shanghai.

* Page 1656.

The following correction is notified in the list of persons and bodies of persons to whom articles to be exported to China may be consigned:—

British Flower Shop *should read* British Flower Shop, Shanghai.

No. 932.

*Second Supplement to The London Gazette, 25th July, 1916—
26th July, 1916.*

[29681.]

**Order of His Majesty in Council prohibiting the Exportation of
Certain Commodities.**

**AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL, THE
26TH DAY OF JULY, 1916.**

**BY THE LORDS OF HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY
COUNCIL.**

WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914,¹ that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade.

AND WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914,² that any Proclamation made under Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act, now in recital, be varied or added to, whilst a state of war exists, by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

AND WHEREAS by a Proclamation, dated the 10th day of May, 1916,³ and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900 and Section I of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914,⁴ the exportation from the United King-

¹ App. 182.

² App. 191.

³ Page 1602.

⁴ App. 182.

dom of certain articles to certain or all destinations was prohibited:

AND WHEREAS by subsequent Orders of Council the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars:

AND WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board, a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect:—

That the Proclamation, dated the 10th day of May, 1916, as amended and added to by subsequent Orders of Council should be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the Schedule to the same:—

(1) That the following headings should be deleted:—

(c) Absinthe;

(c) Arrack;

(c) Black plates and black sheets under $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch thick;

(a) Cape garnets or rubies.

Chemicals, drugs, etc., the following:—

(a) Anthracene oil;

(a) Coal tar, all products (except creosote) obtainable from and derivatives thereof, suitable for use in the manufacture of dyes, and explosives, whether obtained from coal tar or other sources, and mixtures containing such products or derivatives:

(c) Creosote;

(a) Green oil;

(a) Sulphuric acid;

(b) Files;

(a) Jute piece goods;

Metals and ores:—

(a) Steel plates and sheets $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch thick and over;

(c) Oils, creosote, except wood tar oil;

(c) Pitch, coal tar;

(c) Pitch, rosin;

(c) Pitch, wood;

(b) Pitch, derived from fats, greases, oils or fatty acids;

(c) Rum and imitation rum;

Shipbuilding materials:—

(c) Iron plates and sectional materials for shipbuilding;

(b) Stockinette;

(c) Syrups which may be used as food for man, and molasses produced from cane sugar.

(2) That the following headings should be added:—

(c) American cotton ties, varnished or blacked;

(c) Black plates for tinning exported in boxes;

(a) Cast iron pipes;

Chemicals, drugs, etc., the following:—

(c) Anthracene oil and mixtures and preparations containing anthracene oil;

(a) Coal tar, all products obtainable from and derivatives thereof, suitable for use in the manufacture of dyes and explosives, whether obtained from coal tar or other sources, and mixtures and preparations containing such products or derivatives (except anthracene oil and green oil and mixtures and preparations containing these oils);

(c) Creosote and creosote oils (except wood tar oil) and mixtures and preparations containing such creosote or creosote oils;

(c) Green oil and mixtures and preparations containing green oil;

(a) Sulphuric acid and mixtures containing sulphuric acid;

(a) Galvanised corrugated and galvanised flat sheets;

(a) Iron and steel plates and sheets (except black plates for tinning exported in boxes, tin plates, terneplates, and leadcoated sheets);

(c) Japanese tissue paper;

(a) Jute piece goods and pieces goods mainly composed of jute;

(a) Molasses;

(a) Motor ploughs and motor tractors for agricultural use;

(b) Pickled grains and fleshes;

(c) Pitches and all mixtures, preparations and commodities of which pitch forms an ingredient;

(c) Potable spirits of a strength of less than 43 degrees above proof;

(b) Quercitron bark extract;

Shipbuilding materials, the following:—

(c) Sectional materials for shipbuilding;

(a) Small tools, the following;

Boring cutters;

Chucks;

Files;

Hacksaws;

Lathe tools;

Measuring tools;

Milling cutters;

Reamers;

Screwing tackle;

Slitting saws;

Thread milling hobs;

Twist drills;

(b) Stockinette composed wholly or partly of wool;

(c) Syrups which may be used as food for man;

NOW, THEREFORE, their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

WHEREOF the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

No. 933.

Fourth Supplement to The London Gazette, 25th July, 1916—26th July, 1916.

[29683]

American Dollar Securities Committee.

Fifth List of Securities which the Treasury is prepared to purchase, and which will be subject to Special Income Tax.

Exemption will be granted in respect of those Securities which are lent to the Treasury under the Deposit Scheme.

Further Lists of the Securities in respect of which holders will be liable to the Special Income Tax of 2s. in the £ may be issued from time to time.

785. Alabama Gt. Southern R.R. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1927.

786. American Cities Co. Coll. Trust Bonds 5 per cent—6 per cent, 1919.

787. American Light and Traction Co. 6 per cent Cum. Preferred.

788. American Steamship Co. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1920.

789. American Sugar Refining Co. Common.

790. American Tobacco Co. Common.

791. Beech Creek Coal and Coke Co. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1944.

792. Birmingham Terminal Co. 1st Mortgage 4 per cent, 1957.

793. Boston and Albany R.R. Guaranteed Shares.

794. Brooklyn City R.R. 1st Cons. Mort. 5 per cent, 1941.

795. Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban R.R. 1st Cons. Mort. 5 per cent, 1941.
796. Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban R.R. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1941.
797. Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railway Equipment Mortgage $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Bonds.
798. Buffalo and Susquehanna R.R. Corp. 1st Mort. 4 per cent, 1963.
799. California Gas and Electric Corp. Gen. Mort. and Coll. Trust 5 per cent, 1933.
800. Carolina, Clinchfield and Ohio Rly. 10-year Gold Coupon Notes 5 per cent, 1919.
801. Central Illinois Public Service Co. 1st and Refunding 5 per cent, 1952.
802. Chesapeake and Ohio R.R. 5-year Secured Notes 5 per cent, 1919.
803. Chicago Gas, Light and Coke Co. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1937.
81. Chicago Great Western R.R. 1st Mortgage 4 per cent, 1959.
804. Chicago Junction Rlys. and Union Stock Yards Co. Mort. and Coll. Trust Refg., 5 per cent, 1940.
805. Chicago Railways Cons. Mort. 5 per cent, 1927, Series "A."
806. Chicago Railways Cons. Mort. 5 per cent, 1927, Series "C."
807. Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburg R.R. Cons. Mortgage 5 per cent, 1932.
808. Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Rly., 1st and Refund Mort., 4 per cent, 1959 (gtd. by the B. & O. R.R.).
809. Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Rly., 2nd Mortgage, $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 1937.
810. Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland R.R. Cons. 1st Mort. 5 per cent, 1928.
811. City Electric Co. 1st Mort. 5 per cent, 1937.
812. Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Rly. Preferred.
813. Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek District Railway 1st Mort. 5 per cent, 1930.
814. Consolidated Gas Elec. Light and Power Co. of Baltimore Common.
815. Consolidated Water Co. of Utica 1st Mort. 5 per cent, 1930.
816. Consumers' Gas Company 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1936.
817. Crucible Steel Co. of America 7 per cent Cum. Preferred.

818. Denver and Rio Grande R.R. 1st and Refunding Mortgage 5 per cent, 1955.

819. Detroit City Gas Co. 5 per cent Prior Lien Mort., 1923.

820. Detroit and Mackinac Railway 5 per cent Non.-Cum. Preferred.

821. Eastern Railway of Minnesota, Northern Div., 1st Mort., 4 per cent, 1948.

822. Erie R.R. General Mortgage Convertible 4 per cent, 1953, Series "B."

823. Federal Light and Traction Co. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1942.

824. Gas and Electric Co. of Bergen County Cons. Mort. 5 per cent, 1949.

825. General Chemical Co. 6 per cent Cum. Preferred.

826. General Motors Co. 7 per cent Cum. Preferred.

827. Georgia and Alabama Rly. 1st Mort. Cons. 5 per cent, 1945.

828. Georgia Electric Light Co. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1930.

829. Georgia Pacific Rly. 1st Mortgage 6 per cent, 1922.

830. Georgia R.R. and Banking Co. Refunding Debentures 4 per cent, 1947.

831. Great Falls Power Co. (Montana) 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1940.

832. Harlem River and Port Chester R.R. 1st Mortgage 4 per cent, 1954.

833. Hartford Street Rly. Co. 1st Mortgage 4 per cent, 1930.

834. Havana City 1st 6 per cent, 1939.

835. Havana City 2nd 6 per cent Bonds.

836. Hocking Valley Rly. Equipment Notes.

837. Housatonic R.R. Cons. 5 per cent, 1937.

838. Houston East and West Texas Rly. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1933.

839. Hudson and Manhattan R.R. 1st Lien and Refunding Mortgage 5 per cent, 1957.

840. Illinois Central R.R. $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Equipment Trust Certificate.

841. Illinois Central R.R. Springfield Div., 1st Mortgage $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 1951.

842. Illinois Northern Utilities Co. 1st and Refunding 5 per cent, 1957.

843. International Mercantile Marine Co. Mtg. and Coll. Tr. $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 1922.

844. International Navigation Co. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1929.

845. International Nickel Co. Preferred.
846. International Paper Co. 1st Cons. Mtg. 6 per cent, 1918.
847. Joliet and Chicago R.R. 7 per cent Guaranteed Stock.
848. Joplin Union Depot Co. 1st Mortgage $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 1940.
138. Kansas City Southern Rly. 1st Mortgage 3 per cent, 1950.
849. Kayser (Julius) & Co. 7 per cent Cum. 1st Preferred.
850. Kings County Electric Light and Power Co. Convertible Deb. 6 per cent, 1922.
851. Laclede Gas Light Co. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1919.
852. Laclede Gas Light Co. Refunding and Ext. Mort. 5 per cent, 1934.
853. Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co. Common.
854. Lehigh and Hudson River R.R. General Mort. Guar. 5 per cent, 1920.
855. Lehigh and New York R.R. 1st Mortgage 4 per cent, 1945.
856. Lehigh Valley Coal Sales Co. Capital Stock.
857. Long Island R.R. Co. Ferry 1st Mort. $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 1922.
858. Los Angeles Ry. Corp. 1st and Refunding Mort. 5 per cent, 1940.
859. Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Rly. General Mortgage $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 1931.
860. Louisville Gas and Electric Co. 1st and Refunding Mortgage 6 per cent, 1918.
861. Louisville and Jeffersonville Bridge Co. 1st Mortgage 4 per cent, 1945.
862. Louisville and Nashville R.R. Equipment Trust Certificates 5 per cent, 1916-23.
863. Louisville and Nashville Terminal Co. 1st Mortgage 4 per cent, 1952.
864. Mackay Companies 4 per cent Preferred.
865. Mackay Companies Common.
866. Michigan Air Line R.R. 1st Mortgage 4 per cent, 1940.
867. Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western Rly. (Ashland Div.) 1st Mort. 6 per cent, 1925.
868. Milwaukee and Northern R. Rd. 1st Mort. (Extended) $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 1934.
869. Milwaukee and Northern R. Rd. Cons. (Extended) $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 1934.
870. Minneapolis and Pacific Railway 1st Mortgage 4 per cent, 1936.
871. Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie and Cent. Term. Rly. Co. 1st Mortgage Chicago Term. 4 per cent, 1941.

872. Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Rly. 4 per cent Leased Line Stock Certs.
873. Minneapolis Street Railway and St. Paul City Rly., Joint Consd., 5 per cent, 1928.
874. Minneapolis Union Rly. 1st Mortgage 6 per cent, 1922.
875. Mississippi Central R.R. 1st Mortgage S.F. 5 per cent, 1949.
876. Mobile and Birmingham R.R. 1st Mortgage 4 per cent, 1945.
877. Mobile and Ohio R.R., St. Louis Div., Mort. 5 per cent, 1927.
878. Moline Plow Co. 1st 7 per cent Cum. Preferred.
879. Montana Central Rly. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1937.
880. Montana Central Rly. 1st Mortgage 6 per cent, 1937.
881. Montana Power Co. 7 per cent Cum. Preferred.
882. Morris & Co. 1st Mortgage S.F. $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 1939.
883. Mutual Terminal Co. of Buffalo 1st Mortgage 4 per cent, 1924.
884. Nassau Electric R.R. 1st Mortgage Consolidated 4 per cent, 1951.
885. National Enamelling and Stamping Co. Refunding 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1929.
886. Naugatuck R.R. 1st Mortgage 4 per cent, 1954.
887. New England Navigation Co. Collateral Coupon Notes 6 per cent, 1917.
888. New England R.R. Consolidated Mortgage 4 per cent, 1945.
889. New England R.R. Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent, 1945.
890. New England Telephone and Telegraph Co. 5 per cent Debentures, 1932.
891. New Orleans City and Lake R.R. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1943.
892. New Orleans and North Eastern R.R. Prior Lien Mort. Extended 5 per cent, 1940.
893. New Orleans Railway and Light Co. General Mortgage $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 1935.
894. New York and Erie R.R. 1st Extension Mortgage 4 per cent, 1947.
895. New York and Erie R.R. 2nd Extension Mortgage 5 per cent, 1919.
896. New York and Erie R.R. 3rd Extension Mortgage $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 1923.
897. New York and Erie R.R. 4th Extension Mortgage 5 per cent, 1920.
898. New York and Erie R.R. 5th Extension Mortgage 4 per cent, 1928.

899. New York and Greenwood Lake Railway Prior Lien 5 per cent, 1946.
900. New York and Harlem R.R. Guaranteed Stock.
901. New York and New England R.R., Boston Terminal, 1st Mortgage 4 per cent, 1939.
902. New York and New Jersey Telephone Co. General Mortgage S.F. 5 per cent, 1920.
903. New York and Northern Railway 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1927.
904. Norfolk and Southern R.R. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1941.
905. Northern Railway of California 1st Cons. Mortgage 5 per cent, 1938.
906. Northern Central Railway Capital Stock.
907. Northern Electric Co. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1939.
39. Northern Pacific Railway General Lien Railway and Land Grant Mortgage 3 per cent, 2047.
908. Northern Pacific Terminal Co. of Oregon 1st Mortgage 6 per cent, 1933.
909. Old Colony R.R. 4 per cent, 1924.
910. Old Colony R.R. 4 per cent, 1925.
911. Old Colony R.R. 4 per cent, 1938.
912. Pacific Coast Co. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1946.
913. Pacific Coast Co. 1st Non-Cum. 5 per cent Preferred.
914. Pacific Gas and Electric Co. 1st 6 per cent Preferred.
915. Pacific Gas and Electric Co. 2nd 6 per cent Preferred (Original Preferred).
916. Pacific Telephone and Telegraph 6 per cent Cum. Preferred.
917. Paterson and Passaic Gas and Electric Co. 1st Cons. Mortgage 5 per cent, 1949.
918. Pennsylvania R.R. General Freight Equipment Trust 4 per cent Certificates.
919. Pennsylvania and Mahoning Valley Railway 1st and Refunding 5 per cent, 1922.
920. Pennsylvania and Maryland Steel Co. Joint Mortgage Cons. 6 per cent, 1925.
921. Pennsylvania Water and Power Co. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1940.
922. Pensacola and Atlantic Railway 1st Mortgage S.F. 6 per cent, 1921.
923. Peoria and Pekin Union Railway 1st Mortgage 6 per cent, 1921.
924. Peoria and Pekin Union Railway 2nd Mortgage $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 1921.
925. Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R.R. 1st Cons. Mortgage 4 per cent, 1943.

926. Philadelphia Co. Cons. Mortgage and Collateral Trust 5 per cent, 1951.
927. Philadelphia and Reading R.R. Mortgage 5 per cent, 1933.
928. Pittsburg Junction R.R. 1st Mortgage 6 per cent, 1922.
929. Pittsburg Steel Co. 7 per cent Cum. Preferred.
930. Pittsburg, Virginia and Charleston Railway 1st Mortgage 4 per cent, 1943.
931. Pittsburg, Youngstown and Ashtabula Railway Preferred.
932. Portland Terminal Co. 1st Mortgage 4 per cent, 1961.
933. Puget Sound Power Co. 1st Mortgage Guaranteed 5 per cent, 1933.
934. Pullman Co. Capital Stock.
935. Railway Steel Spring Co. (Inter-Ocean Plant) 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1931.
936. Railway Steel Spring Co. (Latrobe Plant) 1st Purchase Mortgage 5 per cent, 1921.
937. Rensselaer and Saratoga R.R. Guaranteed 8 per cent Capital Stock.
938. Richmond and Danville R.R. Debentures 5 per cent, 1927.
939. Richmond-Washington Co. Guaranteed Collateral Trust Mortgage 4 per cent, 1943.
940. Rio Grande Western Railway 1st Cons. Mortgage 4 per cent, 1949.
941. Rochester and Pittsburg Coal and Iron Co., Helvetia Property Purchase Money Mortgage, 5 per cent, 1946.
942. Rochester Railway 1st Consolidated 5 per cent, 1930.
943. St. Joseph Railway Light, Heat and Power Co. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1937.
944. St. Louis and Cairo R.R. 1st Mortgage 4 per cent, 1931.
945. St. Louis, Peoria and North Western Railway 1st Mortgage Guaranteed 5 per cent, 1948.
946. St. Louis Southern R.R. 1st Mortgage 4 per cent, 1931.
947. St. Louis-South Western Railway 1st Cons. Mortgage, 4 per cent, 1932.
948. San Antonio and Aransas Pass Railway 1st Mortgage Guaranteed 4 per cent, 1943.
949. Santa Fe, Prescott and Phoenix R.R. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1942.
950. Seaboard Air Line Railway Adjustment Mortgage 5 per cent, 1949.
153. Seaboard Air Line Railway Refunding Mortgage 4 per cent, 1959.

951. Seaboard and Roanoke R.R. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1926.
952. Shamokin, Sunbury and Lewisburg R.R. 1st Mortgage 4 per cent, 1925.
953. Shamokin, Sunbury and Lewisburg R.R. 2nd Mortgage 6 per cent, 1925.
954. Silver Springs, Ocala and Gulf R.R. and Land Grant 1st Mortgage 4 per cent, 1918.
955. Springfield Railway and Light Co. 1st Lien 5 per cent S.F., 1926.
956. Standard Gas Light Co. of New York 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1930.
957. Standard Milling Co. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1930.
958. Standard Milling Co. Preferred.
959. Syracuse Lighting Co. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1951.
960. Texas and New Orleans R.R. Cons. Mortgage 5 per cent, 1943.
961. Twenty-third Street Railway Impvt. and Refdg. Mortgage 5 per cent, 1962.
962. Twin City Rapid Transit Co. Common.
963. United Fruit Co. Common.
964. United States Smelting, Refining and Mining Co. 7 per cent Cum. Preferred.
965. United States Smelting, Refining and Mining Co. Common.
966. Utah Copper Co. Capital Stock.
967. Utah Light and Power Co. Cons. Mortgage 4 per cent, 1930.
968. Utah and Northern Railway Cons. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1926.
969. Utah and Northern Railway 1st Ext. Mortgage 4 per cent, 1933.
970. Utah Securities Corporation 10-year Gold Notes 6 per cent, 1922.
971. Utica Electric Light and Power Co. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1950.
972. Utica Gas and Electric Co. Refunding and Extension Mortgage 5 per cent, 1957.
973. Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. 8 per cent Cum. Preferred.
974. Virginia and South Western Railway 1st Cons. Mortgage 5 per cent, 1958.
975. Virginia and South Western Railway 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 2003.
976. Wabash R.R. 2nd Mortgage 5 per cent, 1939.
977. Washington Central Railway 1st Mortgage 4 per cent, 1948.

978. Westchester Lighting Co. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1950.

979. Western Transit Co. 3½ per cent Bonds, 1923.

980. West Penn. Traction Co. 6 per cent Secured Notes, 1917.

981. Weyman-Bruton Co. 7 per cent Non-Cum. Preferred.

982. Wichita Union Terminal Railway 1st Mortgage 4½ per cent, 1941.

983. Wilkes-Barre and Eastern R.R. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1942.

984. Worcester and Connecticut Eastern Railway 1st Mortgage S.F. 4½ per cent, 1943.

The American Dollar Securities Committee,
National Debt Office,

19, Old Jewry, London, E.C.

26th July, 1916.

No. 934.

Canada Gazette, 26th August, 1916.

Fifth Supplement to The London Gazette, 25th July, 1916—27th July, 1916.

[29684]

Military Honours.

WAR OFFICE,

27th July, 1916.

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve of the appointment of the undermentioned officers to be Companions of the Distinguished Service Order, in recognition of their gallantry and devotion to duty in the field:—

Major John Alexander Ross, 24th Canadian Infantry Battalion, for conspicuous gallantry. He volunteered for and carried out, with another officer, a very dangerous reconnaissance in face of heavy fire, and secured information of the utmost value regarding the enemy.

Captain Robert Murdie, 5th Canadian Infantry Battalion, for conspicuous gallantry and ability. During a long continued and very heavy bombardment of his trench

by the enemy he set a fine example of cool courage, and by his skilful dispositions materially reduced the casualties.

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to confer the Military Cross on the undermentioned officers and warrant officers in recognition of their gallantry and devotion to duty in the field:—

Captain John Arthur Cullum, Canadian A.M.C. (attached 28th Canadian Infantry Battalion), for conspicuous gallantry. During a very heavy bombardment by the enemy he saw a sergeant buried in his dug-out by a direct hit. He at once went out and at great personal risk succeeded in rescuing the sergeant and taking him to the dressing-station. On many previous occasions he has displayed great coolness under fire.

Captain Herbert Ernest Cumming, No. 4 Field Ambulance, Canadian Army Medical Corps, for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when carrying out his duties during the heavy bombardment of a battery of artillery by the enemy.

Temporary Captain Albert Peter Miller, 21st Canadian Infantry Battalion, for consistent gallantry and devotion to duty, notably when he led a scouting party and subsequently a bombing attack on the enemy, and, although wounded, continued to encourage his men till the end of the operations.

Captain George Willard Treleaven, Canadian Army Medical Corps, for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when attending wounded men under heavy shell fire, and getting them into safety.

Lieutenant Alexander William Aitchison, 13th Canadian Infantry Battalion, for conspicuous gallantry in leading forward a party of bombers and rifles through the enemy's barrage in order to occupy an important point. His gallant act removed a great danger.

Lieutenant James Creswell Auld, 16th Battery, Canadian Field Artillery, for conspicuous gallantry. When his observation post was hit by a shell, which wounded him severely and his telephonist mortally, he endeavoured to rescue the latter from the debris. Being unable to do so, he went 300 yards under heavy fire for assistance. He then returned and helped to carry his telephonist to a place of safety.

- Lieutenant Peter Louis Stuart Browne, 22nd Canadian Infantry Battalion, for conspicuous gallantry. He was holding a portion of the front line trench with a machine gun and six men, when the enemy, after a heavy bombardment, attacked. He worked his gun till it was put out of action, and then, picking up a few more men, bayoneted his way through the enemy, killing several. Finally he checked any further advance by the enemy till he was relieved.
- Lieutenant John Arnold Jackson, 29th Canadian Infantry Battalion, for conspicuous gallantry. He hung on a battered enemy trench throughout an intense bombardment. He then volunteered and led a very dangerous patrol under heavy fire, and on his return, held his post all next day though quite exhausted.
- Lieutenant Ernest Henry Latter, 6th Canadian Infantry Battalion, for consistent gallantry and good work, notably when he handled his men with great coolness and judgment during a heavy bombardment, and carried three wounded men across a wide breach in the parapet under fire from snipers.
- Lieutenant Robert Wynyard Powell, 4th Field Company, Canadian Engineers, for conspicuous gallantry. When in charge of a working party he carried on his work during several days and nights with the greatest coolness under heavy artillery and machine-gun fire and frequent bombing attack. He assisted the wounded and set a fine example to his men. He was himself twice wounded during this period.
- Lieutenant George Alexander Speer, 21st Canadian Infantry Battalion, for conspicuous gallantry. He led a bombing party with great dash and drove the enemy out of a trench from which another unit had been driven, capturing important point and securing the trench.
- Lieutenant Francis Bassall Winter, 26th Canadian Infantry Battalion, for conspicuous gallantry when leading a successful raid into the enemy's trenches. He was the first man in and the last out of the enemy's trench, and brought back his wounded under heavy fire.
- Lieutenant Lionel Dalziel Heron, 20th Canadian Infantry Battalion, for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When in charge of scouts covering a raid, the raiding party were dispersed and the leader killed by heavy enemy fire, Lieutenant Heron rallied the party and withdrew them safely. He then went out twice under very heavy fire and brought in missing men.

The undermentioned officers and warrant officers have been awarded the Distinguished Service Order and Military Cross respectively, and the specific acts for which the awards have been granted will be announced as soon as possible in the *London Gazette*:—

1186, Company Sergeant-Major (Acting Regimental Sergeant-Major) J. Anderson, P.P.C.L.I.

106128, Sergeant-Major (now temporary Lieutenant) C. F. Casey, 1st Canadian Mounted Rifle Battalion.

63395, Company Sergeant-Major C. E. Geary, 4th Canadian Battalion.

20278, Sergeant-Major D. Stuart, 10th Canadian Battalion.

67863, Company Sergeant-Major F. W. Hinchcliffe, 25th Canadian Battalion.

37475, Sergeant-Major C. J. Houghton, 3rd Brigade, Canadian Field Artillery Divisional Ammunition Column (attached 1st C.A.S.P.).

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve of the award of the Distinguished Conduct Medal to the undermentioned warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men for acts of gallantry and devotion to duty in the field:—

53646, Sergeant R. Cunningham, 18th Canadian Infantry Battalion, for consistent gallantry, notably when, during a heavy bombardment, he carried wounded men from the front line into safety, and also, by daylight and in full view of the enemy, carried supplies to an isolated post.

79230, Sergeant W. Dalziel, 31st Canadian Infantry Battalion, for conspicuous gallantry. When his two officers were wounded he took charge of a bombing party, advanced under heavy fire to seize a point on which the enemy were advancing, and when he met them, forced them to retire. He then held his position all night until relieved.

7963, Private A. Furber, 2nd Canadian Infantry Battalion, for conspicuous gallantry. When the enemy exploded a mine his leg was fractured, and he was buried up to his waist and exposed to the enemy's fire. But he dug the earth off two men near him sufficiently for them to breathe.

72037, Sergeant F. W. Haines, 27th Canadian Infantry Battalion, for conspicuous gallantry. Though wounded by shrapnel and badly shaken, he went out under heavy shell fire

to assist a wounded sergeant two hundred yards in front of our trench, carried him into shelter and had his wounds dressed. Throughout the bombardment he set a fine example of coolness and determination.

37456, Company Sergeant-Major W. Hoey, 2nd Canadian Infantry Battalion, for conspicuous gallantry. During a heavy bombardment he dug out and rescued five buried men, working without tools. He also reorganized the defences of a part of the trench which had been demolished. His cool courage inspired all ranks.

A24155, Private J. G. Hood, 3rd (formerly 5th) Canadian Infantry Battalion (attached Wireless Section, Canadian Corps, Headquarters Signalling Company), for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When his signalling station was wrecked he went with another man and assisted in serving the guns of an advanced section of artillery which had suffered casualties. Later he returned to his signalling station and destroyed his instruments and codes in face of the advancing enemy. He was wounded by shrapnel.

5415, Lance-Corporal G. Marryatt, 2nd Field Company, Canadian Engineers, for conspicuous gallantry. When himself severely wounded in the head and thigh he went to look for his section sergeant, who was wounded and missing, in broad daylight near and in full view of the enemy. He found him unconscious and dragged him from shell hole to shell hole till he finally got him into our trench.

24743, Sergeant A. McLeod, 13th Canadian Infantry Battalion, for conspicuous gallantry. After a heavy bombardment the enemy sent over some reconnoitring parties, but Sergeant McLeod jumped the parapet, charged them and bombed them back to their wire, 160 yards. He set a fine example.

79437, Acting Company Sergeant-Major S. Rees, 31st Canadian Infantry Battalion, for conspicuous gallantry and good leading when in command of a platoon in the front line. He reserved his fire when the enemy attempted to rush a crater, and then at 100 yards annihilated them. Later he successfully bombed a party of some 25 of the enemy who had crept up to his post.

412874, Private C. M. Wright, 20th Canadian Infantry Battalion, for conspicuous gallantry. During a raid on the enemy the officer in charge of the party fell mortally wounded on the enemy's parapet. Private Wright, although wounded in seven places by a bomb, picked up his officer and carried him back to our lines under continuous fire. He then had to be himself carried away on a stretcher.

No. 935.

The London Gazette, 28th July, 1916.

[29687]

Notice of Winding up of Certain Firms and Companies of Enemy Nationality.

**TRADING WITH THE ENEMY AMENDMENT ACT,
1916.**

Orders have been made by the Board of Trade requiring the undermentioned businesses to be wound up:—

260. International Anthracite and Steam Coal Association, Limited, The Exchange Buildings, Swansea, Coal Exporters. *Controller:* F. G. Cawker, 22, Wind Street, Swansea. 25th July, 1916.

261. Anglo-Continental Coal Association Limited, Paragon Buildings, Paragon Square, Hull, Coal Exporters. *Controller:* William Rose, St. Nicholas Chambers, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 25th July, 1916.

262. Glastos, Limited, 4, Charles Street, Hatton Garden, London, E.C., Glassware Merchants. *Controller:* H. Hartley, Bassishaw House, 70a, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 25th July, 1916.

263. H. B. Marinelli, Limited, 25, The Parade, Golders Green, London, N.W., Music Hall Agents. *Controller:* George Palmer, Guildhall Annex, 23, King Street, London, E.C. 25th July, 1916.

264. H. Freitag & Co., 45b Jewin Street, London, E.C., Millinery Ornament Merchants. *Controller:* Basil Edgar Mayhew, Alderman's House, Bishopsgate, London, E.C. 25th July, 1916.

265. Charles A. Muller, 10, Arcade, Westgate, Bradford, Electrical Accessories Merchant. *Controller:* Walter Durrance, 12, Duke Street, Darley Street, Bradford. 27th July, 1916.

266. Rosa Kremer, 15, Moor Street, Soho, London, W., Restaurant Proprietress. *Controller:* The Hon. Walter John Harry Boyle, 132, York Road, London, S.E. 27th July, 1916.

No. 936.

The London Gazette, 1st August, 1916.

[29689]

Notice to Mariners.

No. 816 of the year 1916.

ENGLAND, EAST COAST.

Notice is hereby given, that under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914,¹ the following Regulations have been made by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and are now in force:—

(1) HARWICH AND APPROACHES—TRAFFIC REGULATION.

Former Notices.—Nos. 246 and 621² of 1916.

With a view to safeguarding the interests of shipping in the vicinity of Harwich, no vessel, either British, Allied, or Neutral, is to be within the area west of a line joining the following positions:—

(a) Lat. 52° 08' N., Long. 1° 41' E.

(b) Lat. 52° 02' N., long. 1° 42' E.

(c) Sunk Light-Vessel.

(b) Sunk Head Buoy.

Any vessel contravening the foregoing regulation will run the greatest risk of being sunk.

(2) YARMOUTH—TRAFFIC REGULATIONS.

Former Notices.—No. 1022 of 1915³ and No. 572 of 1916.

1. No vessel other than those of British Nationality or those of the Allied Nations shall enter Yarmouth haven until further Notice.

2. All vessels, other than open boats, are forbidden to be under way in Great Yarmouth Roads between one hour after sunset and half an hour before sunrise, until further Notice.

¹ App. 284. ² Page 1835. ³ Page 861.

(3) RIVER TYNE BOOM DEFENCE—ENTRANCE SIGNAL AND TRAFFIC REGULATIONS.

Former Notice.—No. 594 of 1916.*

The following signals will be displayed to indicate that the Boom is open to traffic:—

By day, 2 Black Balls, vertical.

By night, 2 White Lights, vertical.

The above signals will be hoisted on board H.M.S. *Satellite* and at the following Distant Signal Stations:—

(a) For Incoming Traffic.—At the Light-house on the end of the North Arm of the Breakwater.

(b) For Outgoing Traffic.—At Ballast Hill. Shipping at Dunstan and Tyne Docks should ascertain by telephone from H.M.S. *Satellite* whether they can proceed down the river. A telephone for this purpose is kept at the Staith Master's Office, Dunstan, and at the Dock Master's Office, Tyne Docks.

The absence of these signals will denote that the boom is Closed to Traffic.

Vessels entering or leaving the Tyne, after passing the Pier Heads when bound inwards, and after passing Hay Hole Point when bound outwards, are to so regulate their speed that until the line of the Boom is passed they shall not come within a distance of 200 yards from their stem to the stern of the next vessel ahead proceeding in the same direction. Whilst navigating between Hay Hole Point and the Pier Heads, no vessel should attempt to overhaul and pass ahead of another vessel proceeding in the same direction.

When crossing the line of the Boom, all vessels are to preserve a mid-channel course as far as is consistent with safe navigation. Vessels of 25 feet draught and above are to stop their engines when crossing the line of the Boom at or about the time of low water.

Incoming and outgoing vessels must not cross the line of the Boom at the same time. Vessels proceeding against the tidal stream must so regulate their speed that any vessels proceeding with the tide shall first pass the obstruction.

No vessel is to anchor in the area bounded as follows:—On the West by a line drawn from the south-west corner of

* Page 1794.

Dockwray Square to the East end of Salmons Quay, and on the East by a line drawn from Prior's Stone to the Volunteer Life Brigade House, provided only that a vessel proceeding to the oil jetty at South Shields may let go her anchor, if necessary, within the line of moorings off the said jetty; such vessels, however, are not to anchor to the eastward of a line drawn from Lloyd's Hailing and Signal Station to the Lifeboat House and slip on Commissioner's wharves.

With the above exceptions, the Rules and Regulations for the Navigation of the Tyne are to be adhered to.

NOTE.—This Notice is a republication of No. 1022 of 1915, together with Nos. 572, 594 and 621 of 1916.

CAUTION.

This Admiralty Notice to Mariners is issued under the provisions of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914 and failure to comply strictly with the directions contained in it will constitute an offence against those Regulations.

Any person found guilty of such an offence is liable to severe penalties both of imprisonment and fine.

Any person aiding or abetting the commission of such an offence is himself guilty of an offence against the Regulations.

Attention is also drawn to the fact that any infringement of the directions contained in this Admiralty notice to Mariners is liable to result in the detention of the ship or vessel.

Authority.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

By Command of their Lordships,

J. F. PARRY,
Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Department,
Admiralty, London,
27th July, 1916.

No. 937.

The London Gazette, 28th July, 1916.

[29687]

**Proclamation Prohibiting the Importation of Certain Commodities
into the United Kingdom.**

BY THE KING.

**A PROCLAMATION FOR PROHIBITING THE IMPORTATION OF
COCAINE AND OPIUM INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.**

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS by Section forty-three of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876 it is provided that the importation of arms, ammunition, gunpowder or any other goods may be prohibited by Proclamation:

AND WHEREAS it is expedient that the importation into the United Kingdom of cocaine or of opium should be prohibited except as hereinafter provided:

NOW, THEREFORE, We, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council in pursuance of the said Act and of all other powers enabling Us in that behalf, do hereby proclaim, direct and ordain as follows:—

As from and after this date, subject as hereinafter provided, all cocaine and all opium shall be prohibited to be imported into the United Kingdom:

Provided always, and it is hereby declared, that nothing in this Proclamation shall apply to cocaine or opium imported under the licence of one of Our Principal Secretaries of State and in accordance with the provisions of such licence.

The word “cocaine” includes all preparations, salts, derivatives or admixtures prepared therefrom or therewith and containing 0.1 per cent (one part in a thousand) or more of the drug.

The word “opium” means raw opium powdered or granulated opium or opium prepared for smoking, and includes any solid or semi-solid mixture containing opium.

This Proclamation may be cited as the Cocaine and Opium (Prohibition of Import) Proclamation 1916.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this twenty-eighth day of July, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, and in the Seventh year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

No. 938.

The London Gazette, 28th July, 1916.
[29687]

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION FOR PROHIBITING THE IMPORTATION OF
CERTAIN ARTICLES INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS by Section forty-three of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876 it is provided that the importation of arms, ammunition, gunpowder, or any other goods may be prohibited by Proclamation.

AND WHEREAS it is expedient that the importation into the United Kingdom of certain goods should be prohibited as hereinafter provided:

NOW, THEREFORE We by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, in pursuance of the said Act and of all other powers enabling Us in that behalf, do hereby proclaim, direct and ordain as follows:—

As from and after the seventh day of August, 1916, subject as hereinafter provided, the importation into the United Kingdom of the following goods is hereby prohibited, viz.:—

Air guns and rifles.

Sporting guns, carbines, and rifles.

Oranges.

Provided always, and it is hereby declared that this prohibition shall not apply to any oranges which are the produce of any of Our Dominions, Colonies, Possessions or Protectorates, nor to any goods of the kinds of which the importation is prohibited by this Proclamation which are imported under

licence given by or on behalf of the Board of Trade, and subject to the provisions and conditions of such licence.

This Proclamation may be cited as the Prohibition of Import (No. 8) Proclamation, 1916.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this twenty-eighth day of July, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixteen and in the Seventh year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

No. 939.

The London Gazette, 28th July, 1916.

[29687]

Order of His Majesty in Council amending the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914.

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE, THE 28TH
DAY OF JULY, 1916.

PRESENT:

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS, by an Order in Council dated the twenty-eighth day of November, nineteen hundred and fourteen,¹ His Majesty was pleased to make regulations (called the "Defence of the Realm Consolidation) Regulations, 1914" under the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914, for securing the public safety and the defence of the realm;

AND WHEREAS the said Act has been amended by the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) Act, 1915,² the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) (No. 2) Act, 1915,³ and the Munitions of War Act, 1915:⁴

AND WHEREAS the said regulations have been amended by various subsequent Orders in Council:

AND WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the said regulations in manner hereinafter appearing:

¹ App. 284. ² App. 205. ³ App. 471. ⁴ App. 313.

NOW, THEREFORE, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the following amendments be made in the said regulations:—

1. After regulation 9b. the following regulation shall be inserted:—

“9c. Where it appears to His Majesty that the keeping as a bank holiday or public holiday of any day appointed to be so kept by the Bank Holidays Act, 1871, (as extended and amended by any other enactment) or by any Proclamation issued thereunder or under this regulation, would impede or delay the production, repair, or transport of war material, or of any work necessary for the successful prosecution of the war, it shall be lawful for His Majesty by Proclamation to declare that any such day shall not in any year be a bank holiday or a public holiday as respects the whole of the United Kingdom or any part thereof, and by that or any subsequent Proclamation to appoint such other day as to His Majesty in Council may seem fit to be a bank holiday or a public holiday throughout or in any part of the United Kingdom instead thereof, and the Bank Holidays Act, 1871, and the enactments extending and amending that Act, shall have effect accordingly.”

2. In regulation 27, the following paragraph shall be inserted after paragraph (c):—

“(d) Spread reports or make statements intended or likely to undermine public confidence in any bank or currency notes which are currency tender in the United Kingdom or any part thereof.

3. After regulation 30d the following regulation shall be inserted:—

“30e. A person shall not melt down, break up or use otherwise than as currency any current gold coin, and if any person acts in contravention of this regulation he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.”

4. After regulation 37a, the following regulation shall be inserted:—

“37b. (1) Every British ship of three thousand tons gross tonnage or upwards in respect of which a license to instal wireless telegraph apparatus has been granted by the Postmaster General, and which puts to sea from a port in the United Kingdom after

a date to be specified in such a license shall be provided with a wireless telegraph installation, and shall maintain a wireless telegraph service, and shall be provided with a certified operator, together with suitable accommodation for the apparatus and operator;

“Provided that where a license has been granted in respect of a ship before the making of this regulation, this obligation shall apply as if the twenty-first day of August, nineteen hundred and sixteen, were the date specified in the license.

“(2) Application to the Postmaster General in a form prescribed by him for such a licence shall unless a licence has before the making of this regulation been granted in respect of the ship be made:—

“(a) in the case of a ship of such tonnage as aforesaid, registered in the United Kingdom by the owner thereof on or before the twenty-first day of August, nineteen hundred and sixteen; and

(b) in the case of a British ship of such tonnage as aforesaid, registered elsewhere than in the United Kingdom, by the master of the ship within two days from the arrival of the ship in the United Kingdom next after the making of this regulation.

“(3) The Postmaster General shall as and when wireless telegraph apparatus and the services of operators become available for the purpose, cause licences to be issued in respect of such ships as in the opinion of the Admiralty should in the national interests be fitted with such apparatus, and the licences shall specify the date as from which the carrying of such apparatus under this regulation is to be compulsory, the character of the apparatus, and the qualifications of the operator.

“(4) The Postmaster General may—

(a) extend the time mentioned in the licence as the time within which any apparatus is to be provided; and

(b) Exempt any ship from the obligations imposed by this regulation.

“(5) If the provisions of this regulation or the terms of any licence granted thereunder are not complied with in the case of any ship, the master or owner of the ship shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations and if any master or owner fails to make an application in accordance with this regulation he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these

regulations, and in either case if the ship is at any time subsequently found at a port of or within the territorial waters adjoining the United Kingdom, the ship may be seized and detained.

“(6) In this regulation expressions have the same meaning as in the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1894 to 1914.”

5. After regulation 40a the following regulation shall be inserted:—

“40B (1) If any person sells, gives, procures or supplies or offers to sell, give, procure or supply, cocaine to or for any person other than an authorised person in the United Kingdom, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations unless he proves that the following conditions have been complied with;

(a) the cocaine must be supplied on, and in accordance with a written prescription of a duly qualified medical practitioner and dispensed by a person legally authorised to dispense such prescription:

(b) The prescription must be dated and signed by the medical practitioner with his full name and address and qualifications, and marked with the words ‘Not to be repeated,’ and must specify the total amount of cocaine to be supplied on the prescription, except that, where the medicine to be supplied on the prescription is a proprietary medicine, it shall be sufficient to state the amount of the medicine to be supplied;

(c) cocaine shall not be supplied more than once on the same prescription except in pursuance of fresh directions duly endorsed on the prescription by the medical practitioner by whom it was originally issued and signed with his name in full and dated;

(d) the name of the person, firm, or body corporate dispensing the prescription, the address of the premises at which and the date on which it is dispensed, must be marked on the prescription;

(e) the ingredients of the prescription so dispensed, with the name and address of the person to whom it is sold or delivered, shall be entered in a book specially set apart for this sole purpose and kept on the premises where the prescription is dispensed, which book shall be open to

inspection by any person authorised for the purpose by the Secretary of State.

“2. If any person, other than an authorised person or a person licensed to import cocaine, has in his possession any cocaine he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations unless he proves that the cocaine was supplied on and in accordance with such a prescription as aforesaid.

“3. If any person sells, gives, procures or supplies or offers to sell, give, procure or supply opium to, or for any person, other than an authorised person in the United Kingdom, or if any person not being an authorised person or a person licenced to import opium, has any opium in his possession, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

“4. If any person prepares opium for smoking, or deals in or has in his possession any opium so prepared, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

“5. Every person who deals in cocaine or opium shall keep a record, in such form as may be prescribed by the Secretary of State, of all dealings in cocaine or opium effected by him, and if he fails to do so he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations; every such record shall be open to inspection by any person authorised for the purpose by the Secretary of State.

“(6) If any person holding a general or special permit from the Secretary of State to purchase any drug to which this regulation applies fails to comply with any of the conditions subject to which the permit is granted, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

“(7) For the purposes of this regulation—

The expression “authorised person” means a duly qualified medical practitioner, a registered dentist, a registered veterinary surgeon, a person firm or body corporate entitled to carry on the business of a chemist and druggist under the provisions of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, as amended by the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908 or of the Pharmacy Act (Ireland) 1875 as amended by the Pharmacy Act Ireland (1875) Amendment Act, 1890, a licentiate of the Apothecaries’ Hall in Ireland, or a person holding a general or special permit from the Secretary of State to purchase the drug in question.

The expression ‘cocaine’ includes all preparations, salts, derivatives, or admixtures prepared therefrom or therewith

and containing 0.1 per cent (one part in a thousand) or more of the drug.

The expression "opium" means raw opium or powdered or granulated opium."

ALMERIC FITZROY.

No. 940.

Order in Council authorizing Unemployed Officers qualified for the Canadian Expeditionary Force to train in Camp.

P.C. 1782.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 31st July, 1916.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a memorandum, dated 20th July, 1916, from the Right Honourable the Prime Minister, submitting a report from the Parliamentary Secretary of the Department of Militia and Defence, in which he concurs, representing that there are some 2,550 officers, at present unemployed, who have qualified for service in the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

The Parliamentary Secretary recommends that, with a view to increasing their military efficiency, they be permitted to train this year in camp, subject to the following conditions:—

1. They must be recommended to District Commanders by officers commanding battalions, etc., and District Commanders must carefully select them.

2. They must be available, if required, for service overseas.

3. Officers of field artillery may train at Petawawa. With that exception, officers from Military Districts No. 1 and No. 2 will train at Camp Borden; those from Military Districts No. 3 and No. 4, No. 5 and No. 6 at Valcartier; those from Military Districts No. 10 and No. 12 at Camp Hughes; those from Military Districts No. 11 and No. 13 at Vernon and Sarcee Camp, respectively.

4. Officers will be provided with transportation; they will draw rations; they will be paid an inclusive rate of \$1.50 a day; but they will not be entitled to separation allowance.

5. Details connected with their training will be left in the hands of Camp Commandants, who, for cause, may dispense with their presence.

The Committee, on the recommendation of the Right Honourable the Prime Minister, submit the foregoing for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 941.

The London Gazette, 1st August, 1916.

[29689]

Notice of Winding-up of Certain Firms and Companies of Enemy Nationality.

**TRADING WITH THE ENEMY AMENDMENT ACT,
1916.**

Orders have been made by the Board of Trade requiring the undermentioned businesses to be wound up:—

268. A. Sachse & Co., 3 and 4, St. George's Avenue, Aldermanbury, London, E.C., Bead Manufacturers. *Controller:* Sir John Craggs, M.V.O., 3, London Wall Buildings, London, E.C. 31st July, 1916.

269. Krautheimer & Co., 20, Edmund Place, London, E.C., Woven Initials and Label Manufacturers. *Controller:* Desmond Forde, 65, London Wall, London, E.C. 31st July, 1916.

270. Charles Westphal, 195, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C., Dealers in Essential Oils. *Controller:* Arthur Pelham Ford, 4b, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, London, E.C. 31st July 1916.

271. M. Mezger & Co., 34, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., Agents and Dealers in Surgical Instruments and Hospital Furniture. *Controller:* Ernest Norton, 3, Crosby Square, London, E.C. 31st July, 1916.

272. Petzold Bros., 5, Manchester Avenue, Aldersgate, London, E.C., Art Needlework Manufacturers. *Controller:* James Edward Wilson, 28, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 31st July, 1916.

273. L. H. Simon Bros., 62, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C., Agents and General Merchants (Toys, China, Hardware, etc.). *Controller*: William McLintock, 158, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C. 31st July, 1916.

274. The Emil Busch Optical Co., 35, Charles Street, Hatton Garden, London, E.C., Opticians. *Controller*: George Ernest Sendell, 36, Walbrook, London, E.C. 31st July, 1916.

275. Schimmel & Co., 65, Crutched Friars, London, E.C., Dealers in Essential Oils. *Controller*: John Baker, Eldon Street House, Eldon Street, London, E.C. 31st July, 1916.

276. British Waste Paper Syndicate Limited, Gresham House, 25, Old Broad Street, London, E.C., Dealers in Waste Paper. *Controller*: Stewart Bogle, 3, Great St. Helens, London, E.C. 27th July, 1916.

277. Calmann Bros. & Co. Limited, 30, Moorgate Street, London, E.C., Stock and Share Dealers. *Controller*: A. Dangerfield, 56, Cannon Street, London, E.C. 27th July, 1916.

278. Meister, Lucius & Bruning Limited, 20, Princess Street, Manchester, Dye Manufacturers. *Controller*: Sir William Plender, 5, London Wall Buildings, London, E.C. 28th July, 1916.

279. Deutsche Maschinen Fabrik Vertriebs G.m.b.H. (Victoria Copier Co.), 11, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C., Agents for the sale of Copying Machines and Copying Paper. *Controller*: B. E. Mayhew, Alderman's House, Bishopsgate, London, E.C. 27th July, 1916.

No. 942.

The London Gazette, 1st August, 1916.

[29689]

Notice amending List of Persons in China and Siam to whom goods may be consigned.

FOREIGN OFFICE,

August, 1st, 1916.

The following additions or corrections to the lists published as a supplement to the *London Gazette* of the 16th May, 1916,* of persons to whom articles to be exported to China and Siam may be consigned, are notified by order of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in accordance with the provisions of

* Page 1656.

the Proclamation relating to the exportation of articles to China and Siam during the present war, issued on the 24th day of September, 1915:—

CHINA.

FOREIGN OFFICE (Foreign Trade Dept.),
28th July, 1916.

The following names are added to the list of persons to whom articles to be exported to China may be consigned:—

Kukushkin, A. G., Harbin.

Lerner, M. J., Harbin.

Lesarovitch, D. M., Harbin.

Red Hand Compositions, Ltd.

The following correction is notified in the list of persons and bodies of persons to whom articles to be exported to China may be consigned:—

McMullan & Co. should read McMullan, James, & Co., Ltd., Chefoo.

The following name is removed from the list of the persons and bodies of persons to whom articles to be exported to China may be consigned:—

Sanatogen Company, China.

No. 943.

The London Gazette, 4th August, 1916.

[29694]

Notice of Winding-up of Certain Firms and Companies of Enemy Nationality.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY AMENDMENT ACT,
1916.

Orders have been made by the Board of Trade requiring the undermentioned businesses to be wound up:—

280. Hugo Stinnes, Limited, Mercantile Chambers, Quay-side, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Coal Exporters. *Controller:* Sir William B. Peat, 11, Ironmonger Lane, London, E.C. 31st July, 1916.

281. Paulman & Kellermann, 199, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C., Manufacturers of Paper Envelopes. *Controller*: Claude E. Barker, 21, Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C. 31st July, 1916.

282. Horst Company, 18, Southwark Street, London, S.E., Hop Merchants. *Controller*: R. J. Knight, 3, Raymond Buildings, Gray's Inn, London, W.C. 3rd August, 1916.

283. J. M. May & Co., 2, Butler Street, Milton Street, London, E.C., Agents: Table Glass, Brushware, etc. *Controller*: John Edward Percival, 6, Old Jewry, London, E.C. 3rd August, 1916.

284. Jacob & Valentin, 56, Cheapside, London, E.C., Continental Carriers and Shipping Agents. *Controller*: Joseph Stanley Holmes, 33, Paternoster Row, London, E.C. 3rd August, 1916.

285. R. Dolberg, 119-125, Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C., Portable Railways. *Controller*: William Hancock, 90 and 91, Queen Street, Cheapside, London, E.C. 3rd August, 1916.

No. 944.

Order in Council respecting the age of persons presenting themselves for Civil Service Examinations.

P.C. 759.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 4th day of August, 1916.

PRESENT:

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council, under and in virtue of the authority of Section 6 of The War Measures Act, 1914,* is pleased to order and doth hereby order that during the continuance of the present war a candidate for examination for, and appointment to, the Civil Service shall not be ineligible by reason of the fact that his age is greater than thirty-five years.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

* App. 129.

No. 945.

Order in Council authorizing a new Battalion for Peterboro and North Hastings.

P.C. 1778.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 5th August, 1916.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a memorandum, dated 19th July, 1916, from the Right Honourable the Prime Minister, submitting a recommendation from the Parliamentary Secretary of the Department of Militia and Defence, which he approves, that a new Battalion be authorized for Peterboro and Northern Hastings.

The Committee concur in the above recommendation and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 946.

Order in Council remitting the duty on Alcohol used in the Manufacture of Munitions.

P.C. 1877.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 5th August, 1916.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 28th July, 1916, from the Right Honourable the Prime Minister, for the Minister of Inland Revenue, submitting that under section 252 of The Inland Revenue Act, the Department of Inland Revenue is directed to levy and collect a duty of

thirty cents a gallon on all alcohol imported in bond into Canada.

The Minister states that under section 254 of the said Act, the Department is authorized to refund said duty upon satisfactory proof of the exportation of the said alcohol, or of products manufactured therewith;

That it appears that certain Munion Factories engaged in the manufacture of explosives to be exported for war purposes, find themselves forced to procure their alcohol outside of Canada, and on which under section 252 they are compelled to pay a duty of thirty cents per gallon thereby disbursing large sums of money, which will be refunded to them only after a certain interval of time;

That this obligation on their part is liable to cause financial embarrassment to them without any advantage whatever accruing to the Government of Canada.

The Minister therefore recommends that during the period of the war, the above-mentioned dispositions of the Inland Revenue Act be suspended in regard to manufacturers engaged in the fabrication of explosives for exportation, and that the duty of thirty cents per gallon be not collected upon the importation of the alcohol, but charged to said manufacturers, and credited to them upon satisfactory proof of the exportation of the explosives.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 947.

Extra Canada Gazette, 27th September, 1916.

Order in Council providing Penalties for Absence without Leave of Men of the Overseas Forces.

P.C. 1873.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 5th day of August, 1916.

PRESENT:

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS it has been found that the regulations made and established by Order in Council of 6th January, 1916, P.C. 3057,* with the view to punishing and preventing the offence of absence without leave from the Active Militia and the Overseas Expeditionary Force, need amendment, therefore, the Governor General in Council is pleased to order that the said Order in Council shall be and the same is hereby cancelled.

The Governor General in Council, with the same purpose in view, and under and in virtue of the power conferred by section 6 of The War Measures Act, is further pleased to order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. Every man of the Active Militia of Canada, and every soldier of the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Forces who absents himself from the corps or unit to which he belongs without the leave of the commanding officer of such corps or unit, is guilty of an offence and liable upon summary conviction under the provisions of part XV of the Criminal Code to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding two years.

2. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Criminal Code, or any other Act or law, any justice of the peace, police or stipendiary magistrate shall have jurisdiction to hear, try and determine any charge of an offence of absence without leave although the offence may have been committed or be charged to have been committed outside the territorial division in which such justice, police or stipendiary magistrate ordinarily has or exercises his jurisdiction.

* Page 1071.

3. The production of a service roll or attestation paper purporting to be signed by the accused and purporting to be an engagement by him to serve in the corps or unit from which he is charged with being absent without leave shall be sufficient proof that the accused was duly enlisted in the said corps or unit, and a written statement purporting to be signed by the officer commanding or administering a military district in Canada and stating that the accused is absent from the corps or unit to which he belongs, shall be *prima facie* proof that the accused is absent without leave from such corps or unit, and shall be sufficient to cast upon the accused the onus of proving that his absence from the corps or unit was duly authorized.

4. Nothing in these regulations shall in anywise limit or affect the right of the military authorities to proceed in respect of any such offence according to the provisions of military law, but a person accused shall not be subject to be tried both by a military tribunal and by a civil court for the same offence.

5. The military pay and allowance of any person who has been convicted of absence without leave from his corps or from the unit to which he belongs may be stopped to make good any loss, damage or destruction by him done or permitted to any arms, ammunition, equipment, clothing, instruments or regimental necessaries, the value of which the Minister of Militia and Defence has directed him to pay.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 948.

The London Gazette, 8th August, 1916.

[29698.]

Notice of Winding-up of Certain Firms and Companies of Enemy Nationality.

**TRADING WITH THE ENEMY AMENDMENT ACT,
1916.**

Orders have been made by the Board of Trade requiring the undermentioned businesses to be wound up:—

286. F. Guenter & Co., 2 and 4, Union Street, Borough, London, S.E., Fancy Goods and Toy Merchants. *Controller:*

Alexander Alfred Yeatman, 2, Coleman Street, London, E.C.
7th August, 1916.

287. W. Fuchs & Co., 5, Fore Street Avenue, London, E.C.,
Fancy Goods Importers. *Controller*: Edward Cecil Cooper,
Capel House, 54, New Broad Street, London, E.C. 7th August,
1916.

288. F. Prager, 21, Mincing Lane, London, E.C., Rubber
Merchant. *Controller*: R. J. Knight, 3, Raymond Buildings,
Gray's Inn, London, W.C. 7th August, 1916.

289. Wilhelm Jordan, trading as Charles Heeley, 7, Cam-
bridge Street, Sheffield, and previously in his own name at 28,
Eyre Lane, Sheffield, Pearl Cutter and General Merchant.
Controller: George Colin Webster, 6, Orchard Street, Sheffield.
7th August, 1916.

290. Simon Menzel, 15, Seething Lane, London, E.C., Iron
Merchant. *Controller*: Geoffrey Bostock, 21, Ironmonger Lane,
London, E.C. 7th August, 1916.

291. Levy & Soicher, 15, Seething Lane, London, E.C.,
Iron Merchants. *Controller*: Geoffrey Bostock, 21, Ironmonger
Lane, London, E.C. 7th August, 1916.

292. Duron Co., Limited, Bank Buildings, 1, Manchester
Road, Bradford, Manufacturers and Dealers in Oils, Fats and
Chemicals. *Controller*: W. E. Harding, Central Bank Chambers
Leeds. 3rd August, 1916.

293. C. P. Goerz Optical Works, Limited, 4 and 5, Holborn
Circus, London, E.C., Opticians, etc. *Controller*: C. Field,
Broad Street Avenue, London, E.C. 4th August, 1916.

294. Grimme Natalis & Co., Limited, 46, Cannon Street,
London, E.C., Agents for the sale of Calculating Machines.
Controller: L. L. Samuels, 7, Norfolk Street, Manchester. 4th
August, 1916.

295. S. Pollak & Co., Limited, 25, Chiswell Street, London,
E.C., Manufacturers of Dressing Gowns, Smoking Jackets and
Bath Robes. *Controller*: A. R. King Farlow, 50, Gresham
Street, Bank, London, E.C. 4th August, 1916.

296. Piccadilly Arcade Gallery Limited, 2, Piccadilly
Arcade, London, W., Fine Art Dealers and Publishers. *Con-
troller*: G. Bostock, 21, Ironmonger Lane, London, E.C. 4th
August, 1916.

No. 949.

Canada Gazette, 26th August, 1916.

Notice to Mariners.

No. 74 of 1916.

(*Atlantic No. 34.*)

UNITED KINGDOM.

(245) REGULATIONS WITH REGARD TO VESSELS' LIGHTS.

Notice is hereby given that, under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914,* the following Order has been made by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty; dated 24th June, 1916:—

1. ANCHOR LIGHTS.—No electrically-lit lanterns shall be employed as anchor lights. The normal brilliancy of all other anchor lanterns shall be reduced by 50 per cent.

All anchor lanterns are to be fitted with overhead screens, so arranged as to cut off the light at an angle of between 20 and 25 degrees above the horizontal.

NOTE.—Specimen screens can be viewed at the Board of Trade Surveyor's Office at Leith, North Shields, Hull, London, Plymouth, Cardiff, Liverpool, Glasgow and Dublin.

2. BOW AND MASTHEAD STEAMING LIGHTS.—Vessels in estuaries and harbours where navigation in the dark hours is permitted shall not employ electrically-lit lanterns as bow or steaming lights.

3. OTHER LIGHTS.—No light, either aloft, on deck or below, except those required by the Regulations for the Prevention of Collisions at Sea, and such as may be necessary for authorised signalling purposes, shall be permitted to be visible from outboard. This shall apply to all vessels whether under way or at anchor.

4. The above order applies to vessels of every description, other than H.M. ships, in the waters of the United Kingdom except within three miles of the Irish Coast, and is now in force with the exception of the regulation relating

* App. 284.

to the screening of anchor lights, which shall come into force 4 weeks after the date aforesaid.

N. to M. No. 74 (245) 8-8-16.

Authority: British Admiralty N. to M. No. 748 of 1916.

A. JOHNSTON,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, 8th August, 1916.

No. 950.

The London Gazette, 8th August, 1916.

[29698]

Notice amending List of Persons in China and Siam to whom
goods may be consigned.

FOREIGN OFFICE,
8th August, 1916.

The following additions or corrections to the lists published as a supplement to the *London Gazette* of 16th May, 1916,* of persons to whom articles to be exported to China and Siam may be consigned, are notified by order of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in accordance with the provisions of the Proclamation relating to the exportation of articles to China and Siam during the present war, issued on the 24th day of September, 1915:—

CHINA.

FOREIGN OFFICE (Foreign Trade Dept.),
5th August, 1916.

The following names are added to the list of persons and bodies of persons to whom articles to be exported to China may be consigned:—

Christian Literature Society, Shanghai.
Dittman, S., Shanghai.
Funder, W., & Co., Shanghai.

* Page 1656.

Karamelahi, H. Z. H., & Co., Shanghai.
 Leslie, T., Shanghai.
 Maison des Modes, Shanghai.
 Oriental Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd., Shanghai.
 Oxford University Press, China Agency, Shanghai.
 Paul, L., & Co., Shanghai.
 Star Rickshaw and Garage Co., Shanghai.
 Varalda & Co., Shanghai.

No. 951.

The London Gazette, 8th August, 1916.

[29698]

**Order of His Majesty in Council amending the List of Persons in
 Neutral Countries with whom Trading is Prohibited.**

**AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL, THE 8TH
 DAY OF AUGUST, 1916.**

**BY THE LORDS OF HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY
 COUNCIL.**

WHEREAS, His Majesty was pleased, in exercise of the power in that behalf conferred on Him by Section one, subsection one, of the Trading with the Enemy (Extension of Powers) Act, 1915,* by a Proclamation dated the 29th day of February, 1916,† to prohibit all persons or bodies of persons, incorporated or unincorporated, resident carrying on business, or being in the United Kingdom from trading with any of the persons or bodies of persons mentioned in the List contained in the said Proclamation:

AND, WHEREAS, by Section one, subsection two, of the said Act, it is provided that any List of persons and bodies of persons, incorporated or unincorporated with whom such trading is prohibited by a Proclamation under the said Act may be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of a Secretary of State, such List as so varied or added to being in the said Proclamation referred to as the "Statutory List":

* App. 653. † Page 1210.

AND, WHEREAS, the List contained in the said Proclamation has been varied and added to by subsequent Orders of Council:

AND, WHEREAS, His Majesty was pleased by a Proclamation, dated the 26th day of April, 1916,¹ and entitled "The Trading with the Enemy (Statutory List) Proclamation, 1916, No. 2," to amend the said Proclamation dated the 29th day of February, 1916,² in certain particulars:

AND, WHEREAS, His Majesty was pleased by a Proclamation dated the 23rd of May, 1916, and entitled "The Trading with the Enemy (Statutory List) Proclamation, 1916, No. 3,"³ to revoke the said Proclamation dated the 29th day of February, 1916, with the variations and additions made to the List therein contained by subsequent Orders of Council, and also the said Proclamation dated the 26th day of April, 1916, and to order that the Proclamation now in recital should be substituted therefor:

AND WHEREAS, by subsequent Orders of Council the List contained in the aforesaid Proclamation, dated 23rd day of May, 1916, was varied and added to:

AND, WHEREAS, there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to the following effect:—

That the "Statutory List" of persons and bodies of persons, incorporated or unincorporated, with whom trading is prohibited, should be further amended by the variation and addition of the names set forth in the Schedule hereto.

NOW, THEREFORE, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered that the same be approved.

AND IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that, where by this or any other Order of Council for the time being in force, whether made before or after the making of this Order, any variation in or addition to the Statutory List is made, copies of the Trading with the Enemy (Statutory List) Proclamation, 1916, No. 3, printed under the Authority of His Majesty's Stationery Office after such variation or addition is made may be printed with such variation in or addition to the Statutory List, and the Trading with the Enemy (Statutory List) Proclamation, 1916, No. 3 shall be construed as if it had, at the time at which such

¹Page 1529. ²Page 1210. ³Page 1679.

variation or addition was made, been issued with such variation or addition, and a reference in any Order in Council or other document to the Statutory List, shall, unless the context otherwise requires, be construed to refer to that List as varied or added to by any Order of Council for the time being in force.

WHEREOF, the Right Honourable Viscount Grey, K.G., one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Controller of the Foreign Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

SCHEDULE.

ADDITIONS TO LIST.

ARGENTINA.

Bauer, P., & Company, Calle Piedras 132, Buenos Aires.

BOLIVIA.

Albrecht, C., & Company, La Paz.

Arnold & Company, Santa Cruz de la Sierre and Riveralta.

Blau, Stephen, La Paz.

Enss & Webber, La Paz.

Nolte, E., & Company, La Paz.

BRAZIL.

Andrade Pinto, Ernesto, Bahia.

Araujo & Boavista, Rua Buenos Aires 4, Rio de Janeiro.

Campos, Alexandre, & Company, Rio de Janeiro; Sao Paulo and Santos.

Companhia Sul-Americana de Electricidade, A.E.G., Rua do Hospicio 59, Rio de Janeiro.

Ferreira Bastos, Antonio, Bahia.

Fischer, Julio Christiano, Porto Alegre.

Guimares, F., Bahia.

Krahe & Company, Rua dos Andradas 497, Porto Alegre.

Linhares, Antonio P., Para.

Luckhaus & Company, Rua General Camara 67, Rio de Janeiro.

Ludwig é Irmaos, Rua dos Andradas, Porto Alegre.

Martin, Xiste, & Company, Rio de Janeiro; Sao Paulo and Santos.

Pereira, Alfredo Martins, Manaos.

Prejawa & Company, Rua da Alfandega 70, Rio de Janeiro.

Reiniger, Schmitt & Company, Rua 7 de Setembro 118, Porto Alegre.

Smith, Kessler & Panke (Casa Kosmos), Rua Direita 12, Sao Paulo and Santos.

Stoltz, Hermann, & Company, Avenida Central 66-74 (Rio Branco 66-74) Rio de Janeiro; Praça da Republica, Santos; Rua Alvares Penteado 12, Sao Paulo and Pernambuco.

CHILE.

Armstrong, Enrique, Talcahuano.

Chassin Trubert, Julio, Concepcion.

Escobar, Jose Ignacio, Calle Santa Dominigo 1372, Santiago.

Guttmann & Maurer, Correa Casilla 85, and Calle Moneda 1065, Santiago and Valdivia.

Inojosa, Maximo, Concepcion.

Köster & Wyneken, Calle Lincoyan 427, Concepcion; and Coronel.

Neckelmann & Company, Valparaiso.

Nissen, Fischer & Company, Santiago and Concepcion.

Sociedad Imprenta y Litografia Universo, Santiago.

Vargas, Leonidas, Antofagasta.

DENMARK.

Albeck, A., & Company, A/S., Strandboulevard 61, Copenhagen.

Atlantisk Handelsselskab (Atlantic Trading Company), Vestre Boulevard 9, Copenhagen.

Seelk, Alfred, Strandv. 118, and Borsen, Copenhagen.

ECUADOR.

Orenstein & Koppel.

GREECE.

Callimasiotis, Dimitrios, Piræus.

Damalas, Pavlos (Paul), Piræus.

Hamparzum, Aram (Aram Hampartchoumian), Athens.

Kloebe, Karl, & Company, Athens.

Kloebe, Friedrich (of Karl Kloebe & Company), Athens.

Kloebe, Karl (of Karl Kloebe & Company), Athens.

Moretti, Louis, Zante.
Müller, Carl Ferdinand, Rua Apollo 37, Athens.
Palaiologos, George, Patras.
Procopiou, Patras.
Schachtel & Jacobson, Salonika.
Schenker & Company, Salonika.

JAPAN.

Fischer, R. E., Kobe.
Jantzen, F., Kobe.
Kalle & Company, Kobe.

LIBERIA.

Bremer Kolonial Handelsgesellschaft.
Deutsche Sudamerikanische Telegraphengesellschaft, A.G.
Freeman & Company, T.
Freeman, D. (or T.).
Freeman, D. D.
Jantzen, C. F. W.
Monrovia Trading Company.
Robins, G. B.
Viotor & Huber.
West, J. W.
Wiechers & Helm.
Woermann, A.

NETHERLANDS.

American Importing Company (M. Kattenburg), Keizersgracht 197, Amsterdam.
Barmat (J.), Keizersgracht 302-304, Amsterdam.
Bergsma (Agentuur & Commissiehandel), Amsterdam.
Berger & Wirth, Spuistraat 46, Amsterdam.
Buck, Geo., Junior, Rotterdam.
Cohn, Gustav (Holland and America Import and Export Company), Het Witte Huis, Rotterdam.
Driel's (Van) Stoomboot en Transport Oudeen, Maaskade O.Z. 114, Rotterdam.
Duffhaus, C. W., Stieltesstraat 20-22, Nijmegen.
Eerste Hollandsche Export Compagnie, Amsterdam.
Holland and America Import and Export Company (Gustav Cohn), Het Witte Huis, Rotterdam.
Klunk, Seger G., Boompjes 16, Rotterdam.
Nagtegaal, E., Haringvliet 47, Rotterdam.

Nederlandsche Import and Export Handelsvereeniging,
Stationsweg 54b, Rotterdam.

Wolfowicz, Salomon, Scheveningen.

Zee, P. & S. Van Der, Vierambachstraat 26; Coolsingel 53,
Rotterdam.

Ziekenoppasser, W., Amstel 196, Amsterdam.

NETHERLAND EAST INDIES.

Cultuur Maatschappy Goenoeng Goemiter, Djember.

Cultuur Maatschappy Kali Klepoeih Goenoeng Passang,
Djokjakarta, Java.

Cultuur Maatschappy Montaja, Batavia.

Cultuur Maatschappy Silau Doenia, Batavia.

Cultuur Maatschappy "Soekabiroes."

Cultuur Maatschappy "Tiji-Karang."

Cultuur Maatschappy "Tjikopo-Zuid."

Cultuur Maatschappy Wangoen Wattie.

Horak, F.

Kina Cultuur Maatschappy.

Tan Soen Tjiang, Macassar.

Technische Bureau Behn Meyer & Company, Sourabaya.

Wirbatz, Otto (or Wirbatz & Company), Sourabaya.

NORWAY.

Bergens Blikvalseverk, Simonsviken by Gravdal, Bergen.

Berger, Carl F. Th., Carl Johansgt. 27, Christiania.

Excelsior Limfabrik A/S., Jernbanetorget 11, Christiania.

Hansen, A. C., Larvik.

Hordaland Sardine Company A/S., Torvalm 31, Bergen.

Jorgensen, J. S. Kjobmandsgt. 28, Trondhjem.

Krogh, Rasmus, Christiansund N.

Olsen, Kornelius (Smorfabrikken "Victoria"), Bredgt. 10,
and Jorenholmsgt. 14, Stavanger.

Parelius & Lossius, Christiansund.

Saltlager, A/S., (A. Meyer Johnsen & Johan Heldal),
Bergen.

Schjolberg, Ragnar, Bodo.

PERU.

Arce, Don José Elisés (of Emmel Hermanos), Arequipa.

Bast, Rodolfo, Piura.

Gildemeister, Enrique (of Gildemeister & Company).

Weiss, Carlos, & Company, San Pedro 111, Lima; and
Callao.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Duft, Charles G., Manila.
Keller, E. A., & Company, Martinez 4, Manila.
Merlo, Timeteo.

PORTO RICO.

Stubbe (of Gandia & Stubbe), San Juan, Porto Rico.

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.

Breyde, Johan (of The Mozambique Whaling Company).
Goncalves, Paulino, Fontesville.
Mozambique Whaling Company.

SPAIN.

Albert, Joaquin Duran, Vervaga 12, Barcelona.
Algarray Postius, Jaime, Trafalgar 37, Barcelona.
Badina, Lorenzo, Santa Cruz, Tenerife.
Baget, José, Plaza Hurinera, Reus.
Barrau, Teixido, Paseo de Gracia 47, Barcelona.
Bossier, Emilio Badia, Aribau 110, Barcelona.
Cao, José, Calle de Principe 50, Vigo.
"Correo de Andalucia," Seville.
Ditmer, Carl, Las Palmas, Grand Canary.
Duran, Joaquin, Vervaga 12, Barcelona.
Duran, José, Barquillo 26, Madrid.
Gil, Juan, Paseo de Colon 19, Seville.
Hanne, Antoine, Las Palmas, Grand Canary.
Hernandez, Juan Castro, Santa Cruz, Tenerife.
Itturuagoitia, Viuda é Hijo de J., Bilbao.
Kalle & Company, Trafalgar 37, Barcelona.
Kalle Kniesling, Guillermo, Trafalgar 37, Barcelona.
Lluck y Cia, Paseo de Gracia 51, Barcelona.
Lluck y Vinals, Salvador, Paseo de Gracia 51, Barcelona.
Lopez & Company, Malaga.
Malaga Dried Fruit Company, Malaga.
Marra & Company, Malaga.
Navarro, Salvador (Sucesor de Navarro y Capo), Rambla
Capuchinos 8 and 10, Barcelona.
Nolla y Badia, José, Cortes 612, Barcelona.
Paetow, Carl, Las Palmas, Grand Canary.
Raich Hermanos & Company, Plaza Urquinaona 10,
Barcelona.
Rein & Company, Malaga.

Romeo, Joaquin, Rambla Santa Monica 13, Barcelona.
 Rose, Louis, Hotel Espana, Calle Mayor, Madrid.
 Serrano, Augustin, & Cia, Malaga.
 Weinhausen, Gustave, & Company, Calle de Napoles 107,
 Barcelona.
 Wirth, Robert, Calle Sevilla 6, Madrid.

SWEDEN.

Akerman & Dahl, Norrköping.
 Andersson, Axel, Tornea.
 Andersson, S. August, Skeppsbron 3, Malmö.
 Appelbom, Nils (of P. L. Engström (A-B)), Drottningg. 81,
 Stockholm.
 Arvum (A-B), V. Hamng. 14, Gothenburg.
 Bojsen, C. V., S. Hamngatan 59, Gothenburg.
 Bojsen, Sture, Foreningsgatan 52, Malmö.
 Edström, Simon, Skeppsbron 11, Malmö.
 Fredriksson, G. (of P. L. Engström (A-B)), Drottningg. 81,
 Stockholm.
 Fridafor's Fabriks (A-B), Fridafor's.
 Gredt, Paul, Stockholm and Malmö.
 Hamren, J. S. (of P. L. Engström (A-B)), Drottningg. 81,
 Stockholm.
 Hansen's M., Fabriker (A-B), Arsenalsgat. 3, Stockholm.
 Hertz, Ellis (or Elis), (of P. L. Engström (A-B)), Drottningg
 81, Stockholm.
 Jaepelt & Son, Malmö.
 Klippans Chromlader Fabriks (A-B), Klippan, near Malmö.
 Pettersson, Miss L., Brunkebergstorg 15, Stockholm.
 Rondorf, Conrad, Norrtullsg. 55, Stockholm.
 Sahlberg, Th., & Company, Kaptensgatan 15, Stockholm.
 Steinmetz & Knetsch (A-B), Jakobsbergsgatan 26, Stock-
 holm; and Södergatan 26, Malmö.
 Stockholms Yllefabrik, Reymersholm, Stockholm.
 Svensson, C. V., & Company (A-B), Exercisgatan 16,
 Malmö.

URUGUAY.

Castillo, Geraldo, Montevideo.

REMOVALS FROM LIST.

BRAZIL.

Carioza, Manoel Vicente, Manaos.
 Diaz Garcia & Company, Rua General Camara 39-43, Rio
 de Janeiro.
 Weigandt, Para.

DENMARK.

Hirschsprung, E., Studiestraede 5, Copenhagen.

GREECE.

Spiliotopoulos, C., Patras.

NETHERLAND EAST INDIES.

Force, J. C. E. de, Medan.

NORWAY.

Kroepelien's C., Enke A-S, Bergen.

PORTUGAL.

Guedes, Eduardo; Guedes, Felisberto, Rua Augusta 124, Lisbon.

Mattos, Antonio, Rua 24 de Julho, Lisbon.

Worm, Luiz B., Rua Da Alfandega 160; Rua Da Prata 133, Lisbon.

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.

Figuereido, Antonio, Palma; Ibo and Porto Amelia.

SPAIN.

Compania Sevillana de Electricidad, Calle San Pablo 30; Avenida San Sebastian, Seville.

Drack, Otto, Alicante and Valencia.

Rubert, Sucesores de Juan, Calle Roger 9; Puerta Del Muelle, Alicante.

SWEDEN.

Clase, Gustav, S. Hamngt. 15, Gothenburg; Klarabergsg. 56, Stockholm.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Kupper, Hermann C., 52 Murray Street, and 536 West 111th Street, New York.

VARIATIONS IN LIST.

Corrections in the names and alterations in and additions to addresses of the persons or firms whose names have been already published on the respective dates shown in the margin are made as under:—

ARGENTINA AND URUGUAY.

2nd June, 1916. Hirsch, Alfredo (of Sociedad Financiera é Industrial Sud Americana).

2nd June, 1916. Oster, Jorge (of Sociedad Financiera é Industrial Sud Americana).

DENMARK.

18th July, 1916. Henriques, R., Jr. Hojbroplads 9, Copenhagen.

ECUADOR.

NOTE.—The name of the firm with which trading is prohibited by the Order of the 18th July, 1916, is Cassinelli & Company, Guayaquil. The firm of Cassinelli Hermanos y Compania of Malecon 1811, 1812 and 1813, Guayaquil, has not been placed on the Statutory List and trading with that firm is not prohibited.

GREECE.

29th Feb., 1916. Beck, Karl, 13 Rue de l'Université, Athens.

29th Feb., 1916. Goldstein, Albert, Samos.

29th Feb. 1916. Scheffel, Helmuth, Volo.

NETHERLANDS.

18th July, 1916. Schrevel's Import en Exporthandel, N.V. Hk., Rechter Tottekade 81, Rotterdam.

NETHERLAND EAST INDIES.

2nd May, 1916. Filamont, Engelen & Company, Menado and Celebes.

24th March, 1916. Mohrmann & Company (Handels-vereiniging Voorheen J. Mohrmann), Macassar and Celebes.

NORWAY.

18th July, 1916. Braadland, John, & Company, N. Strandgt. 33-39, Stavanger.

18th July, 1916. Engoens Sardine Company A/S, Engoen near Buoen, Trondhjems Amt.

18th July, 1916. Olsen, Carl O. & Kleppe, Verksgt. 78, Stavanger.

18th July, 1916. Sardinfabriken "Norrig," Lervig 33, Stavanger.

18th July, 1916. Waage, Thorbjorn, ϕ Holmegt. 22; and St. Svithinsgt. 24, Stavanger.

18th July, 1916. Witzoe, Endre, Christiansund.

PORTUGAL.

29th Feb., 1916, for Lisbon.

24th March, 1916, for Oporto.

Allgemeine Electricitats Gesellschaft (Thomson Houston Iberica), Rua Candido Dos Reis 109; Rua Das Carmelitas 109, Oporto; Galeria de Paris 11, and Largo Do Corpo Santo 13, Lisbon.

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.

16th March, 1916. Uebel (instead of Mebel), Beira.

SPAIN.

15th June, 1916. Gaissert, Emilio M., Ronda de San Pedro 17 (esquina Claris), Barcelona.

SWEDEN.

18th July, 1916. Sydsvenska Kredit (A/B), Södergatan 10, and S. Förstadsg. 42, Malmö.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

18th July, 1916. National Zinc Company, 2 Stone Street, New York.

NOTE (1).—Under the Trading with the Enemy Proclamations of 25th June¹ and 10th November, 1915,² all Proclamations relating to Trading with the Enemy apply to all persons or bodies of persons of enemy nationality, resident or

¹Page 480. ²Page 908.

carrying on business in Persia, Morocco or Portuguese East Africa, and consequently it is an offence to trade with any person or body of persons of enemy nationality, resident or carrying on business in Persia, Morocco or Portuguese East Africa, even though such person or body of persons is not included by name in the above List, and the omission of the name of any such person or body of persons from such List is not an authority or license to Trade with such person or body of persons.

NOTE (2).—Where a firm named in the List has more than one branch *in the same country*, all branches in that country are held to be included in the List even in cases where no address, or of several addresses one only is specifically mentioned.

NOTE (3).—The List for each country is sent by telegraph to His Majesty's Representative in that country, who will notify British Consular Officers, to whom persons abroad should apply for information as to names on the List; but firms in the United Kingdom with branches abroad are advised to furnish such branches with copies of the Statutory List. The Lists for all countries in Central and South America are also telegraphed to His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington.

The Foreign Trade Department is prepared on application to inquire of His Majesty's Representatives abroad for the names of substitutes for any firm on the Statutory List. When the applicant wishes this done by telegraph he must undertake to pay the cost of the telegraphic correspondence. A considerable amount of information is, however, already available at the Foreign Trade Department, and it is hoped that it may be possible in many cases to suggest the names of satisfactory substitutes in response to inquiries, without the necessity of referring the matter abroad. It would greatly facilitate the work of this Department if applicants in making inquiries would specify the particular trade, or trades, for which substitutes are required.

No. 952.

The London Gazette, 11th August, 1916.

[29703]

Notice to Mariners.

No. 866 of the year 1916.

ENGLAND, SOUTH COAST.

Former Notice.—No. 796 of 1916;* hereby cancelled.

Notice is hereby given that, under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914,† the following Regulations have been made by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty and are now in force:—

(1) *Beachy Head to St. Albans Head—Traffic Regulations.*

I. REGULATIONS REGARDING TRADING, FISHING AND PLEASURE CRAFT.

1. The areas on the South Coast of England to which the following orders apply are:—

Area A.—Enclosed by a line from Beachy head to Owers light-vessel to Boulder bank buoy, thence in a 315° (N. 30° W. Mag.) direction to the Portsmouth Defence area.

Area B.—Enclosed by a line from Culver cliff to a point 3 miles, 90° (S. 75° E. Mag.), from Culver cliff, thence within 3-mile limit to a point 3 miles, 180° (S. 15° W. Mag.) from Freshwater Gate, thence to Freshwater Gate.

Area C.—Enclosed by a line joining Chewton Bunny to Christchurch ledge buoy, thence to a point 3 miles, 180° (S. 15° W. Mag.), from Anvil point, thence to a point 3 miles, 180° (S. 15° W. Mag.), from St. Albans head, thence to St. Albans head.

Variation.— 15° W.

2. The term craft as used herein includes ships, barges, boats and vessels of all descriptions, and the orders apply to all fishing and pleasure craft.

* Page 2035. † App. 284.

3. No craft are to go out in the specified areas between sunset and sunrise.

4. All craft from places within these areas are to be on shore or back in their harbour half an hour after sunset.

5. No craft are to put to sea during fog or thick weather, and any caught at sea by fog, etc., are to return to shore or harbour at once, if possible.

6. Craft unable to return to harbour owing to failing wind or fog, etc., are to anchor and show the regulation anchor lights at night. No bright lights are permitted. Fishing craft anchoring off Brighton or Hove are to anchor between the piers.

7. Craft found after dark in the areas detailed in paragraph 1 are liable to be fired upon.

8. Fishing is permitted during daylight hours in areas A, B, and C, by all *bona fide* fishermen, provided they are in possession of a permit which can be obtained from the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries through their District Fishery Officers. When applying for these permits, fishermen are to state the port from which they intend to work, and this will be entered on the permit. Permits for areas A, B and C are only issued to craft registered locally, and will not be issued for vessels transferred, from ports of registry outside areas A, B and C to ports of registry inside those areas. Under no circumstances are fishermen allowed to carry passengers in their boats on a fishing permit.

9. All unregistered fishing craft must carry their permit number painted on each bow in figures not less than 12 inches in height. Vessels registered as British sea fishing boats are to comply with the Statutory rules as regards lettering and numbering.

10. Fishing is absolutely prohibited for all steam, oil, or petrol-driven fishing vessels of over 30-ft. keel length.

11. The following orders regarding oil of all kinds and petrol are to be complied with:—

(a) Oil, motor spirit, petrol, or other goods may not be shipped on board craft of any description, whether coasting or foreign, either as stores for the equipment or navigation of the vessel or as merchandise, except at places which are under the supervision of a Customs Officer. Such goods must be properly pre-entered before shipment,

and a clearance must be obtained from the Customs Officials in accordance with the Customs War Powers Act, 1915.

(b) In places where there are no Customs Officials, oil or petrol-driven craft cruising in pleasure areas, and oil or petrol-driven fishing craft of 30-ft. keel length and under, may obtain their stores locally, provided the Coast Watching Officer as representing the Customs Officials is previously notified, and a Stock book giving particulars of quantities received and used is kept on board and open for inspection.

(c) Sailing vessels may not have on board a quantity of petrol, motor-spirit, benzine, paraffin, petroleum, or similar substances exceeding four gallons.

12. Owners of motor craft, pleasure craft, and small craft of all descriptions, are to supply to the Coastguard Officer of the District lists of all their boats and vessels which they may place afloat, and they are to obtain from him permits for them. Without such permits these crafts are not to be used. The number of the permit is to be painted on each bow in figures not less than 12 inches in height.

13. Motor craft, pleasure craft, and small craft of all descriptions are not to proceed outside of their ports, creeks or rivers, during the hours of official day, unless in possession of a permit which may be obtained from a Customs Official on personal application, or (in places where there is no Customs Official) from the Coastguard Officer of that district.

14. The areas within which pleasure craft with permits may move during daylight are as follows, and they are forbidden to move in any other areas:—

Newhaven: Within one mile radius from the end of the western breakwater.

Rottingdean: Within one mile radius of the slipway.

Brighton: Within one mile radius from eastern pier.

Hove: Within one mile radius from Coastguard station.

Shoreham: Within one mile radius from the end of western pier.

Worthing: Within one mile radius from the end of town pier.

Littlehampton: Within one mile radius from the end of western pier.

Bognor: Within one mile radius of green fishing light.

Pagham: Within one mile radius from the coast watching hut.

Selsea: Within one mile radius from Coastguard station.

Sandown bay: Inside the line joining Culver cliff and Dun-nose head.

Ventnor: Within one mile of Ventnor pier.

Christchurch: Inside the line joining Chewton Bunny to Christchurch ledge buoy, and thence to Christchurch head.

Christchurch head to Sandbanks: Within 500 yards of low water mark.

NOTE.—Boating off Bournemouth is permitted inside a line joining the Martello tower near Sugar Loaf chine and Southbourne, provided the boats are supervised and inspected by the Piermaster and Beach Inspectors in conjunction with the Coast-Watching Officer.

Poole harbour: Within line joining North and South Havens.

Studland bay: From opposite Studland village to the old breakwater within 400 yards of low water mark.

Swanage bay: To the west of line joining Ballard and Peverill points.

15. No excursion traffic is allowed except with the written permission of the Commander-in-Chief, Portsmouth, to be obtained for the season in regard to standing excursions, and on each occasion of special excursions.

16. Nothing in these orders shall affect the standing orders relating to the Defence Areas at Portsmouth, Newhaven, and Poole.

II. NEWHAVEN—CLOSING OF THE PORT.

The Port of Newhaven is closed to all merchant vessels other than those employed on Government Service, and those which have previously obtained special permission to enter from the Divisional Naval Transport Officer, Newhaven.

III. SPITHEAD APPROACH—RESTRICTION OF TRAFFIC.

Passage of vessels between Noman's fort and the charted position of Warner light-vessel is entirely prohibited.

IV. POOLE BAY AND SOLENT APPROACH— RESTRICTION OF TRAFFIC.

No craft of any description, other than craft employed on Admiralty work, is to be under way to the northward of a line joining St. Catherine's point and Anvil point, between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise, or during fog.

(2) *Portland Harbour Approach—Restriction of Traffic.*

No vessels or boats of any description are to move in the area north of a line joining Portland bill with St. Albans head, by day or night, unless proceeding into Weymouth anchorage.

NOTE.

This Notice is a *revision* of Notice No. 796 of 1916.

Caution.

This Admiralty Notice to Mariners is issued under the provisions of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, and failure to comply strictly with the directions contained in it will constitute an offence against those Regulations.

Any person found guilty of such an offence is liable to severe penalties both of imprisonment and fine.

Any person aiding or abetting the commission of such an offence is himself guilty of an offence against the Regulations.

Attention is also drawn to the fact that any infringement of the directions contained in this Admiralty Notice to Mariners is liable to result in the detention of the ship or vessel.

Authority.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

By Command of their Lordships,

J. F. PARRY,
Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Department, Admiralty,
London, 9th August, 1916.

No. 953.

*Third Supplement to The London Gazette, 11th August, 1916—
14th August, 1916.*

[29706]

Notice of Persons and Firms in China and Siam to whom commodities may be exported.

FOREIGN OFFICE (FOREIGN TRADE DEPT.),

August 9, 1916.

CHINA.

The following is a complete list, revised up to date, of persons and bodies of persons to whom articles to be exported to China may be consigned, under the terms of the Proclamation of the 24th September, 1915:—

This list is to be regarded as superseding all previous lists.

His Majesty's Diplomatic, Consular, Military, and Naval Officers.

British Missionary Bodies, and Missionary Bodies of Neutral and Allied Countries.

Aaron, F.
Abdoolally, Ebrahim, & Co., Shanghai.
Abe, Yoko.
Abe & Co., Mukden.
Abraham, D. E. J.
Abraham, Katz & Co., Shanghai.
Adair, N.
Adair, T.
Ah Ho & Co., Amoy.
Ah Kow (Ah Kau), P., & Sons, Amoy.
Aird & Skinner, Drs., Hankow.
Albert & Wuhlschleger, Canton.
Algar & Co., Limited.
Ali Hassanoff, Shanghai.
Alieff Ouskouli, Shanghai.
Allen, Edgar, & Co., Limited.
Allen & Hanburys, Limited.
Alma Estates, Limited.
American Chinese Drug Store.
American Machinery and Export Company.
American Presbyterian Mission Press.
American Trading Company.
Amhurst Rubber Estates, Limited.

Amoy Electric Light and Power Co.
 Amoy Tinning Company.
 Andersen, Meyer, & Co.
 Anderson, A. L., & Co., Shanghai.
 Anderson, J. O.
 Anderson, Robert, & Co.
 Andrew, J. H., & Co., Limited.
 Andrews, von Fischerz & George.
 Ang Hing & Co., Foochow.
 Ang Hoon Cho., Dr., Swatow.
 Anglo-Chinese Dispensary.
 Anglo-Chinese Eastern Trading Company, Limited.
 Anglo-Chinese Engineering Association, Peking.
 Anglo-Chinese Indenting Company, Shanghai.
 Anglo-Dutch Plantation, Limited.
 Anglo-German Brewery, Shanghai.
 Anglo-Java Estates.
 Aquarius Company.
 Arcade Amusement Company.
 Ardath Tobacco Co., Ltd.
 Arnaud Coste & Dent, Shanghai.
 Arnhold, H. E.
 Arthur & Co. Limited.
 Arts & Crafts, Limited.
 Ashton & Co. Limited (Enticknap, P.).
 Asiatic Petroleum Company, Ltd.
 Astor House Hotel Company, Shanghai.
 Astor House Hotel, Ltd., Tientsin.
 At Chi, Shanghai.
 Atkinson & Dallas, Limited.
 Atlas Insurance Co. Limited, Shanghai.
 Au Petit Louvre (Maison Parisienne).
 Audinet, Lacroix, & Co.
 Audinet, Lacroix, Pasquier, et Cie.
 Australian Dairy Farm.
 Australian Produce Company.
 Auto Palace Co., Shanghai.
 Awards Dispensary, Shanghai.
 Ayer Tawah Company Limited, Shanghai.
 Azadian, J., Shanghai.

 Babcock & Wilcox, Limited.
 Bailey, H. G. C., Hankow.
 Bakels & Co.
 Balcan, Hermann, Dr., Chinkiang.
 Baldwin, C. C.
 Ban Lam Drug Stores, Amoy.

Banham, F. C.
Bank of Taiwan, Limited.
Banker & Co.
Banque belge pour l'Etranger.
Banque de l'Indo-Chine.
Banque industrielle de Chine.
Bansuiken, Shanghai.
Barkley Company.
Barlow & Co.
Barma, S. T.
Barrett, E. G.
Barry & Co., B. M.
Bathgate & Co.
Batu Anam Rubber Company.
Baudet & Compagnie, R., Canton.
Beck, I.
Beck, M. G.
Belgian Brick Factory, Tientsin.
Belgian Trading Company.
Bell, D. W.
Bell, G. E.
Bell, H. F. L.
Ben & Co.
Ben Albert & Co.
Benjamin & Potts.
Beque, Henri.
Bergmann, Edward.
Bianchi, C., Shanghai.
Bielfield, Alex., & Co.
Birchal, E. F.
Bissett, J. P., & Co.
Black, Alfred, Shanghai.
Black, J. F.
Blake, F. A., & Sons.
Blanche, Charles.
Bland, H. E. & Co.
Blix, Carl.
Bo Won, Canton.
Bona, F.
Bourgery, C.
Bow On Drug Company, Canton.
Bown & Co. (Bown & Hay).
Boyd & Co.
Boyer, Mazet & Co.
Boyes, Bassett, & Co., Shanghai.
Boylan, J. H., Shanghai.
Bracco, C. & Co.
Bradford Dyers' Association.

Bradley & Co. Limited.
 Brand Brothers & Co.
 Brand, H. S., & Co.
 Brandt, A. L.
 Brandt & Co.
 Brandt & Rodgers.
 Brangwyn & Hobson, Drs.
 Brent, A. D.
 Brewer & Co. Limited.
 Bridges, H.
 Bristol & Chinese Dispensary, Shanghai.
 British-American Tobacco Company, Limited.
 British and Chinese Corporation.
 British Cigarette Company, Limited.
 British Dominions General Insurance Company.
 British Flower Shop, Shanghai.
 British and Foreign Bible Society.
 British Insulated and Helsby Company, Limited.
 British Manufacturers' Agency (Wong Chuen Yung).
 British Mining and Industrial Co., Ltd., Tientsin.
 British Municipal Council, Hankow and Tientsin.
 Brockett & Co.
 Brockett, E., & Co.
 Brook, E., & Co.
 Brossay, René.
 Browett, H.
 Brunner, Mond, & Co. Limited.
 Brush Electrical Engineering Company.
 Bryant & Ryde.
 Bulin & Co., Hankow.
 Burin, Yoko.
 Burkhardt, L. R.
 Burkill, A. R., & Sons.
 Burroughs, Wellcome, & Co. Limited.
 Burtenshaw & Co., Hankow.
 Butler, A. (Cement Tile Works), Ltd.
 Butterfield & Swire.

Cabeldu, A., & Co.
 Caissial.
 Calavitis, G., & Co., Shanghai.
 Caldbeck MacGregor & Co.
 Calder, Marshall, & Co., Ltd.
 Calico Printers' Association, Ltd.
 Camark, E., & Co.
 Camera Craft Company.
 Campbell, Alex., & Co.
 Canadian Government Trade Commissioner.

Canadian Methodist Mission Press.
Canadian Pacific Railway Company.
Canton Club.
Canton Insurance Company.
Carisio, C.
Carr, Ramsay, T., & Co.
Cary & Co., Canton.
Casa do Povo, Shanghai.
Castellano.
Cathay Trading Co., Shanghai.
Cathay Trust, The, Limited.
Catoire Veuve, A., et fils.
Cattaneo (Catanneo), Peking.
Cattaneo, P., & Co., Peking.
Cawasjee Pallanjee, Shanghai.
Cement Tile Works, Limited.
Central Agency, Limited.
Central China Dispensary.
Central China Import Company.
Central China Post, Hankow.
Central China Printing Company, Hankow.
Central Garage, Limited.
Central Insurance Co., Ltd.
Central Hospital, Peking.
Central Stores, Limited.
Central Trading Company.
Cercle sportif francais, Shanghai.
Chai Shing & Co., Swatow.
Chandless, R. H. & Co.
Chang Dah Yuen.
Chang, J. D., Shanghai.
Chang Seng Yap Kee & Co., Swatow.
Chang, T. S.
Chao Chow Fu Di Dispensary, Swatow.
Chapeaux, A., Shanghai.
Charrey, H., Shanghai.
Charrey et Conversy.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China
Chauvin, Mme.
Cheap Jack, Shanghai.
Chee Hsin Cement Co., Tientsin.
Chefoo Hairnet Company.
Chefoo Hairnet Manufactory.
Chefoo Lace and Hairnet Company, Chefoo.
Chemor United Rubber Company, Limited.
Chempedak Rubber and Gambier Estate Company.
Cheng Hing Saw Mill Company, Foochow.
Cheng Rubber Estate.

Cheng Seng Disp., Swatow.
Chester, Cowen, & Co.
Cheung On, Canton.
Chic Parisien.
Chieng Hing Saw Mill Company, Foochow.
Chin Ho Hsiang.
Chin Qua, Swatow.
Chin Tong Dispensary, Swatow.
China Agents Company.
China American Lumber Company.
China American Trading Company.
China Baptist Publication Soc., Canton.
China Commercial Co. (SS. Somekh).
China Commercial Steam Navigation Company.
China Engineering Company.
China Fire Insurance Company.
China Flour Mill Company, Limited.
China Import and Export Lumber Company, Limited.
China Inland Mission.
China and Japan Trading Company, Limited.
China Land and Building Company, Limited.
China Land and Finance Company, Limited.
China Merchants Pongee Association.
China Merchants Steam Navigation Company.
China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Limited.
China Mutual Steam Navigation Company.
China National Life Assurance.
China Navigation Company, Limited.
China Realty Company.
China Press.
China Publicity Company and Information Bureau, Shanghai.
China Silk Agency Company Limited.
China Strawbraid Export Company.
China Sugar Refining Company.
China Times, Limited.
China Traders Insurance Company, Limited.
China Trading Company.
Chinese American Company.
Chinese and Foreign Dispensary, Amoy.
Chinese Optical Company.
Chinese Postal Supply Dept., Shanghai.
Chinese Railways (all).
Ching Chang Jen, Tientsin.
Ching Cheng Yung, Tientsin.
Ching Chong & Co., Shanghai.
Ching Chong Hung & Co., Chefoo.
Ching Fong, Shanghai.

- Ching Ho Hsiang, Peking.
Ching Siu Tong, Foochow.
Ching Tai & Co., Mukden.
Chinsin Chao (Peking Motor Company, Peking).
Chiris, A. (Coffiney & Charrie), Chungking.
Chistiakoff, J.
Chojudo & Co., Mukden.
Christian Literature Soc., Shanghai.
Chuan Chang, Shanghai.
Chuan Kee & Co., Amoy.
Chujudo & Co., Newchwang.
Chumah & Co., Newchwang.
Chun Sing, Shanghai.
Chung Fah & Co., Chefoo.
Chung Hang Company Dispensary, Canton.
Chung Heva Book Company.
Chung Mei Drug Company, Canton.
Chung On & Co., Canton.
Chung Tung Lithographic Works.
Chung Woo, Swatow.
Chung Yuc & Co., Tientsin.
Church Missionary Society.
Clark, D., & Co., Shanghai.
Coffiney & Charrie (A. Chiris), Chungking.
Coghlan, H. H.
Cohen, André.
Colaaco Bros., Shanghai.
Collins & Co., Tientsin.
Combfort.
Commercial Museum, Tiehling.
Commercial Press, Limited.
Commercial Union Assurance Company.
Compagnie d'Eclairage et de Tramways de Tientsin.
Compagnie française des Tramways de l'Eclairage électrique
et des Eaux de Shanghai.
Compagnie générale de Chemins de Fer et de Tramways en
Chine.
Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes.
Comptoir Commercial Anversois.
Comptoir Mandchourien d'Exportation et Importation,
Harbin.
Connell Brothers.
Consolidated Rubber Estates, Limited.
Cook & Anderson.
Cook, Thomas, & Sons.
Cornabé, Eckford, & Co.
Corsane, Anderson, & Co. (Hankow Ice Works).
Cosmopolitan Dock, Shanghai.

Cossanteli & Co.
Country Club, Shanghai.
Cox, W., Wakeford.
Cozzi, E. Hankow.
Crédit foncier d'Extreme-Orient.
Crofts & Co., George.
Cros, Paul.
Crossfield & Sons, Limited.
Crystal Limited, Tientsin.
Culpeck, E. A.
Culty Dairy Co. Ltd., Shanghai.
Curtis Brothers, Chefoo.
Curtis Sons & Co.
Customs Club, Amoy.

Dah Daw, Hankow.
Dah Lung & Co., Shanghai.
Dah Sung & Co., Shanghai.
Dah Sung Cotton Mill, Shanghai.
Dai Nippon Brewery Company.
Daishin & Co., Shanghai.
Dallas Livery Stable Company.
Danese, E., Hankow.
D'Arc, G. L.
Dastoor, F. R., & Co.
David & Co.
David, S. J., & Co.
Davies & Brooke.
Davis, R. S., & Co.
Davis, W. Arthur.
Davis, W. Trenchard.
De Mao Heng & Co., Tientsin.
Deacon & Co., Canton.
Deane, T. P.
Debenham & Co.
Delbourgo & Co., Shanghai.
Denegri, E., & Co.
Denegri, M.
Denham & Rose.
Denniston & Sullivan.
Dent, A., & Co.
Dent, Herbert, Canton.
Dieden & Co.
Dittman, S., Shanghai.
Dixon, H. C., & Co.
Dodwell & Co. Limited.
Dombey & Son, Shanghai.
Dominion Express Company.

Donaldson, H. B., Peking.
Dong Sing Wo & Co., Shanghai.
Donnelly & Whyte.
Dos Remedios A. G., Shanghai.
Dowdall, W. M.
Dowler, Forbes & Co.
Downs, N. L., Dr.
Drakeford & Co.
Dreyfus, Edmond, & Bros.
Drummond & Holborow.
Duff, John L., & Co., Kiukiang and Kuling.
Duncan & Co.
Dunlop Rubber Company.
Dunn, Walter.
Dunne, T. E., Hankow.
Duplessis.
Dutch Colonial Trading Company.
Dutton, W., & Co.
Dyce & Co.
Dzing Nye Hsing, Hankow.

Eagle and Globe Steel Company, Ltd.
East Asiatic Company.
Eastern & Australian Steamship Company.
Eastern Engineering Works (James Turner), Tientsin.
Eastern Extension Telegraph Company.
Eastern Garage, Shanghai.
Eastern Trading Company.
Eastman & Co., Shanghai.
Echo de Chine, Shanghai.
Echo de Tien-tsin.
Edgar Brothers & Co.
Eishingo & Co., Mukden.
Ekman & Co.
Ekman Foreign Agencies.
Ellis & Hays, Shanghai.
Emens, W. S., & Co., Ltd.
En Ching Low (Nun Cheng Lo), Tientsin.
Enjudo & Co., Mukden.
Enterprise Tobacco Company, Limited.
Enticknap, P. (Ashton & Co. Limited).
Equitable Life Assurance Society.
Erasmic Company.
Essex & Suffolk Equitable Insurance Soc., Limited.
Establishments de Tongkou.
Evans, A. M. A.
Evans, Edward, & Sons, Limited.
Evans, Pugh, & Co.

Eveleigh & Co.
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Company, Ltd.
Ewo Yuen Press Packing Company.
Excess Insurance Company, Limited.
Ezra, E. I., Shanghai.
Ezra, Edward, & Co., Shanghai.
Ezra & Co., Fred., Shanghai.
Ezra, N. E. B., & Co.
Ezra, Y., & Co.

Fa Hsing, Tientsin.
Fairchild, F. A.
Far Eastern Geographical Establishment.
Farley, W. A.
Farmer, F. D., & Co., Newchwang.
Farmer, William, & Co., Canton.
Fearon, Daniel, & Co.
Federal Life Assurance Company of Canada.
Fengtien District Inspectorate of Salt Revenue.
Ferguson, J. C. G.
Ferretti, C., Peking.
Fielding, H. R.
Findlay, Richardson, & Co., Hankow.
Finocchiaro & Co., G., Shanghai.
Firth, W., & Sons.
Fobes & Co.
Fohkien Mercantile Co., Foochow.
Foo Sing, Chefoo.
Foo Tai Company, Hankow.
Foochow Dock and Arsenal, Pagoda Anchorage.
Foochow Electric Co., Foochow.
Foochow Native Hospital.
Foochow Pharmacy.
Foochow Printing Press, Foochow.
Forbes & Co., William.
Foreign and China Disp., Shanghai.
Foster, McClellan, & Co.
Frankau, A., & Co., Limited.
Frazar & Co.
Frazer, E. W.
Fredericks, J. A., Shanghai.
French Bakery.
Frodsham, G. W. (Fu Chung Corporation), Tientsin.
Fu Seng, W., & Co., Foochow.
Fu Hsing Tai, Tien-tsin.
Fuchs, H., & Co. (Rint'ai Stores).
Fujita & Co., Mukden.
Fukien Drug Company.

Fukin & Co.
Fukul & Co., Shanghai.
Funder, W., & Co., Shanghai.
Fung Tang, Shanghai.
Furukawa & Co., Shanghai.

Gabhai, M. N., & Co.
Gadai, Yoko.
Gaillard, J., Shanghai.
Gakuyodo Mori, Canton.
Gallusser & Co.
Gande, Price, & Co.
Garner, Quelch, & Co.
Gates, F.
Geddes & Co.
General Accident, Fire and Life Assurance Company.
General Electric Company.
General Electric Company of China, Limited.
General Electric Company of New York.
Gérassime Touliatos.
Gerin, Drevard, & Co.
Getz Bros. & Co., Shanghai.
Gibb, Livingston, & Co.
Gibbons, J., & Co.
Gillard, G. M., & Co., Peking.
Gillespie & Co.
Gilman & Co.
Ging Chong Hung & Co.
Gittins & Co.
Glaxo, Limited.
Glen Line Steamers.
Glaeser, F. A., Ltd. (Conrad Wm. Schmidt).
Goldenberg, H., & Co.
Goldsmith, Leopold A.
Gonda Shoten, Tieh Ling.
Gordes.
Gordon & Co.
Government Universities in China.
Goyet, Shanghai.
Grand Hotel des Wagon-Lits, Peking.
Grant, Archibald, Hankow.
Grayrigge, G., Shanghai.
Great China Dispensary.
Great Eastern Co., Ltd., Shanghai.
Great Eastern Dispensary.
Great Northern Telegraph Company.
Green, S., Shanghai.
Greer, H. & W., Limited.

Greig, M. W., & Co.
Grenard, Bettines, & Co.
Griffith, T. E., Limited, Canton.
Griffiths' Butchery.
Grilk, G. J., Shanghai.
Grimes, A. C.
Grimshaw, R.
Grosjean & Co., Hankow.
Grundy, R.
Grundy, V., Shanghai.
Guarantee Trust Company of New York.
Gula Kalumpang Rubber Estates, Limited.
Gunn, Hugh, Moukden.

Hall & Holtz, Limited.
Han Yeh Ping Iron and Coal Company.
Handa Menko, Shanghai.
Hankow Club, Ltd.
Hankow Dispensary, Limited.
Hankow Ice Works (Corsane, Anderson & Co.).
Hankow International Hospital.
Hankow Light and Power Company.
Hankow Printing Office.
Hankow Race Club and Recreation Ground, Ltd.
Hankow Waterworks.
Hankow Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd.
Hannibal, W. A., & Co., Canton.
Hansen, Wallace J., Canton.
Hanson, McNeill, Jones & Wright, Shanghai.
Hardoon, S. A.
Hardy, Walter.
Harper, Ralph, & Co.
Harvey's Billposting Agency.
Harvie, Cook, & Co.
Harvie, J. A.
Hatch, Carter, & Co.
Hattori, Yoko.
Hausheer, M. E., Shanghai.
Haworth, R., & Co. Limited.
Hay, William, & Co.
Heath & Co. Limited.
Heath, P., & Co.
Heffer, F. C., & Co.
Heiman, S. S.
Heisch, P. F.
Hemmerdinger Frères.
Hemmings & Berkley, Hankow.
Henderson & Co.

Heng Chang Ter, Newchwang.
Heng Cheong & Co., Amoy.
Henningsen, H. F., Peking.
Hérou, Charles, & Co.
Hetherington, J., & Sons.
Hewett, W., & Co.
Hill, H. G., Shanghai.
Hipwell, P.
Hirao & Co., Antung.
Hirsbrunner & Co., Tientsin.
Ho En Seong, Nanking.
Hogg, E. Jenner, Shanghai.
Holgate, L. G.
Holland-China Trading Company.
Holliday, C., & Co.
Holt's Wharf, Shanghai.
Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company.
Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
Hong Sun, C., Shanghai.
Hongkew Book Store.
Honigsberg, H. S., & Co., Shanghai.
Hopkins, Dunn, & Co.
Horenstein, Tientsin.
Horrobin, S. L.
Horse Bazaar and Motor Company Limited, Shanghai.
Hotchand Vishindas & Co., Shanghai.
Hôtel de France, Shanghai.
Hotel de la Paix, Tientsin.
Hotel de Pékin, Peking.
Houvenier-Mason, Scheidler, & Co.
Howarth, Richard, & Co.
Hsiao, C. N., Dr. (Union Disp.), Tientsin.
Hsin Chong Cycle Co.
Hsin Kong & Co., Shanghai.
Hsing Kee.
Hsing Tai, Shanghai.
Hsin-li & Co., Chungking.
Hsu, W. T. O. (Imperial Medical College).
Hua Eng Tai, Swatow.
Hua Mui Dispensary, Swatow.
Hubbard, E. W.
Huber, E., & Co., Shanghai.
Hueber, T., & Co., Shanghai.
Humphreys, W. G., & Co.
Hung Chong Ter, Newchwang.
Hung Tah Medicine Co., Shanghai.
Hunt, Newchwang.
Huntley & Palmer, Limited.

Hupei Government Cotton Mill, Hankow.
Hutchison, Herbert, & Co.
Hutchison, J. D.

Iah Leng Dispensary, Swatow.
Iah Siu Dispensary, Swatow.
Iak Sang Dispensary, Swatow.
Ilbert & Co., Ltd.
Imperial Hotel, Limited, Tientsin.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company.
Indra Line of Steamers.
Innis & Riddle.
Inshallah Dairy Farm and Stock Company.
International Banking Corporation.
International Bicycle Company.
International Book and Stationery Store.
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited.
International Dispensary, Shanghai.
International Dock, Shanghai.
International Estate and Finance Company, Shanghai.
International Export Company, Nanking.
International Export Co. Limited, Hankow.
International Import and Export Co., Shanghai.
International Saving Society, Shanghai.
Isenman & Smith, Drs.
Italian-Chinese Import and Export Company, Hankow.
Italian Trading Co.
Ito, G., Shanghai.
Itoh, C., & Co., Shanghai.
Ivy Dairy, Shanghai.
Ivy & Robinson, Drs.

Jacks, William & Co.
Jackson, Hanwell, Jackson & Neild, Drs.
Jackson, J. A., & Co.
Jai Tai Cheng, Shanghai.
Jak Leng Dispensary, Swatow.
Jak Seng Dispensary, Swatow.
Jak Sui Dispensary, Swatow.
Japanese Red Cross Hospital, Mukden.
Japanese Posts and Telegraphs in Manchuria.
Jardine, Matheson & Co. Limited.
Java Consolidated Rubber and Coffee Estates, Limited.
Java Sea and Fire Insurance Company.
Jee, Pond, M., Dr.
Jeejeebhoy, D., & Co., Canton.
Jensen, G. S.
Jin Ann Dispensary, Swatow.

Jin Sin Tong, Amoy.
Joseph Bros., Shanghai.
Joseph, Ellis, Shanghai.
Joseph, J. H., Shanghai.
Jun Chee, Tientsin.
Juvet Leo, Tientsin.

Kadoorie, E. S., Shanghai.
Kadoorie, R. E., Shanghai.
Kai See & Co., Amoy.
Kailan Mining Administration.
Kaitendo Company, Newchwang.
Kakiage, Yoko, Shanghai.
Kale, E.
Kalgan Dairy Farm.
Kameya (Kamaya), S., & Co., Antung.
Kamuuting (in Kedah) Rubber Plantation Co. Limited.
Kansaki & Co., Newchwang.
Kapayang Rubber Estate Company, Limited.
Karamelahi, H. Z. H., & Co., Shanghai.
Karatzas Bros.
Karimbaksh, H. A. J.
Kashimura Company, Tientsin.
Kathe Lim, Mrs., Swatow.
Kato & Co.
Katz, A., & Co.
Kay W. & Co.
Kaye, C. B., & Co.
Kelly & Walsh, Limited.
Kemp, Thomas, & Co.
Kempton.
Kent & Mounsey, Tientsin.
Kermani, R. S., Shanghai.
Keylock, Pratt, and Hobss.
Keystone Tobacco Company, Limited.
Kew, Chadwick, Dr., Shanghai.
Khuri, S. A.
Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works.
Kiangsu Chemical Works, Shanghai.
Kin Yamei, Teintsin.
King, H. Y., Dr.
Klemantaski, Bates, & Co.
Knapp, W. B., & Co., Shanghai.
Ko Bros., Amoy.
Kochien Transport and Towboat Company, Limited.
Kodera & Co.
Konshyn, N. N., Limited, Shanghai.
Kowkee, J. L., & Co., Shanghai.

Kroewoek Java Plantations, Limited.
Ku, S. D., Chefoo.
Ku, Yuan & Co., Chefoo.
Kua, Seng, Watt, & Co., Amoy.
Kuang Sui Chiang Disp., Swatow.
Kukushkin, A. G., Harbin.
Kung Ho & Co., Tientsin.
Kung Yik Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
Kwan, K. H., Dr., Tientsin.
Kwang Chi Shiang, Tientsin.
Kwang Tung Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Canton.
Kwong Chek Dispensary, Swatow.
Kwong Fat Yuen, Shanghai.
Kwong Shing, Swatow.
Kwong Wo Company, Canton.

La Belle Jardinière (E. A. Culpeck).
La Generale Soies, Canton.
Lafuente & Wootten, Shanghai.
Lalcacca & Co.
Lam Fong Drug Company, Amoy.
Land Investment Company, Limited.
Landau, A., Shanghai.
Lane, Crawford, & Co., Limited.
Langkat Company, Shanghai.
Lao Sen Kee, Hankow.
Lao Kung Mow Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company.
Large, F., & Co.
Lau, Bittakshing, & Co., Canton.
Lau, E. C., Foochow.
Lau Tsz Wai, Shameen.
Lau, Woodland, & Co., Canton.
Laurent, Marius.
Lauro Cinema Co.
Lavers & Clark.
Law, H. D., & Co.
Lazarus, N. (G. Tobias), Shanghai.
Le Lion (Life Assurance Co.).
Le Munyon, Peking.
Lee Bros. & Co., Swatow.
Lee Jui Kheng, Swatow.
Lee Sen Ann Dispensary, Swatow.
Lee Tai Cheang, Swatow.
Leeds, E. S., & Co., Newchwang.
Legations of Allied and Neutral Powers, Peking.
Legation Pharmacy (J. Henderson).
Lekhomall Pinyamall.

L'Energée Electrique de Tientsin.
Lem Pah Wo., Canton.
Lem Tak Se, Swatow.
Lerner, M. J., Harbin..
Lesarovitch, D. M., Harbin.
Leslie, T., Shanghai.
Lester, W. H., Kiukiang.
Lester, Johnson, & Morriss.
Lever Brothers, Limited.
Levy, Leone A., Shanghai.
Levy, Simon & Co.
Ley, C.
Leyte, F.
Liang Dau An, Hankow.
Liao River Conservancy Authority, Newchwang.
Liddell, Bros. & Co.
Liddell, K., & Co.
Lih Teh Oil Mill Company, Limited, Shanghai.
Lim Ching Tsong & Co., Amoy.
Lim, E. V. S., & Co., Swatow.
L'Imprimerie Francaise, Shanghai.
L'Imprimerie de Tou Se Wei, Shanghai.
Ling Chong Cycle Co.
Lion, Lucien.
Little, Adams & Wood, Canton.
Little, O. S.
Little, William, & Co.
Litvinoff & Co.
Liverman, G. S., & Co., Limited.
Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance Company, Limited.
Liverpool Salvage Association.
Llewellyn & Co., Limited.
Lloyds' Register of British and Foreign Shipping.
Loa Hai Shing, Shanghai.
Lo Wai Disp., Canton.
Loa-Wai Dispensary, Canton.
London Mission.
London Salvage Association.
Loo Teh Kee, Shanghai.
Lopato, A., & Sons, Limited.
Loup & Young, Tientsin.
Louvain.
Lowe, Bingham & Matthews.
Lowe, F. H.
Lowe, & Co., J., Shanghai.
Loxley, W. R., & Co.
L.P. Medical Hall, Foochow.
Lu Si, W. (Foochow Pharmacy).

Luen Steamship Company, Limited.
 Luk Wo & Co. (Luk Wo Dispensary), Canton.
 L'Union de Paris (Compagnie d'Assurances), Shanghai.

Ma Fel & Co., Shanghai.
 Macbeth, Pawsey, & Co.
 Macdonald, Ronald (H. Whitworth & Co., Manchester).
 Macdonald, Thomas, & Co.
 Macey & Co.
 Mack, J., & Co., Tientsin.
 Mackay, A. H., & Co.
 MacKenzie, A. C.
 MacKenzie & Co. Limited.
 Mackie, A., & Co.
 Maclay & Co.
 Macleod, Marshall, Marsh, Billingham & Murray, Drs.,
 Shanghai.
 Mactavish & Lehmann, Limited, Shanghai.
 Macy, G. H., & Co.
 Madier, H., Shanghai.
 Magasin francais d'Alimentation, Shanghai.
 Magasins généraux.
 Magill & Co.
 Main, S. D.
 Maison Parisienne (Au Petit Louvre).
 Maison des Modes, Shanghai.
 Maitland & Co.
 Maitland & Fearon.
 Major Brothers, Limited.
 Malcampo & Co., Amoy.
 Malthoid Roofing Manufacturers, Shanghai.
 Manchurian Company, Limited.
 Manila-Shanghai Export and Import Co.
 Manini, E., Hankow.
 Manners, John.
 Mappin & Webb, Ltd.
 Marco, Finkelstein & Co., Shanghai.
 Maritime Customs Houses (Throughout China).
 Markt & Co., Shanghai.
 Marques, Chang & Pereira & Co., Shanghai.
 Marthoud Frères.
 Martin, W., & Co.
 Mascarello, H., Chungking.
 Matheson, G., & Co.
 Matsudo Yoko, Tientsin.
 Matsumoto & Co., Mukden.
 Matsuoko & Co., Mukden.

Mavrokephalos & Co., Hankow.
McBain, G.
McGillivray.
McKean, S. H.
McMullan, James, & Co., Ltd., Chefoo.
Mee Cheung Studio, Amoy.
Mei Te Cheng, Tientsin.
Meiji Trading Company, Shanghai.
Mencarini & Co.
Menga, C., Tientsin.
Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.
Methodist Publishing House.
Metropole Cafe, Tientsin.
Meurer Frères.
Meyer, M.
Middleton & Co.
Miffret, A., Hankow.
Miller, E. D.
Minemura, S., & Co., Tsingtao.
Ming Chong Cycle Company.
Ministries and Departments of the Chinese Government.
Minseng Dispensary, Hankow.
Mission Book Co., Shanghai.
Missionary Home and Agency, Shanghai.
Mitsubishi Company.
Mitsui Busan Kaisha (Mitsui & Co.).
Moalem, J. Joseph, Shanghai.
Molchanoff Pechatnoff & Co., Hankow.
Moller & Co.
Monbaron, Charles, Hankow.
Monbaron & Vanderetegen, Hankow.
Moore, L., & Co.
Moorhead & Halse.
Morgan Crucible Company, Limited.
Morse, G. S., & Co., Shanghai.
Mosca & Prario, Shanghai.
Moser, J. H., Hankow.
Mossop, A. G.
Moutrie, S., & Co., Limited.
Moyroux, V.
Mukden Trading Co.
Municipal Councils of British, Allied and Neutral Concessions and of the International Concession at Shanghai.
Murphy, J. R. (Dowler, Forbes & Co.).
Mustard & Co.
Mutual Stores, Canton.

Nabholz & Co.
 Nagai Bunko, Shanghai.
 Nagana, Yoko.
 Naishin Company.
 Nakvasin, D. J., & Co., Hankow.
 Nanking Dispensary, Nanking.
 Nanri, Yoko.
 Nanyang Dispensary.
 Nathan, M. J.
 National Cash Register Company.
 National Mercantile Corporation, Shanghai.
 National Provincial Plate Glass and General Insurance Co.,
 Limited.
 National Union Society of Bedford.
 Naval College, Pagoda Anchorage.
 Naylor, J., & Co.
 Neill, James, & Co.
 Nemazee, H. M. H., & Co., Shanghai.
 Neotia & Co.
 Nernheim & Hebda, Harbin.
 Nestlé and Anglo-Swiss Milk Company.
 Netherlands Harbour Works Company.
 Netherlands Lloyd of Amsterdam and Batavia Marine
 Insurance Co., Shanghai.
 Netherlands Trading Society.
 Nettle, P. Edward.
 New Amoy Dock Company.
 New Chinese Antimony Company.
 New Engineering and Shipbuilding Works, Limited.
 New Zealand Insurance Company.
 Newchwang Wharf and Godown Company.
 Newman, E.
 Nicholas & Co.
 Nicholas Tsu Engineering and Shipbuilding Works.
 Nielson & Winthers (China Engineering Co., Ltd.).
 Nigniewitzky.
 Nikka, Yoko.
 Nippon Menkwa Kabushiki Kaisha, Hankow.
 Nippon Yusen Kaisah.
 Nisshin Kisen Kaisah.
 Nisshin Yabuko, Shanghai.
 Nisshin, Yoko.
 Noel Murray & Co., Limited.
 Noor, Mahomed & Co.
 Nor Kung Leong, Canton.
 Norbury & Co.
 Norbury, Eric.
 Norbury, Natzio, & Co. Limited.

Nordisk Fjer Fabrik, Shanghai.
Noronha Fernandez & Co., Canton.
North British Mercantile Insurance Company.
North China Daily Mail, Tientsin.
North China Daily News and Herald, Limited.
North China Engineering Company.
North China Insurance Company, Limited.
North China Printing and Publishing Company.
North China Produce Company.
North Great China Dispensary, Tien-tsin.
Northern Assurance Company.
Norwegian Lloyd Insurance Co., Shanghai.
Noury & Co.
Nozawa Gumi, Shanghai.
Nun Cheng Lo (En Ching Low), Tien-tsin.
Nutter, Walter, & Co.
Nye, S. P., Dr.

Ocean Accident and Guarantee Company.
Ocean Marine Insurance Company.
Ocean Steamship Company, Limited.
Office Appliance Co., Shanghai.
Office of Works, His Majesty's.
Okura & Co.
Old Dock, Shanghai.
Old Ningpo Wharf, Shanghai
Olivier & Co.
Olivier Export and Import Company.
Olsen & Co.
Omi & Co., Newchwang.
Ong Mah Chao & Co., Amoy.
Onomura & Co., Shanghai.
Opium Bonded Godown, Shanghai.
Orient Trading Company.
Oriental Advertising Company.
Oriental Cigarette and Tobacco Co.
Oriental Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd., Shanghai.
Oriental Dispensary, Shanghai.
Oriental Export Company, Chefoo.
Oriental Optical Company, Shanghai.
Oriental Press, Shanghai.
Osaka Kobayashi Shiten, Shanghai.
Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Canton.
Oshima & Co., Mukden
Oussiatinski, A. K., Chefoo.
Oxford University Press, China Agency, Shanghai.
Oxygen and Drum Company.

Pabaney, E.
 Pacific Mail Steamship Company.
 Paizis & Co.
 Palace Hotel, Shanghai.
 Palmer & Turner.
 Pang, C. E., Hankow.
 Pang Hing & Co., Foochow.
 Panoff, J. K., & Co.
 Pao Chen Dispensary, Swatow.
 Paradissis & Co., Chefoo.
 Parisian Hairdressing Saloon, Shanghai.
 Parker, J. H. P., & Co.
 Parker, Reilly, & Co.
 Parker & Smith.
 Parsee Trading Company.
 Patel, A. C., & Co.
 Patell & Co.
 Pathé Phonocine Machine.
 Patisserie Parisienne, Shanghai.
 Paturel, C., Shanghai.
 Paul, L., & Co., Shanghai.
 Paulsen & Bayes-Davey.
 Pearce & Garriock.
 Pearson, S., & Son, Limited.
 Pei Yang (Medical College), Tientsin.
 Peiyang Tannery.
 Peking Chinese Electric Light and Power Co., Peking.
 Peking Daily News.
 Peking Electric Light Co., Ltd., Peking.
 Peking Gazette.
 Peking Motor Company (Chinsin Chao).
 Peking Pavilion.
 Peking Syndicate, Ltd.
 Pengkalan Durian Estate, Ltd., Shanghai.
 Pennell, E., & Co.
 Permata Rubber Estate, Limited.
 Perrin, Cooper & Co., Tientsin.
 Persian Commercial Company, Shanghai.
 Petersen, A., & Co., Hankow.
 Pfister, R., & Co., Shanghai.
 Philippidi, C. M., Chungking.
 Phillips, Walter, Dr.
 Phoenix Assurance Company.
 Picca & Co. (Pharmacy Central).
 Pickwick, F. H.
 Pierson, P. J. F., Shanghai.
 Pike, A. T. J.
 Pilcher, H. W.

- Platt, Macleod & Wilson.
P. and O. Steam Navigation Company.
Po Tai Wo & Co., Swatow.
Po Wah & Co., Canton.
Po Wai Dispensary, Swatow and Canton.
Poo Tung & Co., Swatow.
Poohoomal Mulliamul Amer, Hankow.
Pootung Wharves, Shanghai.
Popoff Frères, C. & S.
Pottinger & Paton.
Powell, S. J. & Co.
Presse Orientale, La.
Price, H., Nanchang.
Price's (China), Limited.
Priestwood, J. G.
Probst, Hanbury, & Co.
Produce Export Company, Limited.
Protopas & Co.
Provincial Governments and their Departments throughout
China.
Puthod, A., Shanghai.
Quan Hang Shing, Canton.
Quan Yuen & Co., Shanghai.
Queen's Hotel, Tientsin.
Quelch, C. W., & Co., Shanghai.
- Racine, Ackermann, & Co.
Railton & Co., Ltd., Chefoo.
Rakusen, H., & Co., Shanghai.
Ramello, F., Hankow.
Ramos Amusement Company (Olympic and Victoria
Theatres), Shanghai.
Ramsay & Co., Hankow.
Ramsay, N. B., Shanghai.
Rayner, Heusser, & Co.
Real Estate and Trading Co., Ltd., Hankow.
Red Hand Compositions, Ltd.
Reid, Evans, & Co.
Reiss & Co.
Reiss, Hugo, & Co.
Rembrandt Photo Company.
Remington Typewriter Company.
Repah Rubber and Tapico Estates.
Representation for British Manufacturers, Limited.
Reuter Telegram Company.
Reynaud & Colinet, Newchang.
Reynolds, W. G., Dr., Canton.
Richards, J. H., Shanghai.

Rigge, H. E.
 Riggio, A.
 Rint'ai Stores.
 Rizaëff Frères, Shanghai.
 Robert Dollar Company, The.
 Robinson Piano Company
 Rodsil & Co.
 Rondon & Co.
 Roneo, Limited.
 Rose, Downs & Thompson, Limited.
 Rose, Hewett, & Co.
 Ross, Alex., & Co.
 Roth, B., & Co
 Rouse, E. H.
 Rouse, Graham & Co., Chefoo.
 Rousseau, E.
 Roxburgh, R., Limited.
 Royal Insurance Company, Ltd.
 Royal Mail Steam Packet Company.
 Rozario & Co., Shanghai.
 Russo-Asiatic Bank.
 Rutherford, N. H.

Saey Tai, Shanghai.
 Sakamoto & Co., Mukden.
 Salmon, J. E.
 Sam, Joe, & Co.
 Samson, E. (Eastman & Co.).
 Samuel & Co. Limited.
 Sanderson & Co., Hankow.
 Sang Cheong Yue, Shanghai.
 Sanitas Packing Co., Shanghai.
 Sanrin Tobacco Company.
 Sansuiken.
 Saou Kee, Shanghai.
 Sassoon, D., & Co., Limited.
 Sassoon, E. D., & Co.
 Sauvayre, Shanghai.
 Schiller & Co.
 Schmidt, Conrad Wm. (F. A. Glaeser, Ltd.).
 Scotson, James (Stewart & Co.).
 Scott & Bowne, Limited.
 Scott, Harding, & Co.
 Scottish Union and National Insurance Company.
 Seishin & Co., Mukden and Newchwang.
 Semagaga Rubber Company, Limited.
 Semambu Rubber Estates, Limited.
 Senawang Rubber Estates, Ltd.

Seng Ann Hong Kee Disp., Swatow.
Seng Kee, Amoy.
Sennet Frères.
Senri & Co., Mukden.
Seo & Co., Mukden.
Serebriannikoff, S. A., Shanghai.
Seth, S. A., Shanghai.
Seu Yin Sei Disp., Foochow.
Shahmoon, E. E., Shanghai.
Shahmoon, S. E., Shanghai.
Shameen Lawn Tennis Club, Canton.
Shang, Tai Ye, & Co., Tien-tsin.
Shanghai Building Company.
Shanghai Club.
Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Company.
Shanghai Dispensary
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Company, Limited.
Shanghai Electric and Asbestos Company, Limited.
Shanghai Electrical Construction Company.
Shanghai Gas Company.
Shanghai General Hospital
Shanghai General Store, Shanghai.
Shanghai Golf Club.
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co. Limited.
Shanghai Horse Bazaar.
Shanghai Ice and Cold Storage Company.
Shanghai Klebang Rubber Estates, Limited.
Shanghai Land Investment Company.
Shanghai Life Insurance Co., Shanghai.
Shanghai Malay Rubber Estates, Limited.
Shanghai Mercury Limited.
Shanghai Mutual Telephone Company, Limited.
Shanghai Optical Company.
Shanghai Paper Mill
Shanghai Stores Company.
Shanghai and Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited.
Shanghai Tannery Company, Limited.
Shanghai Times.
Shanghai Toilet Club.
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company.
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited.
Shantung Silk and Lace Company.
Shaw, Geo. L., Antung.
Shaw, Geo. L., Brothers, Mukden.
Shawhsing, S. N., Company, Newchwang.
Shekury, G. I.
Shewan, Tomes, & Co.
Shinano & Co., Mukden.

Shing (Ching) Kee, Amoy.
 Shing Yue & Co., Shanghai.
 Shinri, Yoko.
 Shroff, P. B.
 Shun, Chang, & Co., Chefoo.
 Shun Chee & Co., 16, Bruce Road, Tien-tsin.
 Shun, Kee, & Co., Shanghai.
 Shun Tah & Co., Shanghai.
 Shushterovitch, G., Harbin.
 Silberman, I.
 Sims & Co., Tientsin.
 Sin An Tong Dispensary, Amoy.
 Sin Jen Tong, Amoy.
 Sin Se Tong, Amoy.
 Sincere Co.
 Sing, A., Shanghai.
 Sing Chong & Co.
 Sing Tai, Chefoo.
 Singer Sewing Machine Company.
 Sino-Foreign Coal Mining Co. Limited (T'ung Hsing),
 Tientsin.
 Sino Swiss Commercial Co.
 Sit Heng & Co., Amoy.
 Siu Jen Tong, Amoy.
 Siu Ling Dispensary, Swatow.
 Siu-Se-Tong, Amoy.
 Skinn, Alfred John.
 Sligh, J.
 Slowe & Co.
 Smith, Edwin R., D.D.S.
 Smith, F. W., Chefoo.
 Smith, L. H., & Co.
 Société d'Exportation et d'Importation Coloniales, Tientsin.
 Société Fonciere de Shameen, Canton.
 Société forestière de Haïlin et de Manchurie.
 Société franco-chinoise de Batillerie et Cabotage en Chine.
 Société franco-chinoise de Crédit.
 Société Franco-Chinoise d'Entreprises Générales et de
 Travaux Publics (Successors of Etablissements Fei Yen
 Ateliers de Constructions Mecaniques), Peking.
 Société indo-chinoise.
 Soeka Warna Tea Estate.
 Solina, R. V., & Co.
 Soloman, S. J.
 Somekh, B. A., Shanghai.
 Somekh, D. S.
 Somekh, S. S., Shanghai.
 South British Insurance Company, Limited.

South China Trading Co., Canton.
South Manchuria Railway Company.
Sowa, Shanghai.
Soychee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited.
Spalinger, V., Canton.
Sparke, C. E.
Speyer, C.
Spunt & Rosenfeld.
Squires, Bingham Co., Shanghai.
Standard Bank of South Africa.
Standard Life Assurance Company.
Standard Oil Company of New York.
Star Rickshaw and Garage Co., Shanghai.
State Assurance Co. Limited, Shanghai.
Stearns, J. C.
Steiner, F., & Co., Limited.
Stewardson, R. E., Shanghai.
Subira, J. M.
Sudka, J. A.
Sugiyama & Co., Canton.
Sui Chong & Shun.
Sui Leng Dispensary, Swatow.
Sullivan, J., & Co.
Sulzer, Rudolph, & Co.
Sun Insurance Office Company.
Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada.
Sung Chuan Tien & Co., Shantung.
Sung, Y. S., Shanghai.
Sungala Rubber Estate, Limited.
Suzuki & Co., Shanghai.
Swatow Dispensary.
Syndicat industriel et commercial, Peking.
Sze Hing & Co., Chefoo.

Tabaqueria Filipina.
Tackey, W. M., & Co.
Tai, E., Tinetsin.
Tai Fu Lim, Dr., Newchwang.
Tai On & Co. (The Canton Medical Hall), Canton.
Tai Wah Dispensary, Swatow.
Taikoo Sugar Refining Co., Limited.
Taiping Rubber Estates.
Taiseng & Co., Foochow.
Taiseng Printing Office, Hankow.
Tait & Co.
Takata & Co., Shanghai.
Takkee & Co., Foochow.
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited.

Talati Brothers, Peking and Tien-tsin.
Talati & Co., Tien-tsin.
Talow Dispensary.
Tan Seong Chee & Co., Amoy.
Tannerie franco-chinoise.
Tata, Sons, & Co., Shanghai.
Taylor, Albert.
Taylor & Co.
Teerathdas, N., Shanghai.
Teesdale & Godfrey.
Teh Kee Dispensary, Hankow.
Tehun Tet Dispensary, Swatow.
Tek Hua Dispensary, Swatow.
The Trading Company, the Successors to Alexis Goobkin,
A. Koosenetzoff, & Co.
Theodore & Rawlins, Hankow.
Thomas, F., & Co.
Thompson, A. E. S., & Co., Shanghai.
Thomson, G. H. & N., Shanghai.
Thomson, G. Irwin.
Thomson, J., Tsingtao.
Thoresen, O.
Thunder, C.
Thurier & Kohr, Hankow.
Tibbey, H. M.
Tibesart, J. A.
Tientsin Bicycle Company, Amoy.
Tientsin Club.
Tientsin Dispensary.
Tientsin Gas and Electric Light Company.
Tientsin Iron Works, Limited.
Tientsin Native City Waterworks, Limited.
Tientsin Press, Limited.
Tientsin Soap Manufacturing Company.
Tientsin Tobacco Company.
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited.
Tilley & Limby.
Times Dharwar & Co.
Tin See Tong Dispensary, Amoy.
Tiram Estates, Limited.
Tiriolo, C, & Co., Autung.
Toa & Co.
Toa Koshi, Shanghai.
Toa Tobacco Company, Newchwang.
Toeg & Read, Shanghai.
Toh Tiong Hok, Amoy.
Tom, H., Tientsin.
Tom, S., Chefoo.

- Ton Ying & Co.
Tong Cheong & Co., Amoy.
Tong Seng & Co., Amoy.
Tonglin & Co., Canton.
Toshado Shiten, Shanghai.
Towa & Co., Newchwang.
Travers Smith & Sons.
Truman, R. N.
Tschurin, I. I., & Co., Harbin.
Tshun Tak Disp., Swatow.
Tsui, Y. Y., Dr., Tientsin.
Tsung Tsoon Sing, Amoy.
Tsurutani.
Tung Chi Dispensary, Shanghai.
Tung Ho & Co., Newchwang.
T'ung Hsing Sino-Foreign Coal-mining Company, Ltd.,
Tientsin (Dovey & Co., Managers).
Tung Shen Te, Tientsin.
Tung Tai & Co.
Tung Teh Heng, Chefoo.
Tung Yu Brothers, Shanghai.
Tungshan Golf Club, Canton.
Tunkadoo Dock, Shanghai.
Tunkadoo Wharves.
Turner, E. W.
Twigg, P. O'Brien, Shanghai.
Twyford, J., & Co.
Tze Hop Shing, G., & Co., Tientsin.
- Ullmann & Co.
Underwood Typewriter Company.
Union Assurance Company, Limited.
Union Commercial Company, Limited.
Union Dispensary, Tientsin.
Union Insurance Society of Canton.
Union Marine Insurance Company.
Union Medical College.
United States Steel Products Company.
- Vacuum Oil Company.
Van Ess, A., & Co.
Vanderloo & Co., Shanghai.
Vanderstegen, L., & Co., Hankow.
Varalda & Co., Shanghai.
Varenne, Th., & Compagnie, Canton.
Venturi, F., Shanghai.
Veroudart.
Vicajee, F., & Co.

Viccajee, H., & Co.
 Vickers, Limited.
 Vikula Morocov, Newchwang.
 Villa, A. P., & Brothers, Canton.
 Viloudaki, Hiscocks & Co., Shanghai.
 Vogue, Shanghai.
 Volkart, Adolf, Shanghai.
 Vrrard & Co.

 Wah Chang Mining and Smelting Co., Chang-sha.
 Wah Loong, Canton.
 Wah Mei Dispensary, Canton.
 Wah Ming Optical Company.
 Wah On Company, Canton.
 Wai Chi, Tientsin.
 Walker, Livingstone.
 Wallem & Co., Shanghai.
 Wang, Y. N., Dr., Teintsin and Peking.
 Wannieck, L., Peking.
 Warren, C. E., & Co., Canton.
 Waste Silk Boiling Company.
 Watson, A. S., & Co., Limited.
 Watt, W. T., Dr. (Imperial Medical College).
 Wattie, J. A., & Co. Limited.
 Watts & Co.
 Weeks & Co. Limited.
 Weihaiwei Land and Building Company.
 Wen Hua Printing Press, Hankow.
 West of Scotland Insurance Office, Limited, Shanghai.
 Westinghouse Electric Export Co., Shanghai.
 Westminster Tobacco Company.
 Westphal, King & Ramsay, Limited.
 Wheelock & Co.
 Wheen, Edward, & Sons.
 Whitall & Co. Limited.
 White Brothers.
 White, David.
 White-Cooper, Oppe & Master.
 Whiteaway, Laidlaw, & Co.
 Whitfield & Co.
 Whitham, R. P., Shanghai.
 Whitney, J. C., & Co.
 Whitworth, Herbert, Limited.
 Widler & Co. (E. Widler & A. Woodgate), Chungking.
 Widler, E., and A. Woodgate (Widler & Co.), Chungking.
 Wijk & Co.
 Wilkinson, H. P., Shanghai.
 Wilkinson, Heywood, & Clark, Limited.

Wilkinson, T. M., & Co., Foochow.
Williams, Dr., Medicine Company.
Williams, K. J.
Wilson & Co.
Wing Tai.
Winston, Warwick, Dr.
Winteler, M.
Wisner & Co.
Wisner, P. F., & Co.
Wissotsky & Co.
Wong Ah Ming, Tientsin.
Wong Chuen Yung (British Manufacturers' Agency),
Shanghai.
Wong Kuri Check, Shanghai.
Wong Shing Chong, Shanghai.
Wong Yuen Kee, Tientsin.
Wong Zung Chong, Shanghai.
Woo Chong.
Woo, M. L., Tientsin.
Woods, J., Hankow.
Woollen, Vosy, & Co.
Worthington Pump Company Limited.
Wrightson & Co., Shanghai.
Wu Lien Teh, Dr., Harbin.

Yamamoto & Co., Tientsin.
Yan Sun & Co., Ltd., Canton.
Yan Shau & Co., Limited, Canton.
Yang, J., Peking.
Yangtse Engineering Works.
Yangtse Insurance Company.
Yangtse Land and Finance Company.
Yantse Poo Cotton Mill, Shanghai.
Yap Eck Liok, Amoy.
Yat Ling Disp., Swatow.
Yates, T. M.
Yau, K. S., Dr., Peking and Tientsin.
Yee Gwan & Co., Amoy.
Yeo Swee Swan & Co., Amoy.
Yik Sang Dispensary, Swatow.
Yishin & Co., Mukden.
Yoan Siu Dispensary, Swatow.
Yokohama Specie Bank.
Yorkshire Insurance Company.
Yoshida & Co., Shanghai.
Young Brothers Trust Company, Chungking.
Yu Feng Kung Ssu, Chefoo.
Yu Tai.

Yuasa, T., Hankow.
 Yue Chong Tai.
 Yuen Cheong & Co., Shanghai.
 Yuen Sui Chang Disp., Swatow.
 Yuen Tah & Co., Shanghai.
 Yung Fong Photo Supply Co., Peking.
 Yung Hing Printing Co., Shanghai.
 Yuwusei Yoko, Tiehling.

Za Chong Shun, Shanghai.
 Zi Ka Wei Press, Shanghai.
 Zong Lee & Sons, Shanghai.
 Zundel, Emile, Manufacturing Company.

NOTE.—As previously notified, the above-mentioned Proclamation does not apply to the British Colony of Hongkong, so that this and all other lists published thereunder do not include persons or bodies of persons trading in that Colony.

FOREIGN OFFICE (FOREIGN TRADE DEPT.),
 August 9, 1916.

SIAM.

The following is a complete list, revised up to date, of persons and bodies of persons to whom articles to be exported to Siam may be consigned, under the terms of the Proclamation of the 24th September, 1915:—

This list is to be regarded as superseding all previous lists.

His Majesty's Diplomatic, Consular, Military and Naval Officers.

British Missionary Bodies and Missionary Bodies of Neutral and Allied Countries.

Abdoolally, Bangkok.

Abdulcaium K. Saherwalla, Bangkok.

Adam, A. H. M., & Co.

Adamjee Allibhai Dorajiwalla, Bangkok.

Adamsen Dr. (See Kak Dispensary).

Ah Choi, Sengora.

Ah Lee Keh (Yah See), Lampong.

Alibhai Chinwala, Bangkok.

American Presbyterian Mission Press.

Angullia, A., & Sons, Bangkok.
Apothecaries' Hall.
Arracan Company Limited, Bangkok.
Asiatic Cattle Co., Bangkok.
Asiatic Petroleum Company, Limited.
Asow, Y., & Co., Bangkok.
Assumption Printing Press, Bangkok.

Baboojee, A. K., Bangkok.
Babu, Renong.
Badman, H. A., & Co.
Bagawie, S. M., Bangkok.
Bamrungnukulij Printing Works (Luang Damrong),
Bangkok.
Ban Chia Thye, Puket.
Ban Eik, Renong.
Ban Eng, Renong.
Ban Hin, Pangnga and Puket.
Ban Hin Guan, Puket.
Ban Hong, Puket.
Ban Lee Moh, Krabi.
Ban Ouan Ho, Puket.
Ban Seng Chieng, Bangkok.
Ban Seng Hin, Trang.
Ban Seng Un, Krabi.
Bangkok Dock Company, Limited.
Bangkok Manufacturing Company, Limited
Bangkok Times Press, Limited.
Bangkok United Club.
Bangnon Syndicate, Renong.
Banque de l'Indo-Chine.
Barrow, Brown, & Co.
Bean Getan, Pangnga.
Bean Guan, Puket.
Bean Hup, Puket.
Béranger, Malcolm (Maison Béranger).
Berli, A., & Co., Bangkok.
Bhandakayacara, Bangkok.
Bian Joo Thye, Bangkok.
Boay Lye, Pangnga.
Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, Limited, Bangkok.
Bong Hong, Puket.
Boo Gark, Setul.
Boon Long, Bangkok.
Boon Mee Dispensary, Bangkok.
Boon Teck, Renong.
Borgerson, H. B.
Borneo Company, Limited.

British-American Tobacco Company, Limited.
British Club.
British Dispensary.
Buan Hoa Seng, Bangkok.
Buan Soon Lee & Co., Bangkok.
Budroodin, F. H., Bangkok.
Buk Sua, Pangnga.

Cartwright, B. O.
Chan Kim Kee, Bangkok.
Chan Kwong Sin, Setul.
Chapman, W. P.
Chartered Bank of India, China and Australia.
Cheng Kiat Li, Bangkok.
Chew Keok Kongs, Puket and Trang.
Chiang Hak, Bangkok.
Chiang Huat Chan, Bangkok.
Chiengmai Mission Press, Bangkok.
Chinese Mercantile Dispensary, Bangkok.
Chin Aik Khan, Puket.
Chin Hin, Bangkok.
Chin Hock, Puket.
Chin Soon, Bangkok.
Chino-Siam Daily News.
Chino-Siamese Trading Company.
Chip Nghi Soon, Bangkok.
Chip Yiak Siang Chan, Bangkok.
Chong Guan Soon, Bangkok.
Chong Lye Chan, Renong.
Chong Phye, Pangnga.
Chong Sen, Bangkok.
Choo Kwang Lee, Bangkok.
Choo Seng, Takuapa.
Chop Goh Chiap Seng, Bangkok.
Chotirmall, K. A. T., & Co.
Chuan Lee, Takuapa.
Chung Chin Yuen & Co., Bangkok.
Chung Choo Guan Ah Fook, Bangkok.
Chye Seng Soon, Bangkok.
City Dispensary, Bangkok.
Comptoir Francais de Siam, Bangkok.
Couper-Johnston, D., & Co.

Dastakeer & Co., Bangkok.
De Burgh, W.,
Deebook Dredging, Renong.
Diana, A., & Co., Bangkok.

Dickinson, John, & Co.
Diethelm & Co.
Divan Ahmad Haji Peer Mahomed, Bangkok.
Dunlop, John M.

East Asiatic Company Limited.
Eastern Smelting Company, Puket.
Ebata & Co., Bangkok.
Edgar Brothers.
Educational Supply Association.
Eng Guan, Trang.
Excelsior Ice Factory.

Fook Loong & Co.
Fraser & Neave, Limited.
French Dispensary.

Gilitwalla, E. E., Bangkok.
Gin Seng, Takuapa.
Git Git Choon, Puket.
Goh Vong Chua, Bangkok.
Goon Hok Heng, Bangkok.
Goriawalla, A. H. A., Bangkok.
Goriawalla, F. A., Bangkok.
Gritters, Mrs.
Groundwater, C. L., & Co.
Guan Eng, Renong.
Guan Huat Seng, Bangkok.
Guan Mong Chan, Bangkok.
Gulam Mydin, Bangkok.
Gulamhusan Abdoolkader (Gulam Husain Abdul Kader)
(Kader, G. A.), Bangkok.

Habibar, Rehman, Bangkok.
Hajee Sakur Gunny, Bangkok.
Hak Heng Lee, Bangkok.
Hak Seng, Bangkok.
Halim & Co., B. A.
Han Fook Seng (Thein Fook Seng), Bangkok.
Hansen, Dr. C. (Lotus Dispensary.)
Hap Fong, Bangkok.
Harp, Heng, Long & Co.
Harp Vour, Long & Co.
Harrison, Frank A., Puket and Pangnga.
Heap Aik, Renong.
Heng Guan Chau, Puket.
Heng Heng Guan Seng or Heng Hing Guan Seng, Bangkok.
Heng Hoa, Bangkok.

Hiak Hin, Takuapa.
Ho Chean, Takuapa.
Ho Choon, Puket.
Ho Hin, Renong.
Ho Seng, Trang.
Hock Chong Seng, Takuapa.
Hock Choon, Trang.
Hock Chuan, Krabi.
Hock Chuan & Co., Bangkok.
Hock Guan, Trang.
Hock Ho, Renong.
Hock Ho Choon, Bangkok.
Hock Kee, Renong.
Ho Hin, Pangnga.
Ho Huat, Renong.
Hoh Leng Dispensary, Bangkok.
Hok Hin Lee, Bangkok.
Hong Bee, Renong.
Hong Ching, Bangkok.
Hong Guan, Pangnga.
Hong Hua, Bangkok.
Hong Huat, Puket.
Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
Hong Thye, Bangkok.
Hooi Lam Chong, Pangnga.
Hoop Tack Cheung, Bangkok.
Hoosain, A. G., Bangkok.
Hoosain, Akbar, & Sons, Bangkok.
Hoosain, E. A., Bangkok.
Hotchand, Vichindas, & Co., Bangkok.
Hop Ho, Setul, Setul.
Hup Mong Thye, Bangkok.
Hussein, A., & Sons.

Ikezaki, K., & Co., Bangkok.
Indo Burma Cigar Depot.
International Store.
Ito, T., & Co., Bangkok.

Jakob, Setul.
Jawarad Dispensary.
Jewaji Raja & Sons, M. Moosbhoy, M. Moosbhoy Raja.
Johansen, P., Bangkok.
Joo Chye Kee, Bangkok.
Joo Huat, Bangkok.
Joo Guan, Renong.
Joo Hoa Lee, Bangkok.

Joo Phek, Pangnga.

Joo Seng & Co., Bangkok.

Kader, G. A. (Gulamhusan Abdoolkader).

Kaj, Cotermall, & Co., Bangkok.

Kasoojee, M. E., Bangkok.

Kather, Muhiatheen, K., Bangkok.

Katib, E. M.

Katoo Dee Book, Renong.

Katz Brothers, Limited.

Kean Heng Lee, Bangkok.

Kean Lee Chan, Bangkok.

Kean Lee & Co., Bangkok.

Kean Seng, Krabi.

Kee, E., Bangkok.

Kempton & Co., Bangkok.

Keng Watt, Bangkok.

Kerr & Co.

Kho On (Khoon) Seng, Bangkok.

Kia Lee, Bangkok.

Kiam Hoa Heng & Co., Bangkok.

Kiam Hoa Seng & Co., Bangkok.

Kikabhai, A., & Bros., Bangkok.

Kim Heng Seng, Bangkok.

Kim Seng Lee, Bangkok.

Kim Tai Seng, Bangkok.

King Chan, Bangkok.

King's College, Bangkok.

Kluzer, G., & Co., Bangkok.

Ko San Nyun, Bangkok.

Kong Hiap Hin, Puket.

Kong Moh, Renong.

Kwang (Kuang) Ngee Hoa & Co., Bangkok.

Kwang Nguan Lee Soon Kee, Bangkok.

Kwang Soon Tung, Bangkok.

Kwan Tong Seng, Bangkok.

Kwong Chuen Chan, Bangkok.

Kwong Hang Seng, Bangkok.

Kwong Hoa Sing (Chiang), Bangkok.

Kwong Moh, Renong.

Kwong Mow, Bangkok.

Kwong Tai, Bangkok.

Kwong Wo Sang, Bangkok.

Kwong Ying Cheong, Bangkok.

Kwong Ying Choung, Bangkok.

Lakhwalla & Co., E. A., Bangkok.

Lakhwalla & Co., M. A., Bangkok.

Lam Ngor, Trang.
 Lebai Man, Setul.
 Lee Kim, Renong.
 Lee Moh Whatt, Bangkok.
 Legations of Allied Powers.
 Legations of Neutral Powers.
 Lenha Singh Mehar Singh, Bangkok.
 Leong Chin Heng, Bangkok.
 Leong Guan, Bangkok.
 Leong Hin, Bangkok and Krabi.
 Leonowens, Louis T., Limited, Bangkok and Lampang.
 Li Kor, Pangnga.
 Li Tit Guan, Bangkok.
 Liang Seng Lee, Bangkok.
 Lim Hean Kheng, Renong.
 Lim Hean Swee, Renong.
 Lim Toh Choo, Renong.
 Lo Kong Chang, Puket.
 Loh Kye Juay & Co., Bangkok.
 Long Ann, Bangkok.
 Long Heng Lee, Bangkok.
 Lotus Dispensary (Dr. Hansen).
 Luang Brohma Yodkee, Mrs. (Pradist Sookonta), Bangkok.
 Luang Damrong (Bamrungnukulkij Printing Works),
 Bangkok.
 Luang Phipat Tana Korn, Bangkok.

Macbeth, J. J.
 Maideen, A.
 Maire, A. J., Bangkok.
 Maison Béranger (Béranger, Malcolm).
 Malaya Tin Corporation, Renong.
 Malbary, H. A.
 Mansoor Sahib, S. S., Bangkok.
 Marican, M. T. S.
 Marican, S. S.
 Maskati, A. T. E.
 Maung Hpo Min, Lampang.
 Maw Jim, Bangkok.
 Maw Kim, Bangkok.
 Maw Sooi Disp., Bangkok.
 McFarland, G. B., Dr.
 Meklong Railway Company.
 Menam Motor-boat Company, Limited.
 Meng Heng, Bandon.
 Meng Heng Lee, Bangkok.
 Meng Hong, Bangkok.
 Michellis & Drimitrellis, Bangkok.

Ministries and Departments of the Royal Siamese Government.

Mitani, T., Dr., Bangkok.
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Limited, Bangkok.
Mizokami, M., Bangkok.
Mogul, M. A.
Moh Tuan, Bangkok.
Mohamed Meah & Co., Bangkok.
Mohammed Ally Noorbhai, Bangkok.
Mong Hoa, Bangkok.
Monod, C. E., & Co., Bangkok.
Moosbhoy, M., Bangkok.
Motiwalla, E. J., & Co., Bangkok.
Motiwalla, F. A., Bangkok.
Moung Pe, Bangkok.
Murakami, R., Bangkok.
Musaji, M., & Co., Bangkok.
Mydin, Setul.

Nai Lert, Bangkok.
Nai Siu, Bangkok.
Nakhoda Osmanbhai Amirbhai & Co., Bangkok.
Nan Singh, Setul.
Nana & Co., Bangkok.
Nana, E. A., Bangkok.
Nean Jee Hin, Puket.
Neo Choo, Pangnga.
Nestlé and Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Company.
Netherlands Trading Society.
Nguan Seng Soon, Bangkok.
Ni Lye Hong, Pangnga.
Nooraddin Dawoodbhoi, Bangkok.

On Wo, Bangkok.
Ooi Chay, Renong.
Oon Hock Guan, Bangkok.
Oriental Bakery, Bangkok.
Oriental Store, Bangkok.
Osawa, J., & Co., Bangkok.
Oyama, K., & Co., Bangkok.

Paknam Railway Company.
Pappayanopoulos, C., Bangkok.
Peng Lee Chan, Bangkok.
Pereira & Co., E. M.
Pharnitsuphaphon Printing Office, Bangkok.
Phatanakorn Cinematograph Co., Bangkok.
Phya Sri Kridakara, Bangkok.

Piroshaw, F. Mama, Bangkok.
 Pisal Banniti, Bangkok.
 Pock Thye, Puket.
 Poh Wah Seng, Bangkok.
 Pollard, T. H.
 Pradist, Sookonta (Mrs. Luang Brohma Yodkee), Bangkok.
 Puck, Choon, & Co., Bangkok.
 Pucket Dispensary, Puket.

Rahim, H. Abdool.
 Raja (Jewaji Raja & Sons).
 Ratanamala Company, Bangkok.
 Ratrut Basin Tin Dredging Company, Renong.
 Rochiram, J. R., Bangkok.
 Rongpim Nangsu Pim Thai Mai, Bangkok.
 Rosenberg, M., Bangkok.
 Royal Bangkok Sports Club.
 Royal Siamese State Railways.

Sae Thien & Co., Bangkok.
 Saing Hiang, Takuapa.
 Salehbhai, A. R., & Co., Bangkok.
 Sampson, John, & Son.
 Samsen Power Station, Bangkok.
 Sarafally, G. A., Bangkok.
 Saw Hood Beng, Sengora.
 See Kak Dispensary (Dr. Adamsen), Bangkok.
 Selley, N. L. (Wat Debsirindr School), Bangkok.
 Semprez & Co., Bangkok.
 Seng Chiang, Bangkok.
 Seng Guan, Puket.
 Seng Heng Chan, Bangkok.
 Seng Hin, Renong.
 Seng Hong & Co., Bangkok.
 Seng Lee, Trang.
 Seng Lee, Bangkok.
 Seng Lee Chiang, Bangkok.
 Seng Long, E., Bangkok.
 Seng Teik, Pangnga.
 Shaik Mahomet, Trang.
 Siah Leng, A., Bangkok.
 Siah Leng Dispensary, Bangkok.
 Siam Cement Company, Limited, Bangkok.
 Siam Commercial Bank.
 Siam Drug Store, Bangkok.
 Siam Electricity Company, Limited.
 Siam Forest Company, Limited.
 Siam Free Press Company, Limited.

Siam Import Company, Limited.
Siam Industries Syndicate.
Siam Motor Works, Limited.
Siam Observer Press.
Siam Perfumery Store.
Siam Stamp Company.
Siamese Southern Railway.
Siamese Tin Syndicate.
Siamese Tobacco Company.
Siamwalla, D. H. A., Bangkok.
Siamwalla, F. A., Bangkok.
Siang Hak, Bangkok.
Sieng Kee Chan.
Sin Gim Hong, Puket.
Sin Hin, Puket.
Sin Kheng Leong, Renong.
Sin Kheng Seang, Puket.
Sin Sin Ha, Bangkok.
Singer Sewing Machine.
Siribhand Store, Bangkok.
Smith Premier Typewriter Company.
Société Anonyme Belge.
Soon Chau Seng, Bangkok.
Soon Hock Seng, Bangkok.
Soon Seng, Renong.
Sophon Printing Office.
Soy Ying Yuen, Bangkok.
Spicer Bros., Bangkok.
Springer, N. (Major), Bangkok.
Sriracha Company, Limited, Bangkok.
Standard Oil Company.
Staro, A. Mme.
Steel Brothers & Co. Limited.
Stephens, Paul, & Co.
Straits Trading Company, Puket.
Sui Kee, Puket.
Sutton N., Bangkok.
Swanson, J. H.
Swee Ho, H., Bangkok.
Swee Hock, Puket.
Swee Seang, Pangnga.
Syme & Co.
Sze Hai Tong, Banking and Insurance Co., Bangkok.

Tachin Railway Company.
Tan Choon Lim, Renong.
Tan Paik Seng, Puket.
Tan Soon Cheang, Renong.

Tan Thye Guan, Bangkok.
Tan Yeat, Trang.
Tatner, F.
Tay, K. C., Dr., Bangkok.
Tayabally & Co., A. H., Bangkok.
Teck Lee Guan, Bangkok.
Teck Seng (Wat Tuk), Bangkok.
Teck Seng & Co., Bangkok.
Teik Bee, Pangnga.
Teik Thye Heng Hoe, Pengnga.
Tek Chi Tung, Bangkok.
Teo Ban Hong, Bangkok.
Thean It Keok, Puket.
Theen Cheong, Puket.
Thai Bee, Bangkok.
Thakur Singh Lahda Singh, Bangkok.
Thien Fook Seng (Han Fook Seng), Bangkok.
Thonakitch Raxa, Bangkok.
Thum Hock Heng, Trang.
Thye Cheong, Puket.
Thye Hin, Puket.
Tilleke & Gibbons, Bangkok.
Tilleke, R. E. G., Dr.
Tin Chuan, Puket.
Tisseman, S., & Co.
Tong Sang Cheong, Bangkok.
Tong Seng, Bangkok.
Tong Seng Tong, Takuapa.
Tongkah Compound, Puket.
Tongkah Harbour Tin Dredging Company, Puket.
Tow Kay Hoo, Bangkok.
Twofigue, M., Bangkok.
Tuck Wo Loong, Bangkok.
Tung Who & Co.

Un Cheang, Krabi.
Un Hoe, Puket.
Undertakers Supply Stores, Bangkok.
United Engineers, Limited.

Vacuum Oil Company.
Viraj Chanthorn, Bangkok.

Walker, C. C., Dr., Bangkok.
Wang Lee & Co., Bangkok.
Wasee, A. K. H., & Co.
Wasiamull, Assomull, & Co., Bangkok.
Wat Tuk (Teck Seng), Bangkok.

Weng Foong, Bangkok.
Whiteaway, Laidlaw, & Co., Limited.
Wing Seng Long & Co., Bangkok.
Wing Yuen & Co., Bangkok.

Yah See (Ah Lee Keh), Lampong.
Yamaguchi, G., & Co., Bangkok.
Yee Long, Bangkok.
Yee Sang & Co., Bangkok.
Yeoh Keow, Renong.
Yeong Aik Hin, Puket.
Yong Guan Hong, Bangkok.
Yong Heng Huat, Bangkok.
Yong, Heng Long, Bangkok.
Yong Lee Seng & Co., Bangkok.
Yong Mong Lee, Bangkok.
Yong Nguan, Bangkok.
Yong Seng, Bangkok.
Yong Shing, Bangkok.
Yue Yik Loong, Bangkok.

No. 954.

Canada Gazette, 2nd September, 1916.

Third Supplement to The London Gazette, 8th August, 1916—10th August, 1916.

[29701]

Military Honours.

WAR OFFICE,
10th August, 1916.

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to award the Military Medal for bravery in the field to the undermentioned Non-commissioned Officers and Men:

CANADIAN CONTINGENTS.

6194, Corporal A. J. Catchpole, Canadian Infantry.
11467, Private P. Costello, Canadian Infantry.
432352, Lance-Corporal F. Bennett, Canadian Infantry.
107144, Private A. Coles, Canadian Mounted Rifles.

- 57985, Private G. Coppock, Canadian Infantry.
84, Private R. A. Craven, Canadian Engineers.
432018, Sergeant J. G. Downton, Canadian Infantry.
A14787, Private G. Gill, Canadian Infantry.
9456, Acting Coy. Sergeant-Major E. C. Harvey, Canadian Infantry.
107267, Sergeant F. A. Heather, Canadian Mounted Rifles.
65440, Sergeant J. Hennessy, Canadian Infantry.
54324, Private T. Jones, Canadian Infantry.
9517, Sergeant-Drummer W. E. Jones, Canadian Infantry.
75374, Private W. H. Kipps, Canadian Infantry.
64055, Private P. Lambert, Canadian Infantry.
180, Acting Sergeant T. D. Lee, Canadian Engineers.
83852, Gunner C. Litherland, Canadian Field Artillery.
73028, Sergeant G. J. Lock, Canadian Infantry.
71338, Sergeant J. MacRae, Canadian Infantry.
433031, Private A. I. McKinnon, Canadian Infantry.
108377, Sergeant W. Mellor, Canadian Mounted Rifles.
65720, Sergeant H. S. Naylor, Canadian Infantry.
63678, Sergeant A. Nottingham, Canadian Infantry.
24286, Sergeant A. Petrie, Canadian Infantry.
73951, Private W. L. Rutledge, Canadian Infantry.
62188, Private N. Savard, Canadian Infantry.
652, Sapper C. C. Scott, Canadian Engineers.
25056, Private W. F. Somerville, Canadian Infantry.
59905, Sergeant E. W. Stanbridge, Canadian Infantry.
6619, Private A. J. Tanner, Canadian Infantry.
436540, Private G. W. Tomkinson, Canadian Infantry.
27269, Sergeant R. Urquhart, Canadian Infantry.
24889, Corporal F. J. Walker, Canadian Infantry.
432951, Sergeant J. Wallis, Canadian Infantry.
55313, Lance-Corporal J. M. Wardlaw, Canadian Infantry.
24890, Corporal J. E. Westerman, Canadian Infantry.
46203, Private D. Woods, Canadian Infantry.

No. 955.

The London Gazette, 11th August, 1916.

[29703]

Notice of Winding-up of Certain Firms and Companies of Enemy Nationality.

**TRADING WITH THE ENEMY AMENDMENT ACT,
1916.**

Orders have been made by the Board of Trade requiring the undermentioned businesses to be wound up:—

297. Bohler Bros. & Co., Styrian Steel Works, Renton Street, Sheffield, Steel Manufacturers, etc. *Controller:* G. Colin Webster, 6, Orchard Street, Sheffield. 8th August, 1916.

298. P. Neumann & Co., 4, Copthall Buildings, Copthall Avenue, London, E.C., Stock and Share Dealers and Financial Agents. *Controller:* George Lord, Capel House, 62, New Broad Street, London, E.C. 8th August, 1916.

299. Joseph Illfelder, 61, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., Pencil Manufacturer. *Controller:* Laurence George Oldfield, 11, Old Jewry Chambers, London, E.C. 10th August, 1916.

300. S. Reich & Co., 15, Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C., Glass Manufacturers. *Controller:* William Alfred Slade, 9, Old Jewry Chambers, London, E.C. 10th August, 1916.

An order has been made by the Board of Trade prohibiting the undermentioned Company from carrying on business:—

301. Mercury Syndicate Limited, formed to acquire an interest in P. Neumann & Co. (see above), Stock and Share Dealers. 8th August, 1916.

No. 956.

Canada Gazette, 26th August, 1916.

Post Office Notices.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CANADA.

OTTAWA, 10th August, 1916.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a warrant of the Postmaster General of Canada, made under the authority of an

Order in Council No. 94, assented to on the 6th day of November, 1914, under and in virtue of the provisions of section 6 of The War Measures Act, 1914,¹ the "Novy Mir," a daily newspaper printed in the Russian language and published by the Russian Socialist Publishing Society, 77 St. Marks Place, New York City, is from this date refused the privileges of the mails in Canada, and is prohibited from circulation in Canada, in any way. Under the terms of the Order in Council above quoted, no person in Canada shall be permitted hereafter to be in possession of any such paper, or of any issue thereof, already published or hereafter to be published, and further, any person in possession of any such paper shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars or imprisonment for any term not exceeding five years or to both fine and imprisonment.

R. M. COULTER,
Deputy Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CANADA.

OTTAWA, 10th August, 1916.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a warrant of the Postmaster General of Canada, made under the authority of an Order in Council No. 94,² assented to on the 6th day of November, 1914, under and in virtue of the provisions of section 6 of The War Measures Act, 1914,³ the "Russkoye Slovo" (Russian word), a daily paper printed in the Russian language and published by Michael Pasvolsky, 31 East Seventh Street, New York City, is from this date refused the privileges of the mails in Canada, and is prohibited from circulation in Canada, in any way. Under the terms of the Order in Council above quoted, no person in Canada shall be permitted hereafter to be in possession of any such paper or of any issue thereof, already published or hereafter to be published, and further, any person in possession of any such paper shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars or imprisonment for any term not exceeding five years or to both fine and imprisonment.

R. M. COULTER,
Deputy Postmaster General.

¹ & ³ App. 129. ² Page 156.

No. 957.

The London Gazette, 15th August, 1916.

[29708]

Notice to Mariners.

No. 879 of the year 1916.

SCOTLAND, WEST COAST AND HEBRIDES.

Mariners are hereby warned that, under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the following Regulations have been made by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and are now in force:—

(1) FIRTH OF CLYDE—TRAFFIC REGULATIONS.

Former Notice.—No. 1071 of 1915.¹

Position.—Dunoon bank, lat. $55^{\circ} 56\frac{3}{4}'$ N., long. $4^{\circ} 54\frac{1}{4}'$ W.

Vessels entering or leaving the Clyde must pass between two Trawlers situated as undermentioned, which mark the gateway in the obstruction that now exists between Cloch point and Dunoon.

(a) Eastern Trawler:

Position.—On east side of Dunoon bank, at a distance of 8 cables and 66 yards, 281° (N 61° W. Mag.), from Cloch lighthouse.

Description.—The hull of this vessel is painted red.

Fog-signal.—This vessel will sound on her steam whistle four blasts every two minutes, thus (— — — —), alternately with the fog-signal sounded by the western Trawler.

(b) Western Trawler:

Position.—On west side of Dunoon bank, at a distance of one cable, 272° (N. 70° W. Mag.), from the eastern Trawler.

Description.—The hull of this vessel is painted green.

Fog-signal.—The vessel will sound on her steam whistle three long blasts every two minutes, alternately with the fog-signal sounded by the eastern Trawler.

¹p. 912.

The above-mentioned gate Trawlers will display signals, as shown on the accompanying diagram¹, to indicate whether the gate is open to inward or outward bound traffic, or whether the gate is closed.

A Trawler with hull painted black is moored a short distance to the northward of the gate Trawlers, and on the western side of the passage.

No vessels are to approach to within a distance of half a mile of the gateway until the special signals are hoisted, indicating that the passage is open for them; neither are inward-bound vessels to approach within this distance when the signals are displayed for outward-bound vessels, and *vice versa*.

Speed must not exceed 10 knots, and vessels are cautioned to keep a mid-channel course when passing through the gateway.

Outward-bound vessels are to approach the gateway on a 196° (S. 34° W. Mag.) course, leaving the black and white chequered lightbuoy with occulting green light, situated three-quarters of a mile, 27° (N. 45° E. Mag.) from the gateway, on their port hand.

Similarly, inward-bound vessels must steer to the eastward for the Examination anchorage and Kempock point, as soon as they have passed clear of the gateway.

Variation.—18° W.

(2) STORNOWAY HARBOUR—CLOSED BY NIGHT.

Former Notice.—No. 1024 of 1915.²

Stornoway harbour is closed from one hour after sunset to one hour before sunrise.

All vessels, with the exception of local boats, arriving during the night, should anchor outside until one hour before sunrise, reporting to the Guard vessel off the port before attempting to enter the harbour.

NOTE.

NOTE.—This notice to Mariners is a re-publication of Notices Nos. 1024 and 1071 of 1915.

¹p. 913. ²p. 864.

Caution.

This Admiralty Notice to Mariners is issued under the provisions of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, and failure to comply strictly with the directions contained in it will constitute an offence against those Regulations.

Any person found guilty of such an offence is liable to severe penalties, both of imprisonment and fine.

Any person aiding or abetting the commission of such an offence is himself guilty of an offence against the Regulations.

Attention is also drawn to the fact that any infringement of the directions contained in this Admiralty Notice to Mariners is liable to result in the detention of the ship or vessel.

Charts temporarily affected.—No. 2131, Arran Island to Gare loch (1). No. 2159, Firth of Clyde and Loch Fyne (1).

Authority.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

By Command of Their Lordships,

J. F. PARRY,
Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Department,
Admiralty, London,
11th August, 1916.

No. 958.

**Order in Council removing J. Wesley Allison from the list of
Honorary Colonels.**

P.C. 1930.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 12th August, 1916.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a memorandum, dated 8th August, 1916, from the Honourable R. Rogers, for the Prime Minister, submitting a report from the

Parliamentary Secretary of the Department of Militia and Defence, in which he concurs, stating that the report of the Honourable Sir William Meredith and the Honourable Mr. Justice Duff, under the commission issued on the 3rd day of April last,* contains the following finding with regard to Col. J. Wesley Allison:—

“In view of all the circumstances and the subsequent conduct of Allison when, as he said, he first learned that provision had been made for a commission to Yoakum, it is difficult to accept his statement that, throughout the transactions in connection with the contract with the American Ammunition Company, he had no thought of a commission or of the possibility of Yoakum receiving a commission in which he would be entitled to share, and that he supposed, until he learned otherwise after the contract had been entered into, that Bassick, Cadwell and Yoakum would unite in providing the necessary capital, and themselves undertake the production of the fuses, either as co-adventurers or through a company which they would organize and of which they would be the shareholders.

“After having given the matter our gravest consideration, we are compelled to the conclusion that Allison’s explanation cannot be accepted, and to find that, while professing to be acting as the friend of General Hughes and to be doing what he did solely out of friendship for him, and without any expectation or intention of receiving any remuneration for his services, Allison was instrumental in bringing about a contract in which, through his agreement with Yoakum of February, 1915, he was pecuniarily interested, with the knowledge that he would be entitled to share equally with Yoakum in any benefit that Yoakum might receive, either by way of commission or otherwise. We have only to add that if we had come to a different conclusion and had accepted Allison’s statement, we would have been bound to say that his conduct in taking the benefit of the agreement as to the commission and accepting a right to share in it equally with Yoakum, without informing General Hughes and the Shell Committee and obtaining their consent, could not be either justified or excused.”

The Parliamentary Secretary of the Department of Militia and Defence, having regard to this finding and to all the circumstances detailed in the Commission’s Report, and the evidence upon which it is founded, considers it undesirable that Col. J. Wesley Allison should be retained on the list of Honorary Colonels of the Canadian Militia.

* Page 1456.

The Committee, concurring in the foregoing, submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 959.

*Supplement to the London Gazette, 11th August, 1916—12th
August, 1916.*

[29704]

Regulation of Foreign Exchanges.

Loan of securities to the Treasury. (Scheme B.)

The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury hereby give notice that as from the 14th August, 1916, they will be prepared to accept certain securities upon deposit on the following terms and conditions:—

(1) The securities to which this scheme applies will be:—

(a) Those specified in the annexed list.

(b) Such as may from time to time be added to that list by public notice.

(c) Such American Dollar Securities as are from time to time being accepted for deposit under the scheme of 24th March, 1916 (Scheme A).

(2) Holders of American Dollar Securities who have already deposited them under Scheme A. (Deposit on loan for two years) may transfer their deposit to Scheme B. by giving notice not later than 14th September, 1916, of their desire to do so (such notice to be given on a form to be obtained at the National Debt Office, 19, Old Jewry, E.C.). This form, when approved, will be returned for lodgment with the Certificate of Deposit (or provisional receipt) so that the transfer to Scheme B. may be completed.

(3) The securities will be transferred to the Treasury for a period to expire at the end of five years from the 31st March, 1917, subject to the right of the Treasury to return them to the holders at any time on or after the 31st March, 1919, on giving three calendar month's notice in writing of their intention to do

so. If any of the securities are paid off during the period of deposit, the amount received in respect of the repayment will be paid over to the depositor in sterling on surrender of the deposit certificate (in case of non-sterling securities at the exchange of the day on which the repayment is received).

(4) While the securities are on deposit with the Treasury the lender will receive from the Treasury all interest and dividends paid in respect of them and also, by way of consideration for the loan a payment at the rate of one half of one per cent, per annum, calculated on the face value of the securities.

(5) At the end of the period of deposit the securities or other securities of the same description and to the same nominal amount will, subject to the provisions of paragraph (6), be returned to the lender by the Treasury.

(6) The Treasury will have the right at any time during the currency of the loan to dispose of the securities should they find it necessary to do so, but in the event of their being so disposed of, the lender will continue to receive from the Treasury the same payments as he would have received if the securities had been retained, and at the end of the period of the loan, the Treasury will either return to him securities of the same description and to the same nominal amount as those originally deposited, or, at their option, they will pay to him the deposit value of the securities with an addition of 5 per cent, on that value, plus accrued interest from the last preceding interest date.

In the case of securities in respect of which the holder is entitled to repayment at a fixed date or by drawings within a fixed period the Treasury when making payment will, if the deposit value plus 5 per cent, is less than the redemption value, make a further addition of an amount equal to the enhancement in value due to the approach of the date of redemption while the securities have been upon deposit. For the purposes of this paragraph "deposit value" means in the case of sterling securities the net mean quotation (i.e., the quoted price less accrued interest or dividend in cases in which such accrued interest or dividend is included in the quoted price) on the London Stock Exchange of the day preceding the publication of the notice including the securities of the Treasury list for deposit under Scheme B. and in the case of dollar securities the sterling equivalent at the exchange of the day of the net quotation of the New York Stock Exchange of that day. In case of unquoted

securities or quoted securities in respect of which the current quotation may not be regarded as representing the true market value, the prices will be fixed by the Treasury. Thus, for all securities included under headings (a) and (c), clause (1), and all securities transferred from Scheme A. the day for fixing the deposit value will be August 11th, 1916, and for additional securities under heading (b) the day preceding the notice of their inclusion in the scheme.

(7) Holdings of £1,000 (\$5,000) and upwards will be accepted for deposit by the Treasury through the American Dollar Securities Committee, 19 Old Jewry, E.C. Arrangements for the aggregation of smaller holdings for purposes of deposit will be made by bankers and other agents as under Scheme A.

(8) Holders of bearer bonds (or share certificates transferable by delivery) will be required to lodge the bonds and coupons with the Treasury, and holders of registered stock or bonds will be required to execute a transfer of such stock or bonds. Bonds upon which British stamp duty has not previously been paid may be deposited unstamped. When the bonds have been lodged with the Treasury, or when the transfer of the stock or bonds has been registered in the Company's books, the bonds or stock will be entered in the holder's name in a special register kept by the Treasury for the purpose, and a certificate of entry in this register will be issued to the holder. The title of bonds or stock entered in the Treasury Register may be transferred upon that register by deed in the ordinary way. In the case of registered stock or bonds, the Treasury will bear all charges in respect of the original transfer into their name in the Company's books, and of the re-transfer in the Company's books into the name of the person in whose name the stock or bonds stand in the Treasury Register when finally released; transfer deeds for intermediate transfers in the Treasury Register will be subject to stamp duty in ordinary course, and to registration fee of 2s. 6d. All transfer deeds in respect of bearer bonds or share-certificates transferable by delivery will be free of stamp duty and registration fee. At the end of the period of the loan the bonds or certificates deposited (or bonds or certificates identical as far as possible in all respects with those deposited) will, subject to paragraph (6), be delivered to the depositor upon surrender of the deposit certificate. The Treasury will, if

desired, exercise as far as possible the voting and other rights attached to the securities in the way that the owners of the deposited securities may indicate.

(9) Arrangements have been made by the Stock Exchange Committee for dealings on the Stock Exchange in the deposit certificates of securities deposited under the scheme.

(10) The interest and dividends on all deposited securities together with the additional payment at the rate of one-half of one per cent per annum, will be paid to the holder for the time being on the Treasury Register, by warrant, as soon as they have been received by the Treasury. Non-sterling dividends will be paid in sterling at the exchange of the day on which the Treasury books are closed for the purpose of preparing the warrants. For convenience of payment, in cases where interest or dividends are payable half-yearly, a full half-year's additional payment (viz., $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent) will be added to the first dividend payment, and on the termination of the loan, the amount due from the actual date of deposit to the date of the return will be calculated, and any overpayment or underpayment will be adjusted when the return is effected. A similar procedure, *mutatis mutandis*, will be applied in cases of quarterly or other periodical payments of interest or dividends.

(11) Under section 2 of the Government War Obligations Act, 1915 (5 and 6 Geo. 5 c. 96) and section 68 of the Finance Act, 1916 (6 and 7 Geo. 5 c. 24) trustees and companies are enabled to take advantage of the scheme notwithstanding any provisions of their trust or constitution, and are not liable for any loss arising from so doing.

(12) The Treasury reserve the right to refuse, either in whole or in part, any offer to deposit securities under the scheme.

LIST OF SECURITIES.

Argentine Government 4 per cent Bonds (1897).

Argentine Government 4 per cent Railway Guarantees Rescission Bonds (1897-9).

Argentine Government $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Internal Gold Loan (1888).

Argentine Government $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Sterling Conversion Loan (1888-9).

Argentine Government 5 per cent Loan (1886-7).

Argentine Government 5 per cent Loan (1887-8-9) (North Central Railway Extensions).

Argentine Government 5 per cent Railway Bonds (1890).

Argentine Government 5 per cent, Buenos Aires Water Supply and Drainage Bonds (1892).

Argentine Government 5 per cent Internal Gold Loan (1907).

Argentine Great Western Railway Company 5 per cent Debenture Stock.

Brazilian Government 5 per cent Funding Bonds (1898).

Buenos Ayres Great Southern Railway Company 4 per cent Debenture Stock.

Buenos Ayres Great Southern Railway Company 5 per cent Preference Stock.

Buenos Ayres and Pacific Railway Company 4 per cent 1st Debenture Stock.

Buenos Ayres and Pacific Railway Company $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent 2nd Debenture Stock.

Buenos Ayres and Pacific Railway Company $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Consolidated Debenture Stock.

Buenos Ayres and Pacific Railway Company 5 per cent (1912) Debenture Stock.

Buenos Ayres Western Railway Company 4 per cent Debenture Stock.

Canada (Dominion of) 3 per cent Sterling Bonds or Stock, 1938.

Canada (Dominion of) $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Sterling Bonds or Stock, 1909-34.

Canada (Dominion of) $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Registered Stock, 1930-50.

Canada (Dominion of) (Canadian Pacific Railway) $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Land Grant Bonds or Stock, 1938.

Canada (Dominion of) $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent Bonds, 1914-19.

Canada (Dominion of) 4 per cent Stock, 1940-60.

Canada (Dominion of) $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Bonds, 1920-25.

Canadian Northern Railway Company 4 per cent Debenture Stock (Guaranteed by Dominion Government), 1934.

Canadian Northern Railway Company 4 per cent 1st Mortgage Consolidated Debenture Bonds (Guaranteed by Manitoba), 1930.

Canadian Northern Ontario Railway Company $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Stock (Guaranteed by Dominion Government), 1961.

Canadian Northern Pacific Railway Company 4 per cent 1st Mortgage Debenture Stock (Guaranteed by British Columbia) 1950.

Canadian Pacific Railway Company Perpetual 4 per cent Consolidated Debenture Stock.

Canadian Pacific Railway Company 4 per cent Preference Stock.

Central Argentine Railway Co. 4 per cent Debenture Stock, 1988.

Central Argentine Railway Co. $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Preference Stock.

Chilian Government $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Loan (1886).

Chilian Government $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Gold Loan (1906).

Chilian Government 5 per cent Loan (1896).

Chilian Government 5 per cent Loan (1909).

Chilian Government 5 per cent Loan (1910).

Chilian Government 5 per cent Loan (1911) 1st Series.

Chilian Government 5 per cent Loan (1911) 2nd Series.

Copenhagen City 4 per cent Bonds (1908).

Copenhagen City 4 per cent Bonds (1910).

Danish Government 3 per cent Loan (1897).

Danish Government 4 per cent Loan (1912).

Dutch Government 3 per cent Bonds (1896).

Dutch Government 3 per cent Bonds (1898, 1899 and 1905).

Egyptian Government 3 per cent Guaranteed Loan.

Egyptian Government $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Preference Bonds.

Egyptian Government 4 per cent Unified Bonds.

Grand Trunk Railway Co. Perpetual 4 per cent Consd. Debenture Stock.

Grand Trunk Railway Company Perpetual 5 per cent Debenture Stock.

Grand Trunk Great Western Railway Company Perpetual 5 per cent Debenture Stock.

Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company 3 per cent 1st Mortgage Sterling Bonds (Guaranteed by Dominion Government), 1962.

Japanese Government 4 per cent Sterling Loan (1899).

Japanese Government 4 per cent Sterling Loan (1905).

Japanese Government 4 per cent Sterling Loan (1910).

Japanese Government $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Sterling Loan (1905), 1st Series.

Japanese Government $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Sterling Loan (1905), 2nd Series.

Japanese Government 5 per cent Sterling Loan (1907).

Norwegian Government 3 per cent Conversion Loan (1888).

Norwegian Government 4 per cent Loan (1911).

Stockholm City 4 per cent Bonds (1900).

Swedish Government $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Loan (1880).

Swedish Government $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Loan (1900).

Swedish Government $4-3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Loan (1908).

Swiss Government Federal Railways $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Bonds.

The Secretary and Comptroller-General,

National Debt Office,

19, Old Jewry,

London, E.C.

12th August, 1916.

No. 960.

The London Gazette, 15th August, 1916.

[29708]

Notice of Winding-up of Certain Firms and Companies of Enemy Nationality.

**TRADING WITH THE ENEMY AMENDMENT ACT,
1916.**

Orders have been made by the Board of Trade requiring the undermentioned businesses to be wound up:—

302. Ernest Dieckmann, 2, Gresham Street, London, E.C., Lace and Blouse Warehouseman. *Controller:* John Stewart Mallam, 1, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. 11th August, 1916.

303. Pfisterer & Schafer, 10, New Street, Bishopsgate, London, E.C., Importers (Oriental Carpets, etc.). *Controller:* Thomas Driffield Hawkin, Whitehall House, Charing Cross, London, S.W. 11th August, 1916.

304. The Ram Fleece Hosiery Co., 9, Falcon Avenue, London, E.C., Underwear Merchants. *Controller:* William Alfred Slade, 9, Old Jewry Chambers, London, E.C. 14th August, 1916.

305. Lang & Mainz, 14, Golden Square, London, W., Woollen Merchants. *Controller:* Hugh William Dunn, 46, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. 14th August, 1916.

306. Geo. Zimmerman, 28A, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., Athletic Outfitter. *Controller:* Walter Boniface, 2, Clement's Inn, London, W.C. 14th August, 1916.

307. Argentine Real Estate and Finance Corporation, Limited, 110, Cannon Street, London, E.C., Financiers. *Controller:* J. D. Broad, 1, Walbrook, London, E.C. 14th August, 1916.

308. International Metal Co., Limited, 1 and 2, Bucklersbury, London, E.C., Metal Merchants. *Controller:* W. Hardy King, 13, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 14th August, 1916.

309. Vulcan Coal Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne, Coal Exporters. *Controller:* Thomas Harrison, 31, Mosley Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 14th August, 1916.

No. 961.

Canada Gazette, 26th August, 1916.

Post Office Notice.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CANADA.

OTTAWA, 14th August, 1916.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a warrant of the Postmaster General of Canada, made under the authority of an Order in Council No. 94, assented to on the 6th day of November, 1914,¹ under and in virtue of the provisions of section 6 of The War Measures Act, 1914,² the following newspapers or periodicals are from this date refused the privileges of the mails in Canada, and are prohibited from circulation in Canada in any way:—

“Abendpost,” a daily paper printed in the German language and published at 223–225 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

“Al Bayan,” a semi-weekly newspaper printed in the Syrian language and published by S. Baddour, 15–25 Whitehall St., New York City.

“Amerika Magyar Nepszava,” a daily paper printed in the Hungarian language and published at 178 Second Ave., New York City.

“American Independent, The,” a weekly paper published at San Francisco, Cal., or Los Angeles, Cal.

“Buffalo Demokrat, der,” a daily paper printed in the German language and published at 254 Main St., Buffalo, N.Y.

“Deutsche Lutheraner, der,” a weekly paper printed in the German language and published at 1522 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

“Deutsches Journal,” a daily paper printed in the German language and published by the German Journal Corporation, New York.

“Fatherland, The,” a weekly paper published by the International Monthly, Inc., 715 Broadway, New York City, or at 1123 Broadway, New York City.

“Forward” (Vorwärts), a Jewish daily paper printed in Yiddish and published in New York City.

“Gaelic American, The,” a weekly paper published at 165–167 William St., New York City.

“Germania Herold,” a daily paper printed in the German language and published by the Germania Publishing Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

¹Page 156. ²App. 129.

"Germania," a bi-weekly paper printed in the German language and published by the Germania Publishing Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

"Ghadr" (Mutiny) or "Hindustan Ghadr," a weekly paper printed in the Hindustanee dialects and published by the Yugantar Ashram Society, San Francisco, Cal.

"Irish World, The," a weekly paper published at 27-29 Barclay St., New York City.

"International, The," a monthly paper published by the International Monthly, Inc., 1123 Broadway, New York City.

"Illinois Staats Zeitung," a daily paper printed in the German language and published at 26-28 S. Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill.

"Irish Voice," a weekly paper published by The Voice Publishing Co., Suite 301-332 N. Wabash Ave., Chicago.

"Issues and Events," a weekly paper published by The Vital Issue Co., Inc., 21 Park Row, New York City.

"Josephinum Weekly," a weekly paper edited and published by the Pontifical College Josephinum, 821 E. Main St., Columbus, Ohio.

"Lincoln Freie Presse," a weekly paper printed in the German language and published at Lincoln, Neb.

"Milwaukee Sonntags-Post," a Sunday paper printed in the German language and published by the Germania Publishing Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

"New Yorker Staats-Zeitung," a daily paper printed in the German language and published at 182 William St., New York City.

"New Yorker Herold," a daily paper printed in the German language and published by the New Yorker Zeitung Publishing and Printing Co., New York City.

"New Yorker Revue," a Sunday paper printed in the German language and published by the New Yorker Zeitung Publishing and Printing Co., New York City.

"Narodni List," a daily paper printed in the Croatian language and published by the Croatian Printing and Publishing Co., 61 Park Row, New York City.

"Ohio Waisenfreund," a weekly paper printed in the German language and published at 821 East Main St., Columbus, Ohio.

"People's Post," a monthly paper published at 107 E. Ohio St. (Office 439 The Denison), Indianapolis, Ind.

"Szabadsag (Liberty)," a daily paper printed in the Hungarian language and published at 702 Huron Rd., Cleveland, Ohio.

"Svoboda," a tri-weekly paper printed in the Ukrainian language and published by the Ukrainian National Association, 83 Grand St., Jersey City, N.J.

"Tagliche Volkszeitung," a daily paper printed in the German language and published by the Volkszeitung Printing and Publishing Co., St. Paul, Minn.

"Vital Issue," a weekly paper published at Park Row Building, Park Row, New York City.

"War, The," a tri-weekly paper edited by Otto Selke and published at 38 Nanking Road, Shanghai, also "Der Ostasiatische Lloyd," a supplement to the "War" edited by C. Fink and published by Frischen Selke & Co., Shanghai.

"Wochentliche Volkszeitung," the weekly edition of the "Tagliche Volkszeitung," printed in the German language and published by the Volkszeitung Printing and Publishing Co., St. Paul, Minn.

Under the terms of the Order in Council above quoted, no person in Canada shall be permitted hereafter to be in possession of any such papers or periodicals or of any issues thereof, already published or hereafter to be published, and further, any person in possession of any such papers or periodicals shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars or imprisonment for any term not exceeding five years or to both fine and imprisonment.

R. M. COULTER,
Deputy Postmaster General.

No. 962.

The London Gazette, 18th August, 1916.

[29711]

Notice of License to Underwriters and Insurance Companies to do
Business with Firms on the Statutory List.

FOREIGN TRADE DEPARTMENT,
14th August, 1916.

License to British Underwriters and Insurance Companies to carry into effect Marine Insurance Contracts made with persons in the United States of America notwithstanding that such persons have been placed on the Statutory List, provided such contracts have been made prior to such persons being placed on the Statutory List.

To all to whom it may concern:—

I, Laming Worthington Evans, M.P., Controller of the Foreign Trade Department of the Foreign Office, in pursuance of the authority given me in this behalf by His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, hereby, on behalf of His Majesty, give and grant unto every person or body of persons, incorporated or unincorporated, resident, carrying on business or being in the United Kingdom, who has made, or shall hereafter make, any contract of Marine Insurance, (or of insurance against fire, or any other risk, of goods or merchandise during transit from shipper's or manufacturer's warehouse until deposited in warehouse on the termination of the transit, where any part of the transit is by sea) with any person or body of persons in the United States of America whose name now is, or shall hereafter be, placed upon the Statutory List of persons with whom trading is forbidden by any Proclamation issued under the Trading with the Enemy (Extension of Powers) Act, 1915,* prior to the date on which the name of such person or body of persons in the United States of America was, or shall be, placed on the Statutory List, full license and authority to have commercial intercourse and to transact all necessary business, with regard to such contract and to all matters arising thereout with, and to receive and pay all sums of money payable under such contract from or to, the person or body of persons with whom such contract has been, or shall be, made, and generally to do all things necessary for carrying into effect such contract in as full and ample a manner as if the name of the person or body of persons with whom such contract has been, or shall be made, had not been placed on the Statutory List.

L. WORTHINGTON EVANS.

14th August, 1916.

* App. 653.

No. 963.

The London Gazette, 18th August, 1916.

[29711]

Board of Trade Notice Respecting Minimum Rates.

TRADE BOARDS ACT, 1909.

Sugar, Confectionery and Food Preserving Trade (Great Britain).

Minimum rates of wages (as varied) for female workers in the Sugar, Confectionery and Food Preserving Trade in Great Britain, to come into force on 14th August, 1916.

VARIATION OF MINIMUM RATES.

In accordance with Regulations made under Section 18 of the above Act by the Board of Trade, and dated the 27th April, 1910, the Trade Board established under the above Act and the Trade Boards Provisional Orders Confirmation Act, 1913, for certain branches of the Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Trade in Great Britain, as defined in the Regulations made by the Board of Trade, and dated the 23rd December, 1913, have given notice, as required by section 4 of the above Act, that they have varied certain minimum time rates fixed by them on the 7th June, 1915, set out in their Notice of that date, and made obligatory by the Board of Trade on the 8th December, 1915, such variations being as shown in Schedule II of this Notice set out below and held as incorporated herewith, the minimum rates as hereby varied being as shown in Schedule I of this Notice also held as incorporated herewith.

SCHEDULE I.

MINIMUM TIME-RATES OF WAGES FOR FEMALE WORKERS.

(1) The minimum (or lowest) time-rate of wages for female workers in certain branches of the Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Trade in Great Britain, as specified in Section

3 of this Schedule shall be as follows, clear of all deductions, that is to say:—

	Per week.	
	s.	d.
When employed under 15 years of age.....	6	0
When employed at 15 and under 16 years of age.....	7	6
When employed at 16 and under 17 years of age.....	9	0
When employed at 17 and under 18 years of age.....	11	6
When employed at 18 years of age and upwards.....	14	1

The above minimum rates shall be payable subject to the following conditions:—

(a) The above minimum rates for workers under 18 years of age shall be payable subject to the worker being employed under conditions which in the circumstances of the case afford a reasonable prospect of advancement to the minimum rate of 14s. 1d per week. Otherwise the minimum rate payable shall be 14s. 1d. per week irrespective of age.

(b) That in the case of workers of the age of 18 years and upwards who have been employed in the trade for an aggregate period of less than 12 months and cannot suitably be engaged on piece work, such workers shall, until the expiry of such 12 months period of employment in the trade, be paid at a rate of not less than 12s per week in *lieu* of the above minimum rate of 14s. 1d. per week provided that the Trade Board shall have issued a Certificate on the ground that they are satisfied that the employment is not merely casual, authorising such lower rate to be paid, or have received an application for such Certificate which is still under consideration.

(2) The above rates are weekly rates based on a week of 52 hours, but they shall be subject to a proportionate deduction or increase according as the number of hours actually spent by the worker in the factory or workshop under contract of employment in any week is less or more than 52.

(3) The above rates shall subject to the provisions of the Trade Boards Act, apply to all female workers who are employed during the whole or any part of their time in any branch of the trade of making Sugar Confectionery, Cocoa, Chocolate, Jam, Marmalade, Preserved Fruits, Fruit and Table Jellies, Meat Extract, Meat Essences, Sauces and Pickles the preparation of Meat, Poultry, Game, Fish, Vegetables and Fruit for sale in a preserved state in tins, pots, bottles, and similar receptacles; the processes of wrapping, filling, packing and labelling in respect of articles so made or prepared; excluding the covering

and filling of biscuits, wafers and cakes with chocolate or sugar confectionery. Provided that notwithstanding anything contained in this Section, the above minimum rates shall not apply to Clerks, Saleswomen, Travellers or to any other Workers whose work stands in a relationship to the trade similar to that of the foregoing excluded classes.

(4) The above minimum rates are without prejudice to workers who are earning higher rates of wages.

SCHEDULE II.

VARIATION AS PROVIDED BY THIS NOTICE.

VARIATION OF MINIMUM RATES FOR FEMALE WORKERS.

(1) For female workers of 18 years of age and upwards from 13s. to 14s. 1d. per week.

(2) For female workers of 18 years of age and upwards who have been employed in the trade for an aggregate period of less than 12 months and cannot suitably be engaged on piece work and to whom the Trade Board shall have issued a certificate on the ground that the employment is not merely casual, from 11s. to 12s per week.

(3) For female workers of 17 and under 18 years of age from 11s. to 11s. 6d. per week.

The above variations are on the basis of a week of 52 hours, the rates being subject to a proportionate deduction or increase according as the number of hours actually spent by the worker in the factory or workshop under contract of employment in any week is less or more than 52.

Dated the 14th day of August, 1916.

Office of Trade Boards, 5 Chancery Lane, W.C.

This provision does not apply to deductions legally made under the National Insurance Acts.

Forms of application for Certificates may be obtained from the Secretary of the Trade Board, 5 Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

No. 964.

The London Gazette, 15th August, 1916.

[29708]

**Order of His Majesty in Council prohibiting the Exportation of
Certain Commodities.**

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL, THE
15TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1916.

BY THE LORDS OF HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY
COUNCIL.

WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914,¹ that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

AND WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914,² that any Proclamation made under Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to, whilst a state of war exists, by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

AND WHEREAS by a Proclamation dated the 10th day of May, 1916,³ and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and Section 1 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain articles to certain or all destinations was prohibited:

AND WHEREAS by subsequent Orders of Council the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars:

AND WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect:—

That the Proclamation dated the 10th day of May, 1916, as amended and added to by subsequent Orders of Council should

¹ App. 182. ² App. 191. ³ Page 1602.

be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the Schedule to the same:—

(1) That the following headings should be deleted:—

- (c) Black plates for tinning, exported in boxes;
- (c) Cork and cork dust and articles wholly manufactured from cork or cork dust or both;
- (c) Feathers and down;
- (c) Fibres, vegetable, not otherwise specifically prohibited, and yarns made therefrom;
- (a) Iron and steel plates and sheets (except black plates for tinning exported in boxes, tin plates, terne plates, and lead-coated sheets);
- (c) Railway material, both fixed and rolling stock (except railway waggons and their component parts, steel rails, steel sleepers, steel springs, wheels, axles, and tyres);
- (b) Railway waggons and their component parts (except steel springs, and wheels, axles and tyres);
- (c) Sparking plugs;
- (c) Terne-plates and receptacles made from terne-plates;
- (c) Tin plates and receptacles made from tin plates.

(2) That the following headings should be added:—

- (a) Bearings, ball and roller, and steel balls and rollers suitable for bearings;
- (b) Cadmium, alloys of cadmium and cadmium ore;
- (c) Cork and cork dust and articles manufactured from cork or cork dust;
- (a) Cryolite;
- (a) Curry combs;
- (a) Dandy brushes;
- (c) Feathers and down, except wing and tail feathers of the ostrich;
- (c) Fibres, vegetable, not otherwise specifically prohibited, and cordage, twine, and yarns made therefrom;
- (a) Iron and steel plates and sheets;
- (a) Lead-coated sheets;
- (c) Linoleum;
- (a) Railway carriages, locomotives, and waggons, and their component parts;
- (c) Railway material (except railway carriages, locomotives, and waggons, and their component parts, steel rails and steel sleepers);
- (b) Silicon-spiegel;
- (a) Sparking plugs;
- (a) Terne-plates and receptacles made from terne-plates;
- (a) Tin plates and receptacles made from tin plates.

NOW, THEREFORE, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

WHEREOF, the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

No. 965.

The London Gazette, 18th August, 1916.

[29711]

Munition Notice under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation)
Regulations, maximum prices for pig iron.

MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS,

15th August, 1916.

With reference to the Order made by the Minister of Munitions on July 7th, 1916,* bringing metallurgical coke, pig iron and certain classes of steel under the provisions of Defence of the Realm Regulation 30A the Minister of Munitions hereby gives notice that the general permit under the above Order, dated July 7th, 1916, is modified by the insertion in the Schedule thereto of the following revised maximum prices for the articles specified, in substitution for the maximum prices contained in the Schedule as published:—

REVISED MAXIMUM PRICES FOR PIG IRON.

LINCOLNSHIRE PIG IRON.

		Price per ton net, f.o.t. Makers' Works.					
		Present Price.			Price as Amended.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Basic or Foundry.....		4	7	6	4	12	6
The advance in price to take effect as from the first of July until December 31st, 1916.							

SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE, SHROPSHIRE, AND WORCESTERSHIRE PIG IRON.

	Price per ton net, f.o.t. Makers' Works.					
	Present			Price as		
	Price.			Amended.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
"Part Mine" Forge.....	4	10	0	4	15	0
"Part Mine" Foundry.....	4	12	6	4	17	6
Common Staffordshire.....	4	5	0	4	10	0
"All Mine" Forge.....	5	10	0	5	15	0
"All Mine" Foundry.....	5	15	0	6	0	0
"Warm Air" Forge.....	7	0	0	7	5	0
"Warm Air" Foundry.....	7	10	0	7	15	0
Special quality Lord Dudley's Cylinder (described in previous Schedule as "Special quality Lord Dudley's Silicon").....	7	17	6	8	7	6
Cold Blast Iron.....	8	17	6	9	2	6

The advance in price to take effect as from the 19th July until September 30th, 1916.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE PIG IRON.

Present prices per ton net, f.o.t., Makers' Works—

	£	s.	d.
Forge.....	4	2	6
Foundry Numbers.....	4	5	0
Prices as amended per ton net, f.o.t., Makers' Works—			
No. 4 Forge.....	4	7	6
No. 4 Foundry.....	4	9	0
No. 3 Foundry.....	4	10	0
No. 2 Foundry.....	4	12	0
No. 1 Foundry.....	4	14	0
Basic.....	4	17	6

The advance in price to take effect as from the 19th of July until the 30th of September, 1916.

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE PIG IRON.

	£	s.	d.
Present prices per ton net, f.o.t., Makers' Works—			
Forge.....	4	10	0
Foundry.....	4	12	6
Basic.....	4	15	0
Prices as amended per ton net, f.o.t., Makers' Works—			
No. 4 Forge.....	4	15	0
Foundry Numbers.....	4	17	6
Basic.....	4	17	6

The advance in price to take effect as from the 19th of July until the 30th of September, 1916.

REVISED MAXIMUM PRICES FOR BAR IRON.

	Price per ton less 2½% f.o.t., Makers' Works.					
	Present			Price as		
	Price.			Amended.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Marked Bars.....	15	0	0	15	10	0

Subject to extras for special sizes and qualities not exceeding those published in any list recognized by the Trade in the District of manufacture, and current on the 7th July, 1916.

The advance in price to take effect as from the 1st August, 1916.

No. 966.

The London Gazette, 18th August, 1916.

[29711]

Honours.

THE GRAND PRIORY OF THE ORDER OF THE
HOSPITAL OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM
IN ENGLAND.

CHANCERY OF THE ORDER,
ST. JOHN'S GATE,
CLERKENWELL, LONDON, E.C.
15th August, 1916.

The King has been graciously pleased to sanction the following promotions in and appointments to the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England:—

As Esquires.

Roger Paul Ninnis, M.B.B.S.
Major David Donald (Canadian Army Medical Corps.)
Henry Walter Fincham (from Honorary Serving Brother.)

No. 967.

Order in Council prohibiting the wearing of unauthorized Naval
and Military Uniforms.

P.C. 1931.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

Tuesday, the 15th day of August, 1916.

PRESENT:

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS during the period of the present war there has grown up a practice which tends to bring the Military and Naval Services into disrepute, to discourage recruiting, to

weaken military discipline and to facilitate the commission of frauds—the practice, namely, of the wearing of Military and Naval uniforms and of the wearing of Military and Naval decorations and medals, by persons not authorized or entitled to wear them;

THEREFORE, His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council, under and in virtue of the authority of Section 6 of The War Measures Act, and with a view to checking the said evil, is pleased to make the following Order and Regulation and the same is hereby made and established accordingly:—

“ If any unauthorized person wears any Naval or Military uniform or any uniform so nearly resembling any such uniform as to be calculated to deceive, or if any person without lawful authority supplies a Naval or Military uniform to any person not being a member of His Majesty's Forces or of the Canadian Militia, or if any person without authority or right wears a Naval or Military decoration or medal, he is guilty of an offence under the Criminal Code, and on summary conviction under the provisions of that Code is liable to a penalty not exceeding Fifty Dollars, and in default of payment of said penalty is liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months.”

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 968.

Order in Council providing rates of pay for members of Forestry Battalions.

P.C., 1938.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 15th August, 1916.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a memorandum from the Honourable R. Rogers, for the Right Honourable the Prime Minister, dated 10th August, 1916, submitting a report from the Parliamentary Secretary of the Department of Militia and Defence, in which he concurs,

recommending that the undermentioned rates of pay be authorized for the 238th Canadian Overseas Forestry Battalion, which embarks for overseas in three weeks' time:—

4 Millwrights.....	from \$2.50 to \$3.50 a day.
4 Mill Sawyers.....	“ 2.50 “ 3.00 “
6 Cooks.....	“ 1.75 “ 2.00 “
1 Saw filer and Hammerer.....	“ 5.50 “ 6.00 “
2 Filers.....	“ 2.00 “ 2.50 “
4 Edger men.....	“ 2.25 “ 2.50 “

The Parliamentary Secretary states that the above rates of pay are the same as those already authorized for the 224th Canadian Overseas Forestry Battalion.

The Committee, on the recommendation of the Prime Minister, submit the same for approval accordingly.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 969.

Order in Council enacting regulations respecting recruiting and the wearing of badges.

P.C. 1944.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 16th August, 1916.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a memorandum from the Right Honourable the Prime Minister, dated 14th August, 1916, submitting a report from the Parliamentary Secretary of the Department of Militia and Defence, in which he concurs, recommending with the concurrence of the Militia Council that under the provisions of The War Measures Act, 1914,* the accompanying Regulations with regard to recruiting and the issue of badges be made and enacted and that all expenses incurred in connection with the same be paid out of

* App. 129.

the moneys available for the defence and security of Canada under The War Appropriation Act, 1916.*

The Committee, on the recommendation of the Prime Minister, submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

REGULATIONS FOR RECRUITING.

1.—The Governor in Council may appoint for each Military District an Officer to be designated “ Director of Recruiting ” (or some other suitable title) who, under the District Commander shall be charged with the duties hereinafter mentioned;

2.—The duties of a Director of Recruiting shall be as follows:—

(a) To have supervision of recruiting within his Military District, and therein to co-ordinate the work of all agencies, civil and military, including regimental institutions, connected with recruiting.

(b) To visit from time to time any locality within his military district in which recruiting is in operation; and to make himself acquainted with the nature and importance of the various industries (agricultural, manufacturing, mining, lumbering, fishing or other) which are being carried on in such locality.

(c) To take into consideration the character and importance of the employment in which any persons proposed to be recruited may be engaged; and to notify the Commanding Officer of any unit which is being recruited in any such locality whether the services of such persons would be of more value to the State in the employment in which they are then engaged than if such persons were enlisted for active service in the military forces of Canada.

(d) In case the Director of Recruiting should determine that the services of any person are of more value to the State in the employment in which he is then engaged, such person shall not be enlisted in the military forces of Canada without the written authority of the Adjutant-General.

(e) The Officer Commanding any unit which is being recruited in any such locality may through the regular channel appeal from the decision of the Director of Recruiting to the Adjutant-General whose decision shall be final.

* App. 575.

(f) For the purpose of obtaining necessary information respecting conditions of industry and of employment from time to time, the Director of Recruiting shall confer with and receive communications from persons engaged in the industries hereinbefore mentioned, and from any organizations especially interested, such as Agricultural Societies, Labour Organizations and Manufacturers' Associations.

3.—The Governor in Council may also appoint for service at Militia Headquarters a Director General of Recruiting who, under the Adjutant-General, shall be charged with the duty of supervising and co-ordinating the work of the Directors of Recruiting.

4.—The Director General and the Directors of Recruiting shall be appointed to the Canadian Expeditionary Force; and their salaries and allowances shall be such as the Governor in Council shall from time to time appoint.

5.—Salaries and all other expenses connected with recruiting for the Canadian Expeditionary Force will be charged against War Appropriations.

REGULATIONS RELATING TO BADGES.

1. Badges of such form as the Governor in Council may prescribe shall be issued to the following classes:—

(a) Men honourably discharged from the Expeditionary Force;

(b) Men who have offered themselves for active service in the present war and have been rejected;

(c) Men who desire or have offered to enlist and who have been refused upon the ground that their services are of more value to the State in the employment in which they are engaged than if they should enlist for active service in the naval or military forces.

2. The badges so approved may be issued by any military officer duly authorized thereto by the Governor in Council to such persons as are deemed qualified to receive and wear the same.

3. Every badge so issued shall be numbered and shall be accompanied by a card bearing the same number and signed by the military officer issuing same. Such card shall contain particulars as to the person to whom it is issued and the reasons for its issue.

4. No person other than a person to whom such a badge has been duly issued by a military officer shall wear any badge so approved or any badge so nearly resembling the same as to be calculated to deceive.

5. No person shall falsely represent himself to be a person who is entitled to wear any such badge.

6. No person shall, without lawful authority, supply any such badge to any person not authorized to wear the same.

7. Every person to whom any such badge has been issued shall at all times while wearing the badge or having it in his personal possession carry with him the card issued to him along with the badge as aforesaid and shall, on the request of any military officer or constable produce the said card for his inspection.

8. In case any person wearing or possessing a badge fails to produce such card when demanded by the proper authority referred to above, the latter will take his name and address and report the matter to the local police for investigation, and to the officer commanding the military district.

9. In case any person shall lose either his badge or his card he must forthwith report the loss to the officer by whom the badge was issued.

10. In no case will a badge be issued to persons who have been rejected on account of temporary disability, or who are obviously unfit for service in, and have not served with, the Expeditionary Forces, for example, to men who are totally blind, crippled, paralytic, etc.

11. Any person fraudulently or without proper authority issuing or supplying any badge referred to in these regulations, and any person wearing such badge without lawful authority, or issuing or wearing any badge so nearly resembling the authorized badges as to be likely to deceive, shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding thirty days.

No. 970.

The London Gazette, 22nd August, 1916.

[29718]

Notice to Mariners.

No. 898 of the year 1916.

SCOTLAND, NORTH-EAST COAST AND ORKNEY ISLES.

Notice is hereby given that, under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914,* the following Regulations

* App. 284.

have been made by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and are now in force:—

(1) *Pentland and Moray Firths—Restriction of Traffic; Pilotage Regulations.*

Former Notice.—No. 705 of 1916; hereby cancelled. No. 669 of 1916.

The following regulations have been made with a view to safeguarding the interests of shipping in the Pentland and Moray firths:—

I.—RESTRICTION OF TRAFFIC.

1. No vessel, either British, Allied or Neutral, is to be in the shaded area indicated on the accompanying portion of Admiralty Chart No. 2,* from half an hour after sunset to half an hour before sunrise, unless at anchor. No vessel, however, is to anchor:—

(a) Anywhere along the coast between Tarbet ness and North Sutor, except within one mile radius of Balintore;

(b) Anywhere off the south shore of the Moray firth between the meridians of Port Gordon and Burghead, except within three-quarters of a mile of the low water mark;

(c) Outside a distance of one mile of the coast in any other portion of the area indicated on the accompanying portion of chart No. 2.

2. Vessels proceeding to ports in the Moray firth should therefore endeavour to enter the firth in time to reach their destinations not later than half an hour after sunset. Should they not reach their destinations by that time they are to anchor, weather permitting, subject to the restrictions given in clause 1.

3. Any vessel contravening the foregoing regulations will run the gravest risk of being sunk.

Caution.—Neutral or Allied vessels are particularly warned that the passage through the Pentland firth presents very grave risks to a westbound vessel, and are strongly advised not to take it.

* For Chart see page 1881.

II.—PILOTAGE REGULATIONS.

Pilotage is compulsory at the undermentioned ports for all vessels (including fishing vessels) which have a draught of over eight feet, and it is highly dangerous for any vessel to enter or leave such ports without a pilot. Fishing and other small vessels having a draught of over eight feet are to assemble at the Pilotage stations, and will be conducted into and out of ports in groups.

1. All vessels bound to Cromarty or Inverness must call for a pilot at Wick or Burghead.

Outgoing vessels are to discharge their pilots at one or the other of these places.

2. It is dangerous for any vessel to be under way to the south-westward of a line joining Tarbet ness and Findhorn without a pilot.

3. No vessels of any description other than H.M. Ships and Auxiliaries are to be under way between sunset and sunrise in the waters contained between a line drawn from Tarbet ness to Findhorn, and a line drawn from Fort George to Chanonry point.

(2) *Scapa Flow—Traffic Regulations.*

1. All entrances are dangerous and entry is absolutely prohibited by any of them except as provided in succeeding paragraphs.

2. Examination services have been established in the entrances to Hoxa and Hoy sounds; vessels directed to enter must communicate with the Examination vessel and follow the instructions received from her very carefully.

3. No vessel is permitted to approach the entrance to Hoxa sound within a radius of 5 miles under any circumstances whatever, except when actually ordered to Scapa Flow. Vessels ordered to Kirkwall should proceed direct to that port.

4. The only vessels permitted to enter Hoy sounds from the westward are those ordered to Stromness.

5. Vessels are not permitted to enter Hoxa or Hoy sounds by night or in thick weather.

6. Passage through Cantick sound is entirely prohibited.

Note.

This Notice is a revision of Notice No. 705 of 1916, incorporating Sections II and III of No. 669 of 1916.

Caution.

This Admiralty Notice to Mariners is issued under the provisions of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, and failure to comply strictly with the directions contained in it will constitute an offence against those Regulations.

Any person found guilty of such an offence is liable to severe penalties both of imprisonment and fine.

Any person aiding or abetting the commission of such an offence is himself guilty of an offence against the Regulations.

Attention is also drawn to the fact that any infringement of the directions contained in this Admiralty Notice to Mariners is liable to result in the detention of the ship or vessel.

Authority.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.
By Command of their Lordships.

J. F. PARRY,
Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Department,
Admiralty, London,
16th August, 1916.

No. 971.

The London Gazette, 18th August, 1916.
[29711]

Notice to Mariners.

No. 899 of the year 1916.

SCOTLAND, EAST COAST.

FIRTH OF FORTH—TRAFFIC REGULATIONS.

Former Notice.—No. 669 of 1916;* hereby cancelled.

Mariners are hereby warned that under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the following Regulations have been made by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty and are now in force:—

* Page 1896.

Section 1.

(1) Until further notice, the following Regulations are to be observed by all merchant vessels approaching or moving in the Firth of Forth, *i.e.*, westward of a line joining Barns Ness and North Carr Rock.

(2) All orders and instructions given by the King's Harbour Master, or by any patrol vessel, are to be implicitly obeyed, otherwise vessels will be liable to be fired upon.

Section II.

Instructions to Shipowners, Agents, Masters, etc.:—

(3) Shipowners, Agents, Masters of Ships and other persons concerned are advised that, in their own interests and the interest of those whom they represent, they should assist in every possible way to conform to these Regulations.

(4) Shipowners and Agents must give not less than 24 hours' notice in writing to "The Trinity House, Leith," of the following particulars regarding vessels arriving, so that they may be readily identified:—

1. Name of vessel.
2. Nationality.
3. Net tonnage.
4. Where from.
5. Where bound.
6. Nature of cargo.
7. Number of passengers.
8. Any particulars of appearance which might assist identification at sea.

NOTE.—If a vessel does not arrive within a reasonable time after this Notice has been given, it will be presumed that she has either been diverted to another port, or sailing cancelled, and her name will be removed from the list of expected arrivals.

(5) Ships outward bound must time their departure so as to be clear of the Firth of Forth before commencement of Official Night.

(6) Fishing boats' numbers are to be kept distinctly painted.

(7) No merchant vessel is permitted to be under way in Firth of Forth to the west-ward of Inchkeith during the hours of "Official Night".

(8) No merchant vessel is permitted to enter or leave the Docks at Leith or Granton during the hours of "Official Night." Special arrangements, which are notified from time to time, are made for merchant vessels entering and leaving docks at ports East of Inchkeith.

(9) (a) Whilst lying at anchor off Leith or Granton, vessels are to arrange for a night watch to be kept, with special orders to particularly observe the night signals shown by the Examination Vessel anchored in Leith Roads, in order that the "Riding lights" for a ship at anchor may be exhibited directly that vessel shows "Night Distinguishing Signal" (three Red lights vertical). See Section III.

Riding lights are to be kept trimmed, lit and at hand where they are easily and quickly accessible when required.

(b) The side ladder and a boat should be kept ready for use. All boats are to be kept hoisted close up to the davits during the hours of Official Night.

(c) The wireless room is to be locked, and no wireless messages are to be taken or despatched whilst the ship is in the Firth of Forth.

(d) No lights are to be visible from outboard other than navigation lights. Scuttles and skylights are to be effectively screened, or cabin lights kept extinguished.

(e) Anchors lights are not to be exhibited when off Leith or Granton, unless the "Night Distinguishing Signal" (three Red lights hoisted vertically) is shown by the Examination Vessel.

The Examination Vessel anchored in Leith Roads will only show this signal on occasions when it is considered necessary by the Deputy Examining Officer.

Vessels at anchor off Leith or Granton should keep a smart look-out, and when the "Night Distinguishing Signal" is shown by the Examination Vessel are immediately to exhibit the customary "riding lights" of a ship at anchor.

Failure by mercantile vessels off Leith and Granton to exhibit riding lights when "Night Distinguishing Signal" is shown by the Examination Vessel will put upon the master of the vessel which has failed to exhibit such riding lights the responsibility for any damage that may occur through neglect to carry out this order.

(f) Merchant vessels berthed in Leith and Granton docks and harbours are prohibited from having any lights visible from outward during the hours of "Official Night", unless such vessel is actually engaged in working cargo. All such lights are to be screened from overhead and from seaward when possible.

(g) Navigation lights are to be kept well trimmed and burning brightly when inside the Firth of Forth if under way.

(10) When inward bound, The National Colours and number (or distinguishing signal) are to be hoisted on passing May island, and kept flying until the vessel docks.

(11) Care is to be taken that all flags displayed are showing clearly. If the weather is calm any flag signal which the vessel is ordered by an Examination Steamer to hoist should be shaken out so as to render it readily distinguishable.

(12) As little smoke as possible is to be allowed to escape from the funnels, and care is to be taken that neither lights nor flags are obscured by it.

(13) During thick or foggy weather, all mercantile traffic is to cease. Mercantile traffic is also to cease on all occasions when the Firth of Forth has been declared "Closed" by the King's Harbour Master.

(14) The Firth of Forth is always "Closed" during "Official Night."

Section III. Distinguishing Signals of Examination Steamers.

(15) Armed Examination steamers will be found at the Examination Station (see Section VII) and also at the Examination Anchorage, and will be distinguished by the following means.

Each Examination Steamer will be distinguished as follows:

By Day.—At the foremost head the special pilot flag (white and red horizontal, surrounded by a blue border). When the Firth of Forth is "Closed" three Red balls vertical will be hoisted in addition.

By Night.—Three red lights vertically 6 feet apart, conspicuously displayed at the end of a yard so as to show an unbroken light round the horizon.

Masters of merchant vessels must approach these vessels with care, and see that when stopped they are in a favourable position for the Boarding Officer coming alongside, and that a boat-rope and side-ladder are in position.

Section IV—Navigation in the Firth of Forth.

(16) All merchant vessels are only permitted to enter the Firth of Forth when they have sufficient daylight to enable them to reach Inchkeith before the close of Official Day except such vessels mentioned in Clause 24 of this Section.

(17) Vessels must pass between Isle of May and Anstruther Wester, thence they must steer a course so as to pass 2 miles south of Elieness, and within half a mile to the southward of a green buoy in latitude $56^{\circ} 09' N.$, Longitude $2^{\circ} 51' W.$ thence direct for Kinghorn Ness.

(18) Vessels after entering the Firth of Forth must on no account pass to the southward of a line joining the north point of the Isle of May and Kinghorn Ness until the longitude of $3^{\circ} 00' W.$, when course may be shaped for the Examination Station.

(19) No vessel is permitted to enter the Firth of Forth between the Isle of May and the South shore of the Firth of Forth.

(20). Merchant vessels approaching the Firth of Forth during the hours of darkness are to maintain a steady course and speed, and are to so arrange their speed that they shall not reach the Isle of May before "Official Day" and will thus avoid having to reduce speed or stop in the vicinity of the Isle of May where they may render themselves liable to be fired upon by shore batteries or patrol boats.

(21) All merchant vessels are forbidden to enter the Firth of Forth during the hours of "Official Night" or during thick or foggy weather except such vessels provided for in Clause 24 of this section.

(22) All merchant vessels entering the Firth of Forth are to proceed to the Examining Station to be passed by the Examining Officer and given the "Special Signal" before proceeding to any port in the Firth of Forth. On arrival at the Examining Station they are to "heave to" and await instructions from the Examination steamer. If then ordered to the Examination Anchorage, they are to proceed there, anchor, and await further instructions. In the meantime they are to hold no communication with any other merchant vessel or with the shore without permission.

(23) If they arrive during the hours of "Official Night" or in thick or foggy weather, they must anchor outside the limits

of the Firth of Forth (see definition of limits in Section 1) except as provided for in clause (24).

(24) Sailing ships and other small vessels which are forced to seek shelter owing to weather conditions, and arrive during the hours of "Official Night" will be anchored in the most convenient position by orders of a patrol vessel until the weather moderates.

Section V—Vessels leaving the Firth of Forth.

(25) Merchant vessels must on no account leave the Firth of Forth without first obtaining a "Port Clearance" from the Collector of Customs at the port of departure.

(26) No merchant vessels are permitted to leave the Firth of Forth—

(a) During the hours of "Official Night."

(b) If sufficient daylight is not left to enable them to clear the Isle of May before dark; or

(c) When the Firth of Forth is "closed" except with the permission of the Commander-in-Chief, Rosyth, which must be obtained through the King's Harbour Master, Rosyth.

(27) When the Firth of Forth is "Open" to the traffic of merchant shipping the following signal will be displayed at the various ports east of Oxcars.

One Red ball, indicating that merchant vessels anchored in the roads off any port are at liberty to proceed.

No merchant vessel is to proceed until one Red Ball is hoisted as follows:—

Leith.—From the Examination Steamer anchored in the Examination Anchorage.

Inchkeith.—From the Flagstaff at the Signal Station.

Burntisland.—From the Middle Lighthouse.

Kirkcaldy.—From the Flagstaff at the Harbour Master's Office.

Methil.—From a Flagstaff at the Dock Gate.

Wemyss.—At the entrance to Wemyss Harbour.

Dysart.—From the East Pier at the entrance to Dysart Harbour.

Granton.—From Flagstaff at Central Pier.

The Licensed Trinity Pilot in charge of a merchant vessel will be held personally responsible that such vessel does not leave her anchorage until the above mentioned signal is hoisted.

The Red Ball will be hoisted at the commencement of "Official Day" if the Firth of Forth is not "Closed" for any reason, and will be hauled down at the commencement of "Official Night."

NOTE.—It will be hauled down on all occasions when the Firth of Forth is "Closed" to merchant shipping traffic by order of the King's Harbour Master, Rosyth, and will be rehoisted by order of the King's Harbour Master, Rosyth, when the Firth of Forth is "Opened" again to mercantile traffic.

Section VI—Signals Indicating Firth of Forth "Closed."

(28) Whenever the Firth of Forth is "Closed" during the day the following signals will be displayed.

Three Red balls vertical will be hoisted by each Examination Steamer and also at Inchkeith and at the principal ports in the Firth of Forth.

The single Red ball which is hoisted at the principal ports in the Firth of Forth east of Oxcars, to indicate that the Firth of Forth is "Open," will at the same time be hauled down.

NOTE.—By night the Firth of Forth is closed to all mercantile shipping except as provided for in clause (24).

Section VII—Position of the Examination Station.

(29) The Examination Station is in latitude $56^{\circ} 04' N.$, Longitude $3^{\circ} 04' W.$

(30) Vessels are not under any circumstances to attempt to pass in from the Examining Station without obtaining permission from the Examination Steamer, or to leave the Examination Anchorage, or to communicate with the shore or any other vessel, without first obtaining permission from the Examination Vessel.

(See Appendix "A" Warnings to Masters.)

Section VIII—Pilots and Pilotage.

(31) It will be compulsory for all vessels to have a licensed pilot on board when navigating the Firth of Forth.

Incoming vessels will pick up the pilot from the Pilot vessel which will be found in the vicinity of the Examining Station during the hours of "Official Day."

Outward-bound vessels from ports west of Inchkeith are to proceed to the Examining Station and discharge their pilot there. Outward-bound vessels from ports east of Inchkeith will discharge their pilots when the main route channel is reached, whence the Masters will receive detailed instructions from the pilot how they are to proceed.

Section IX—Caution as to Anchoring.

(32) No merchant vessel will be permitted to anchor within the limits of the Firth of Forth, except as hereinafter stated, unless—

(a) To avoid, or after an accident.

(b) Her further progress is prevented by unforeseen circumstances.

(c) During thick or foggy weather.

When anchoring, care must be taken to be well clear of the fairway;

(33) If a vessel has to anchor for any of the reasons shown (a, b, or c, above) she is to hoist "Not under Control" signals, and keep them displayed so long as she remains at anchor.

(34) Merchant vessels, after passing the Examination Steamer, may proceed during the hours of "Official Day" to anchor off the port of destination, if other than Leith or Granton, in charge of a pilot on the understanding that they are to dock on the next succeeding tide unless prevented by weather or other conditions beyond their control.

The pilot in charge of the vessel is responsible that no contravention of the Traffic Regulations of the Firth of Forth occur during this period. Such a vessel is to show by night the ordinary riding lights of a ship at anchor unless ordered to the contrary.

If whilst a merchant vessel is lying at anchor off any port east of Oxcars in the Firth of Forth, the weather conditions become so unfavourable as to jeopardise the safety of the vessel in the position in which she is then lying, the pilot may use his discretion and get under way to proceed under the lee of Inch-

keith in the case of easterly gales and to Kirkcaldy in the case of westerly gales.

In doing this, he is responsible that the vessel carries navigation lights, proceeds at slow speed, and keeps out of the fairway.

Section X—Patrol of Internal Waterways and Approaches to the Firth of Forth.

(35) The Firth of Forth, as well as the approaches thereto, will be patrolled by Naval Patrol Boats or other Government vessels.

Masters of merchant vessels and persons in charge of small craft are hereby warned to observe any orders which may be given by the naval patrols.

Merchant vessels and small craft will be subject to inspection and search, and will be liable to be fired upon in the event of disobedience to the orders given them by the patrols.

They also render themselves liable to be prosecuted under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidated) Act, 1914.

Section XI—Merchant Vessels to Fly their Colours, etc.

(36) All merchant vessels which are within the limits of the Firth of Forth must:

- (a) Keep their colours flying day and night.
- (b) Keep their commercial code number flying from sunrise to sunset;
- (c) Show the regulation navigation lights by night unless ordered to the contrary. (See Section II, clause 9).

Section XII—Ordinary Navigation Rules to be adhered to.

(37) The ordinary rules for the navigation and safe conduct of ships are to be adhered to in the Firth of Forth, except as far as they are affected by these Regulations.

Nothing in these Regulations will exonerate the owner, master or agent of any ship from any neglect of the ordinary rules for the navigation and safe conduct of ships.

APPENDIX A.

WARNINGS TO MASTERS OF VESSELS IN THE FIRTH OF FORTH.

1. You are to strictly obey all orders given you by the officer who boards you, or by the King's Harbour Master or his representative.

2. When in the Examination Anchorage, or lying off any port in the Firth of Forth below the Forth Bridge, waiting to dock, or for the "Official Day" after undocking during the night, or when at anchor in consequence of fog, etc., you are forbidden to lower any boats or to communicate with the shore, or to work the cables, or to move the ship, or to allow anyone to leave the ship without permission "of the Deputy Examining Officer" if anchored off Leith, or the Port Authority of Ports other than Leith in the Firth of Forth.

You are also to keep your National Colours and the Signal Letters of your ship's name flying day and night.

3. Before leaving any port or anchorage in the Firth of Forth you must obtain permission from the proper authorities (see Section V. clause 25).

4. The use of wireless telegraphy is prohibited. You are to forthwith lower all aerial wires, and disconnect them from their halliards and from the operating room. They are not to be rehoisted whilst your ship is in British territorial waters except by special permission from the Admiralty as laid down in Section V. "Instructions for Owners and Masters of British Merchant Ships, etc."

5. To communicate with the Port Authorities, hoist flags J.G.C. by day or lights Red, White, Red, vertically by night.

NOTE.

This Notice is a revision of Section 1 of Notice No. 669 of 1916.

Caution.

This Admiralty Notice to Mariners is issued under the provisions of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, and failure to comply strictly with the directions contained in it will constitute an offence against those Regulations.

Any person found guilty of such an offence is liable to severe penalties both of imprisonment and fine.

Any person aiding or abetting the commission of such an offence is himself guilty of an offence against the Regulations.

Attention is also drawn to the fact that any infringement of the directions contained in this Admiralty Notice to Mariners is liable to result in the detention of the ship or vessel.

Authority.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

By Command of their Lordships.

J. F. PARRY,
Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Department, Admiralty,
London, 16th August, 1916.

No. 972.

The London Gazette, 18th August, 1916.

[29711]

Notice to Mariners.

No. 904 of the year 1916.

ENGLAND, EAST COAST.

RIVER HUMBER—PILOTAGE AND TRAFFIC REGULATIONS.

Former Notice.—No. 1017* of 1915; hereby cancelled.

Mariners are hereby warned that, under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914,² the following regulations with regard to Pilotage of the River Humber have been made by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and are now in force:—

1. All pilotage certificates granted to master and mates for the whole or any part of the Humber Pilotage District are suspended and further all vessels (irrespective of draught, size, or nationality, but with the exception of those provided for in

* Page 854. ²App. 284.

paragraph 2) bound to or from any place on the Humber must be conducted by licensed pilots over the whole or any part of the waters between Hull and the Outer Pilotage station of the Humber Pilotage District, which until further notice, will be situated in the neighbourhood of the Bull-light-vessel.

2. In the case of lighter inter-dock traffic and of small British vessels engaged in local trade above Immingham, pilotage by licensed pilots is not compulsory.

3. During the hours of official night, and during fog with visibility of less than half-a-mile, no traffic is permitted to move on the Humber below Paull point, also when these conditions prevail no vessel should enter or remain within a radius of five miles from Humber (late Spurn) light vessel.

4. A vessel should not approach the Humber unless there is sufficient time available to enable such vessel to obtain a pilot and to arrive at her destination, or at a position in which she is permitted to anchor, before the commencement of official night.

5. No vessel should anchor whilst awaiting a pilot.

6. Vessels when leaving the Humber must proceed direct to sea. Should it be necessary to wait for the weather to moderate or clear they must remain inside the river at an authorized anchorage.

The pilot lobbies will be notified when the existence of fog outside the river is known.

7. A pilot should not board a vessel unless there is sufficient time available to enable such vessel to arrive at her destination, or at a position in which she is permitted to anchor, before the commencement of official night. The latest time at which the pilot cutter stationed at the Bull light-vessels should board inward-bound vessels is one hour before the commencement of official night.

Vessels bound outward should not pass Hawkins Point later than 45 minutes before the commencement of official night.

8. All vessels proceeding into or out of the Humber must be navigated by way of Hawke and Sunk roads passing to the northward of the Bull light-vessel, except those outward-bound from Grimsby, which may cross the Middle shoal leaving the Middle light-vessel on the starboard hand; but they must pass at once into the channel north of the Middle after rounding the light-vessel.

NOTE.—The five-fathom channel through the Sunk and Hawke roads is very narrow at the western entrance and also at a point north of the Middle light-vessel; deep-draught vessels steaming against the tide when approaching the buoys marking these portions of the channel should endeavour to avoid passing others between them by easing engines to allow ships with the tide under them to get through first. Smaller vessels outward bound should pass close to the Southward of the buoys marking the south side, and those inward-bound, close to the northward of the buoys marking the north side of the narrow portions of the channel, provided always that their draught of water and the state of the tide will admit.

9. Sailing vessels of 50 tons register and upwards when entering or leaving the Humber must be towed through Hawke road. Should tugs not be available, inward-bound vessels may anchor north-westward of the No. 2 Lower Middle light-float at a distance of not more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from it, but they must not bring the before-mentioned light-float to bear to the southward of 128° (S. 36° E. Mag.)

10. The passage into and out of the eastern end of the channel south of the Burcom is closed with the exception of passage 50 feet wide long the face of the western entrance pier at Grimsby Royal Dock. Vessels are prohibited from approaching the defences in this part of the river nearer than one-quarter of a mile except to pass alongside the face of the western entrance pier as described, or to enter the docks at Grimsby.

11. Prohibited Anchorage Areas.

I. Anchorage is prohibited for all vessels between two imaginary lines:

(a) Joining Stone Creek coast guard flag-staff and the eastern extremity of the eastern jetty at Immingham.

(b) Joining the riverward beacon of the two centre measured mile beacons on Sunk island and the northernmost of two clumps shown southward of Stallingborough on Admiralty Chart No. 109. The latter line passes through the position of No. 6 Upper Burcom buoy.

II. No merchant vessel shall anchor (except when granted special permission) between the before-mentioned prohibited anchorage area No. 1 and the line of transit of

the eastern measured mile beacons on Sunk island produced to the Lincolnshire shore or (except as provided for in paragraph 9) to the northward of the line of the Killingholme leading lights or within $1\frac{1}{2}$ cables of any of the Admiralty mooring buoys.

III. Anchorage is prohibited to merchant vessels over the whole of Grimsby roads to the eastward of the line joining New Clee railway station and Patrington Church.

IV. No vessel may anchor in the area eastward of Grimsby Docks shown as prohibited on Admiralty Chart No.109 "Entrance to the River Humber."

12. All vessels entering or leaving Grimsby Docks must pass to the southward of the No. 4 Lower Burcom gas-float except those bound up and down the river inside the Burcom shoal which are exempted from this condition, but no vessel may cross the Burcom shoal between the No. 5 Middle Burcom and No. 4 Lower Burcom buoys.

13. No vessel may approach within a quarter of a mile of the boom defence or within three cables of any of H.M. ships at anchor in the Humber provided the depth of water and circumstances of navigation will admit of keeping this distance.

14. All vessels employed in laying moorings, raising wrecks, etc., must be passed at slow speed, propelling engines being eased at least 300 yards before reaching such vessels and so continued for 150 yards after passing them. While the said mooring or wreck raising craft are at work they will each fly a red flag.

15. No tug is permitted to tow more than three craft at one time through a gateway of the boom defence. Owners of tugs may apply to the Humber Conservancy Board for pilot licences for the masters of their vessels which will enable them to pilot their own vessels and river craft comprising their tow (in certain parts of the river). The number of craft towed will be restricted according to the power of the tug.

16. Humber Rule No. 18 is to be strictly enforced. No sound signals other than navigation signals authorised by the Regulations for preventing Collisions at Sea, and by Humber Rules Nos. 14 to 16 (inclusive) at all times of the day or night, and No. 17 during the day only, are on any account to be used by vessels in any part of the Humber, the Old Harbour at Hull, or within any of the docks at Hull, Immingham or Grimsby.

17. Owners of small vessels plying in the vicinity of the Humber are instructed not to paint their craft light grey, and are hereby directed to have any vessels so coloured repainted. They are warned that small vessels painted grey run a great risk of being fired upon in mistake for submarines. Vessels painted black, run the least risk.

Regulations affecting small craft in the Vicinity of Cleethorpes.

18. Pleasure boats may ply for hire at Cleethorpes only between the eastern and western sewer outfall beacons, and must keep within a distance of one mile from the shore. No vessel is allowed to shrimp, fish with lines, trawl, deposit or take up whelks or anchor southward of the prohibited area shown on Admiralty Chart No. 109 between Grimsby docks entrance and a line drawn across the river three miles below it.

Notwithstanding anything in these Orders, rowing boats may pass along the shore at Cleethorpes, but they must keep within 400 yards of the high water mark of spring tides.

EXCURSIONS BY WATER.

19. Excursions by water are limited to the River Humber above Hull, and the rivers Ouse and Trent. Excursion steamers will not be allowed to ply without a permit from the Admiralty Port Officer, Dock Officer, Immingham and in no case are they to pass to the eastward of an imaginary line joining Victoria Dock entrance, Hull, and the East beacon on Skitter Ness.

Variation.—16° W.

NOTE.—This Admiralty Notice to Mariners is a revision of No. 1017 of 1915.

CAUTION.

This Admiralty Notice to Mariners is issued under the provisions of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, and failure to comply strictly with the directions contained in it will constitute an offence against those Regulations.

Any person found guilty of such an offence is liable to severe penalties both of imprisonment and fine.

Any person aiding or abetting the commission of such an offence is himself guilty of an offence against the Regulations.

Attention is also drawn to the fact that any infringement of the directions contained in this Admiralty Notice to Mariners is liable to result in the detention of the ship or vessel.

Authority.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

By Command of their Lordships.

J. F. PARRY,
Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Department,
Admiralty, London,
17th August, 1916.

No. 973.

The London Gazette, 18th August, 1916.

[29711]

German Contraband.

FOREIGN OFFICE,
17th August, 1916.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has received from the United States Chargé d’Affaires the following translation of an ordinance issued by the German Government:—

REICHSGESETZBLATT, 1916.

No. 166.

Ordinance relative to alteration of the Prize Ordinance of September 30th, 1909.

In further retaliation of the regulations adopted by England and her Allies, deviating from the London Declaration of Maritime Law of February 26, 1909, I approve for the present war of the following alterations of the Prize Ordinance of September 30, 1909, and of its supplements, dated October 18, Novem-

ber 23 and December 14, 1914, of April 18, 1915, and June 3, 1916.

Articles 21, 23, 27, 30 and 33, and the additions to articles 23 shall be replaced by the following provisions:

21. The following articles and materials, designated absolute contraband, shall be considered contraband of war:

(1) Arms of all kinds, including arms for sporting purposes, their component parts as well as by-products, which can be used for their manufacture.

(2) Projectiles, cartouches and cartridges of all kinds, their component parts as well as by-products, which can be used for their manufacture.

(3) Powder and explosives of all kinds, smoke-producing and illuminating rockets, incendiary matter, implements for fighting with gas and material, which can be used for their manufacture, including nitric acid and nitrates of all kinds, ammoniac, ammonia liquor, ammonium chloride, ammonium salts; sulphur, di-oxygenated sulphur; sulphuric acid, fuming sulphuric acid (oleum) carbide of sulphur; acetic acid, acetates, for example acetate of calcium, acetic ether, formic ether, sulphuric ether; acetone ethyl and methyl alcohol for instance, sulphurous spirits; carbamine, resinous products, camphor and turpentine (oil and spirits), carbide of calcium cyanamide, sodium cyanide, phosphor and its compounds, sodium chlorate and sodium perchlorate, barium perchlorate, calcium perchlorate chlorine hydrinchlorine; bromide, phosgen (carbonyl-chloride), stannic chloride, mercury pitch, tar, including wood-tar, wood-tar oil, benzole, toluolxylol, solvent-naphtha, phenol (carbolic acid), cresol naphthalin and their combinations and derivates; glycerine dioxyde of manganese, arsenic and its compounds.

(4) Cannon barrels, gun mountings, limber boxes, limbers, field kitchens and bakeries, supply wagons, field forges, search-lights, search accessories and their component parts.

(5) Range-finders and their component parts.

(6) Binoculars, telescopes, chronometers, nautical and artillery instruments of all kinds.

(7) Clothing and equipment of a distinctly military character.

(8) Saddle, draught and pack animals, for the present or future, suitable for use in war.

(9) All kinds of harness of a distinctly military character.

(10) Articles of camp equipment and their component parts.

(11) Armour plates.

(12) Steel and iron wire; barbed wire, as well as implements for fixing and cutting the same.

(13) Sheets, tinned or galvanised.

(14) Warships and other vessels of war, as well as such component parts of such a nature that they can only be used on a vessel of war; ship-plates and construction steel.

(15) Submarine sound-signalling apparatus.

(16) Aeroplanes, airships and aircraft of all kind and their component parts, together with accessories, articles and material for use in connection with aerial navigation; goldbeaters' skin.

(17) Photographic articles.

(18) Tools, implements and devices designed exclusively for the manufacture and repair of arms and war material.

(19) Lathes, machinery and implements (tools) used in the manufacture of munitions of war.

(20) Electrical supplies for use in war.

(21) Mining lumber, including undressed and slightly dressed lumber for mining purposes, rattan, bamboo, cork, including cork flour.

(22) Coal and coke.

(23) Flax, hemp, jute, vegetable fibres and yarns made therefrom.

(24) Wool, raw, combings or cardings, wool waste, flocks of wool and wool combings, carded and combed woollen yarn; animal hair of all kinds, as well as flocks, combings and yarns made of animals' hair.

(25) Raw cotton, linters, cotton waste, cotton yarns, cotton goods and other cotton products capable of being used in the manufacture of explosives.

(26) Barrels of all kinds and their component parts.

(27) Gold, silver coined and in bars, paper money and all negotiable bonds and transferable securities.

(28) Rubber tyres for automobiles, as well as all articles and material used especially in manufacturing or repair of rubber tyres.

(29) Caoutchouc (including raw caoutchouc, caoutchouc refuse, re-extracted caoutchouc, caoutchouc solution, caoutchouc dough (paste), or any other preparation containing caoutchouc, balata and guttapercha, as well as the following kinds of caoutchouc, viz.: Borneo, Guayule, Jelutong, Palembang, and all other goods containing caoutchouc, besides articles which are made in whole or in parts of caoutchouc.

(30) Mineral oils (including rock-oil, petroleum, benzine, naphtha, gasoline).

(31) Lubricants.

(32) Tanning material of all kinds, including quebracho wood and the extracts used in tanning.

(33) Hides of cattle, buffalos and horses, hidès of calves, pigs, goats and wild animals, deer, furthermore leather, dressed

or undressed, if suitable for use in saddlery, harness, military boots and military clothing, beltings, hydraulic leather and pump leather.

(34) The following ores: Wolfram (wolframite and scheelite), molybdenite, manganese ore, nickel ore, chrome ore, zinc ore, lead ore, hæmatite iron ore, pyrites and their waste, copper ores.

(35) Aluminium, aluminium salts, calcined aluminium, bauxite.

(36) Antimony, together with the sulphides and oxides of antimony.

(37) Felspar.

(38) The following metals: wolfram, molybdenum, vanadium, nickel, selenium cobalt, hæmatite pig iron, manganese or its alloys, copper or the alloys thereof, pewter, lead.

(39) Ferro-alloys (ferro combinations) including wolfram manganese, vanadium and chrome iron.

(23) The following articles and materials suitable for war-like as well as for peaceful purposes, coming under the designation of conditional contraband, shall be considered as contraband of war:—

(1) Foodstuffs.

(2) Forage and all kinds of feeding stuffs for animals; oil seeds, nuts and kernels; animal, fish and vegetable oils and fats, excluding such suitable as lubricants, and not including volatile oils.

(3) The following articles, if suitable for use in war: clothing, fabrics for clothing, boots and shoes, skins and furs which can be used for clothing, boots and shoes.

(4) Vehicles of all kinds and their component parts, as well as accessories and implements (especially all motor vehicles) suitable for use in war.

(5) Railway materials, both fixed and rolling stock, and materials for telegraphs, wireless telegraphs and telephones.

(6) Fuel, exclusive of coals, coke and mineral oils.

(7) Horseshoes and shoeing materials.

(8) Harness and saddlery.

(9) Ships, boats and floating craft of all kinds, floating docks and appliances for dry docks, as well as their component parts.

(10) Cement.

(11) All kinds of lumber, rough or treated (especially hewn, sawed, planed, grooved), excepting mining lumber, etc. (see Article 21, under (21).)

(27) The following articles cannot be declared contraband of war:—

- (1) Raw silk.
- (2) Resin, lacquer, hops.
- (3) Horns, bones and ivory.
- (4) Natural and artificial fertilizers.
- (5) Earth, lime, chalk, stones, including marble, bricks, slates, and roofing tiles.
- (6) Porcelain and glass.
- (7) Paper and the materials prepared for its manufacture.
- (8) Soap, paint, including the materials exclusively used for their manufacture, and varnish.
- (9) Chloride of lime, soda, caustic soda, sulphate of soda in cakes, copper, sulphate.
- (10) Machinery specially adapted for agriculture, for textile industry, and for printing.
- (11) Precious stones, fine stones, pearls, mother of pearl and corals.
- (12) Steeple, and wall clocks, standing clocks and watches, excepting chronometers.
- (13) Fashion and fancy goods.
- (14) Feathers of all kinds.
- (15) Articles of domestic furniture and decorative articles for domestic purposes, office furniture and utensils.

30. The hostile destination referred to in Article 29 is to be presumed immediately.

(a) if the goods are destined to be unloaded in a hostile port or to be delivered to the hostile army forces.

(b) if the ship is to call only at hostile ports or if it is to call at a port hostile or join the armed forces of the enemy before reaching the neutral port to which the goods are consigned.

Without considering the port of destination of the ship the hostile destination referred to in Article 29 is to be presumed in the absence of conditions to the contrary if the shipment is consigned:

(a) directly or indirectly to an enemy authority or the agent of such or

(b) to order or to a consignee not specified in the ship's papers or directly or indirectly to a person residing in territory belonging to or occupied by the enemy, or who during the present war has supplied contraband goods to

territory belonging to or occupied by the enemy or to an enemy authority or the agent thereof directly or indirectly.

33. In the absence of conditions to the contrary, the hostile destination referred to in No. 32 is to be presumed when

(a) the goods are consigned to an enemy authority or the agent of such or to a dealer known to have supplied articles of the kind in question or products thereof to the armed forces or the administrative authorities of the enemy State.

(b) the goods are consigned to order or to a consignee not specified in the ship's papers or indirectly to a person residing in territory belonging to or occupied by the enemy or who during the present war has supplied contraband goods to territory belonging to or occupied by the enemy or to an enemy authority or the agent thereof directly or indirectly;

(c) the goods are consigned directly or indirectly to a fortified place belonging to the enemy or to a place serving as a base of operations or supplies to the armed forces of the enemy.

Merchant vessels as such are not to be considered as destined for the armed forces or the administrative authorities of the enemy merely for the reason that they are on a voyage to one of the places referred to under letter (c).

This ordinance takes effect the day of its promulgation.

Chief Headquarters, July 22, 1916.

L.S.

(Signed)

WILHELM.

(Countersigned)

VON CAPELLE.

No. 974.

The London Gazette, 18th August, 1916.

[29711]

Notice of winding-up of firms and companies of Enemy Nationality.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY AMENDMENT ACT,
1916.

Orders have been made by the Board of Trade requiring the under-mentioned businesses to be wound up:—

310. Burchard & Co., 32, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C., General Merchants. *Controller:* John Kelday Garioch, 16, King Street, Cheapside, London, E.C. 17th August, 1916.

311. Beck, Koller & Co., 43, City Road, London, E.C., Importers of Pumice Blocks. *Controller:* John Durie Pattullo, 65, London Wall, London, E.C. 17th August, 1916.

312. Surrey Varnish Works, 43, City Road, London, E.C., Dealers in Varnish. *Controller:* John Durie Pattullo, 65, London Wall, London, E.C. 17th August, 1916.

The following Amended Notice is substituted for that published in the *London Gazette*, of 15th August, 1916:—

*309. Vulcaan Coal Co., Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Cardiff, Coal Exporters. *Controller:* Thomas Harrisson, 31, Mosley Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 14th August, 1916.

No. 975.

Extra Canada Gazette, 18th August, 1916.

Order in Council prohibiting the Exportation of Certain Commodities.

P.C. 1907.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA,
FRIDAY, THE 18TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1916.

PRESENT.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council is pleased to order as follows:

* Page 2168.

The Order in Council of the 27th April, 1915,* prohibiting the exportation of certain goods to various destinations is hereby amended by deleting from the list of articles the export of which was prohibited to all destinations other than the United Kingdom, British Possessions and Protectorates, France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Japan and the United States, the following heading, namely:—

Fusel Oil (Amyl Alcohol);

and the Order in Council of the 12th August, 1915,² prohibiting the exportation of certain goods to various destinations, is hereby amended by deleting therefrom the following headings, viz.:—

Terne plates and tin plates, including tin boxes and tin canisters for food packing;

the export of which articles was by the said Order in Council prohibited to ports in Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden,—

His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council, under and in virtue of the provisions of sections 242 and 291 of The Customs Act,³ and section 6 of The War Measures Act, 1914,⁴ is further pleased to order as follows:

The exportation of the following goods is hereby prohibited to all destinations abroad other than the United Kingdom, British Possessions and Protectorates, viz.:—

Fusel Oil (Amyl Alcohol);

Plumbago crucibles or plumbago in a form suitable (whether after refining or otherwise) for the manufacture of, or for use as crucibles or foundry facings;

The exportation of the following goods is hereby prohibited to all destinations in foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except Baltic ports) Italy, Spain and Portugal, viz.:—

Rubber, goods made partly of:—

Tin, manufactures of, the following:—

Tin plates or tin canisters,

Tin boxes made therefrom, suitable for packing food,

Tin foil,

Solder,

Babbitts metal,

Type metal,

Any metallic alloy containing tin.

¹Page 353. ²Page 517. ³App. 63. ⁴App. 129.

This Order in Council shall be proclaimed by publication in the *Canada Gazette*.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 976.

The London Gazette, 18th August, 1916.
[29711]

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION FOR PROHIBITING THE IMPORTATION OF
CERTAIN ARTICLES INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

GEORGE, R.I.

WHEREAS by Section forty-three of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, it is provided that the importation of arms, ammunition, gunpowder, or any other goods may be prohibited by Proclamation.

AND WHEREAS it is expedient that the importation into the United Kingdom of certain goods should be prohibited as hereinafter provided:

NOW, THEREFORE, WE, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, in pursuance of the said Act and of all other powers enabling us in that behalf, do hereby proclaim, direct and ordain as follows:—

As from and after the Twenty-first day of August, 1916, subject as hereinafter provided, the importation into the United Kingdom of the following goods is hereby prohibited, viz.:—

Chestnut extract.

Such lacquered wares as were expressly excepted from the prohibition on the importation of furniture, manufactured joinery, and other wood manufactures which was imposed by the Prohibition of Import (No. 4) Proclamation, 1916.¹

Glass, window and sheet.

Glass, plate.

Table ware of glass.

PROVIDED ALWAYS, and it is hereby declared, that this prohibition shall not apply to any such goods which are imported

¹ Page 1434.

under license given by or on behalf of the Board of Trade, and subject to the provisions and conditions of such license.

This proclamation may be cited as the Prohibition of Import (No. 9) Proclamation, 1916.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this eighteenth day of August, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, and in the Seventh year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

No. 977.

Order in Council respecting the landing in Canada of persons of
Enemy Nationality at Certain Ports.

P.C. 1939.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

Friday, the 18th day of August, 1916

PRESENT:

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council, under and in virtue of the War Measures Act, 1914,* and with a view of reducing the risk of persons of enemy nationality landing in Canada under the guise of neutrals, is pleased to make the following Order and the same is hereby made and established accordingly:—

An alien, being the master or a member of the crew of a vessel arriving at any of the following ports, namely:—Halifax, Sydney, Louisburg, Quebec, Montreal, St. John, Victoria and Esquimalt, shall not, except as hereinafter provided, be permitted to land at that port unless he satisfactorily establishes that he is not of enemy nationality by the production for inspection of the proper officer when required of a passport issued to him not more than two years previously by or on behalf of the Government of the country of which he is a subject or a citizen, or some other

* App. 129.

document satisfactorily establishing his nationality or identity, to which passport or document must be attached a photograph of the alien to whom it relates; provided that the Collector of Customs or an Immigration officer of the port at which the alien desires to land may, nevertheless, if satisfied that such landing is for a mere temporary purpose, and may be permitted without prejudice to the interests of the State, grant a permission to land for such temporary purpose, and to remain ashore for a limited time, subject to such restrictions or conditions as the officer may think necessary or reasonable to impose, having regard to the public interest and the several circumstances of the case, and provided moreover that nothing herein contained shall prevent the landing of any citizen of the United States engaged as an officer or member of a crew of a United States fishing vessel at any of the said ports for any purpose for which he is by treaty, fishery laws and regulations entitled to land.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 978.

The London Gazette, 18th August, 1916.

[29711]

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION

PROHIBITING, UNDER SECTION 1 OF "THE EXPORTATION OF ARMS ACT, 1900," AND SECTION 1 OF "THE CUSTOMS (EXPORTATION RESTRICTION) ACT, 1914," THE EXPORTATION FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM OF CERTAIN ARTICLES TO SWEDEN.

GEORGE, R.I.

WHEREAS, by Section 1 of "The Exportation of Arms Act, 1900," it is enacted that We may by Proclamation prohibit the exportation of all or any of the following articles, namely, arms, ammunition, military and naval stores and any articles which we shall judge capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of arms, ammunition, or military or

naval stores, to any country or place therein named whenever We shall judge such prohibition to be expedient in order to prevent such arms, ammunition, military or naval stores, being used against Our subjects or forces or against any forces engaged or which may be engaged, in military or naval operations in co-operation with Our forces:

AND, WHEREAS, by Section 1 of "The Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914," it is enacted that Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, shall have effect whilst a state of war in which We are engaged exists as if, in addition to articles therein mentioned, there were included all other articles of every description:

AND, WHEREAS, by virtue of a Proclamation, dated 10th May, 1916,¹ made in pursuance of the said Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, as amended by the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914,² certain goods are now prohibited to be exported to the Kingdom of Sweden:

AND, WHEREAS, We have deemed it expedient to prohibit the exportation to Sweden of all articles whatsoever other than those hereinafter excepted:

NOW, THEREFORE, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation, declaring, and it is hereby declared, that the exportation of the following articles be prohibited to all ports and destinations in Sweden, viz.:—

All articles which are not by virtue of any Proclamation for the time being in force, made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by any Act, or under the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, as amended by any Act, prohibited to be exported to Sweden, except:—

1. Printed matter of all descriptions.
2. Empty receptacles returned to Sweden.
3. Worn clothing and other personal effects.
4. Live animals other than animals ordinarily used for human food.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this eighteenth day of August, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, and in the Seventh year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

¹Page 1602. ²App. 191.

No. 979.

The London Gazette, 18th August, 1916.

[29711]

Order of His Majesty in Council amending the Defence of the
Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914.

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE, THE 18TH
DAY OF AUGUST, 1916.

PRESENT:

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS, by an Order in Council dated the twenty-eighth day of November, nineteen hundred and fourteen, His Majesty was pleased to make Regulations (called the "Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914,")¹ under the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914, for securing the public safety and the defence of the realm:

AND WHEREAS, the said Act has been amended by the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) Act, 1915,² the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) (No. 2) Act, 1915,³ and the Munitions of War Act, 1915:⁴

AND WHEREAS, the said Regulations have been amended by various subsequent Orders in Council:

AND WHEREAS, it is expedient further to amend the said Regulations in manner hereinafter appearing:

NOW, THEREFORE, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order and it is hereby ordered, that the following amendments be made in the said Regulations:

1. In Regulation 2b for the words "sells, removes or secretes it without the consent of the Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions," there shall be substituted the words "(without the consent of the Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions, sells, removes, or secretes it, or deals with it in any way contrary to any conditions imposed in any license, permit, or order that may have been granted in respect thereof)."

2 After Regulation 8f, the following regulation shall be inserted: "8g.—

¹ App. 284. ² App. 205. ³ App. 470. ⁴ App. 129.

On and after the first day of September nineteen hundred and sixteen, motor spirit shall not be used for the purpose of char-a-bancs or other like vehicles on any excursion or trip of any sort except—

(a) trips in connection with ambulance or hospital work or the conveyance of wounded soldiers; or

(b) trips in connection with naval, military, or munition service or the conveyance of munition workers to or from their work; or

(c) trips which are certified by the chief officer of police for the police area in which the motor spirit is used to be necessary or desirable in the interests of the travelling public.

“If any person uses motor spirit or causes or permits motor spirit to be used in contravention of this regulation, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

“In this regulation the expression ‘motor spirit’ has the same meaning as in Part VI of the Finance (1909-10) Act, 1910.”

3. After Regulation 9c, the following regulation shall be inserted:—

“9d. Where there is reason to apprehend that the holding of any fair will impede or delay the production, repair, or transport of war material or of any work necessary for the successful prosecution of the war, it shall be lawful for the Minister of Munitions to make an order prohibiting the holding of the fair and if the fair is attempted to be held in contravention of any such prohibition it shall be lawful to take such steps as may be necessary to prevent the holding thereof.

“If any person takes part in the control, management, or organisation of any fair which is prohibited under this regulation, or of any stall, show, or other place of business or entertainment, thereat, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.”

4. After Regulation 12c, the following regulation shall be inserted:—

“12d. With a view to preventing the disturbance of members of His Majesty’s forces suffering from wounds, accidents, or sickness, a Secretary of State may by order prohibit or restrict within any area specified in the order, and to such extent and between such hours as may be so specified, whistling

and the making of any other noises which appear to him to be calculated to cause such disturbance, and not to be required in the interests of the safety of the public, and if any person contravenes the provisions of any such order he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations."

5. After Regulation 14d, the following regulation shall be inserted:—

"14e. A Secretary of State or the Admiralty or the Army Council may prohibit from going to Ireland any person who is not a British subject, or who being a British subject, has since the first day of March nineteen hundred and sixteen, come or may hereafter come, to the United Kingdom from parts beyond the seas, and if any person so prohibited embarks at any port in Great Britain for the purpose of going to Ireland or is subsequently found in Ireland, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations, and where an alien officer has reason to suspect that any person is attempting to embark on any ship in contravention of this regulation he may prevent the embarkation of that person."

6. After regulation 15a, the following regulation shall be inserted:—

"15b-(1) For the purpose of ascertaining whether goods of any description are held on account of or for the future account of, or for the benefit or future benefit, direct or indirect, of any person resident or carrying on business in any country which at the time is at war with His Majesty, or any person of enemy nationality, or are held otherwise to the prejudice of the national interest, the Board of Trade may by order—

(a) require all persons who are owners of, or who are in possession of, or have control over, any goods, to furnish to any officer of the Board authorized in that behalf any information in their possession which such officer may require—

(i) as to the nature, quantity, use, origin, and destination of the goods, and the purposes for which they are held;

(ii) where the goods are not in the possession of the owner, as to the actual ownership of the goods and conditions under which the goods are held;

(iii) in order to establish whether the amount of the goods held is in excess of the normal requirements of the trade of the owner thereof and the reasons for the excess, if any;

(b) authorise any officer of the Board to enter any premises on which he has reason to suspect that goods of any such description are kept or stored and carry out such inspection of and examination of the premises and goods thereon as the officer may consider necessary for obtaining such information as aforesaid;

(c) authorise any officer of the Board to require the production of and to inspect all books or documents relating to goods of any such description.

(2) The Board of Trade may make arrangements with any other Government department for the exercise by that department on behalf of the Board of their powers under the foregoing provisions with respect to goods of any particular description and in such case the department and the officers thereof shall have and exercise the same powers as are by the said provisions conferred on the Board of Trade and their Officers.

(3) Any order requiring such information as aforesaid shall be published in the *London, Edinburgh and Dublin Gazettes* and in such other manner as the Board think best adapted for informing the persons affected and ensuring publicity.

(4) Where the Board of Trade, as the result of such inquiries as aforesaid, are of opinion that any goods are held on account of, or for the future account of, or for the benefit or future benefit direct or indirect, of any persons resident or carrying on business in any country which at the time is at war with His Majesty, or any person of enemy nationality, or that the continued withholding of the goods from the market is to the prejudice of the national interest, the Board may, by order sent by registered post to or delivered at the last known place of address in the United Kingdom of the owner of the goods, require him to dispose of the goods in such manner and within such time as may be specified in the order.

(5) If the owner of the goods cannot be ascertained or is not resident within the United Kingdom, the order may be addressed to, and may confer powers of sale on, the person in whose possession or under whose control the goods may happen to be.

(6) For the purposes of this regulation the expression "owner" in relation to any goods, includes any person who, as factor or otherwise, has power to sell the goods.

(7) If any person

(a) refuses or neglects to furnish any information, or to answer any question put to him, in pursuance of any order made under this regulation, or knowingly furnishes any false information or makes any false answer to any such question; or

(b) refuses or neglects to produce any books or documents relating to the goods in question which may be in his possession or under his control; or

(c) fails to comply with any order made by the Board as to the disposal of goods ordered to be disposed of under this regulation; or

(d) except as authorized by the Board of Trade discloses or makes use of any information given to him under this regulation;

he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations."

7. At the end of Regulation 18 the following paragraphs shall be inserted:—

"No person shall without lawful authority publish or communicate any information relating to the passage of any ship along any part of the coast of the United Kingdom, and if any person publishes or communicates any such information in contravention of this provision he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

"For the purposes of this regulation the expression "ships of His Majesty or of any of His Majesty's Allies" includes ships engaged in the service of His Majesty or of any of His Majesty's Allies."

8. In regulation 30a, after the words "by order of the Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions," there shall be inserted the words "or any right in any invention, design, or process of manufacture relating to any war material, being war material, to which this regulation may for the time being be so applied."

9. After Regulation 36, the following regulation shall be inserted:—

"36a. The competent naval or military authority may make regulations for restricting or controlling the use of boats in any harbour or the approaches thereto, and any person who disobeys

or fails to observe any such regulations shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations."

10. In paragraph (c) of Regulation 45, after the words "for his use alone" there shall be inserted the words "or without lawful authority has in his possession any such pass, permit, certificate, license, or passport, issued for the use of some person other than himself, or on obtaining possession of any such pass, permit, certificate, license or passport, by finding or otherwise, neglects or fails to restore or send it to the person or authority by whom or for whose use it was issued or to a police constable."

ALMERIC FITZROY.

No. 980.

The London Gazette, 18th August, 1916.

[29711]

Notice amending List of Persons in Liberia to whom goods may be consigned.

FOREIGN OFFICE,

18th August, 1916.

LIBERIA.

Foreign Office (Foreign Trade Dept.)

16th August, 1916.

The following names are added to the list of persons and bodies of persons to whom articles to be exported to Liberia may be consigned:—

Arnett, S. H.
Bull, F. J.
Dennis, J. S.
Dossen, S. J.
Feighery, T. J.
Johnson, G. M.
Massaquoi, A. M.
Massaquoi, R. E. T. (Mrs.).
McCritty, J. B.
Nelson, D. C.
Nelson, D. C. (Mrs.).
Richards, J. G.
Roberts, S. S.

No. 981.

Order in Council respecting Separation Allowance of Officers voluntarily accepting reduced rank.

P.C. 1881.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 19th August, 1916.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a memorandum, dated 31st July, 1916, from the Right Honourable the Prime Minister, submitting a report from the Parliamentary Secretary of the Department of Militia and Defence, which he approves, stating that many of the Battalions which are being sent overseas are broken up shortly after their arrival in England, and the privates drafted into units at the Front.

The Parliamentary Secretary further states that the great majority of officers, warrant officers and non-commissioned officers are thus left without employment. A number of these have signified their willingness to serve as privates or at least in a rank lower than that which they held on arrival in England. They have asked, however, whether there would be a reduction in Separation Allowance and whether their pension would be affected by their so doing.

The Parliamentary Secretary recommends that in such cases no reduction in separation allowance be made and that in the event of their death, pension be granted for the rank which they held on their arrival in England unless during their service at the front they have been promoted to a higher rank. It is, of course, to be understood that the above recommendation does not apply in cases where the rank has been reduced as a punishment.

The Committee concur in the above recommendation and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 982.

Canada Gazette, 16th September, 1916.

*Second Supplement to the London Gazette, 18th August, 1916—
19th August, 1916.*

[29713]

Military Honours.

WAR OFFICE,
19th August, 1916.

HIS MAJESTY the King has been graciously pleased to approve of the appointment of the undermentioned officers to be Companions of the Distinguished Service Order, in recognition of their gallantry and devotion to duty in the field:—

CANADIAN FORCE.

Major Walter Walbridge Denison, Canadian Mounted Rifles, for conspicuous gallantry. He held on to his position under an intense bombardment, and later, after retiring in order to make a stand at another post, collected a few men and went back to gather information.

Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) Denis Colburn Draper, Canadian Mounted Rifles, for conspicuous gallantry in face of the enemy. He led reinforcements to exposed points, and twice drove off determined hostile counter-attacks. Though himself wounded, he carried his mortally wounded C.O. from the firing line.

Lieutenant-Colonel Claude Hardinge Hill, Canadian Infantry, for conspicuous gallantry when in command of his battalion. He repelled several attacks, and displayed great coolness and courage in directing bodies of men under heavy fire.

Major Albert Keefe Hobbins, Canadian Infantry, for conspicuous gallantry in face of the enemy. He launched his battalion in counter-attack after his senior officer had been wounded, and by his fine example and leading seized and held the position gained under heavy hostile fire.

Major Douglas Herbert Campbell Mason, Canadian Infantry, for conspicuous gallantry when commanding an assault. He displayed great dash, and, though wounded in the head and foot early in the attack, continued at his post till the objective was gained and secured.

Lieutenant Eric Edward Napier McCallum, Canadian Infantry, for conspicuous gallantry. When on patrol with two scouts, one of the latter was killed and the other wounded. Although himself wounded three times in the back and once in the leg, he dressed the other man and carried him some 600 yards under shell fire into safety.

Major Stewart Percival McMordie, Canadian Pioneers, for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty, notably when assisting to consolidate some newly-won trenches. Though severely wounded in the head and arms, he stuck to his post until the company was withdrawn.

Captain Hugh Wilderspin Niven, Canadian Infantry, for conspicuous gallantry when in command of his company and holding an advanced position. He repulsed the enemy, and hung on to his position when he was practically surrounded and the enemy were calling on him to surrender. He continued to direct operations after being wounded.

Major Kenneth Meikle Perry, Canadian Infantry, for conspicuous gallantry on several occasions, notably when he commanded the first two lines in an attack. He led his men with great dash through a heavy barrage of fire up to the enemy's front line. Here he was wounded in the leg and back, and compelled to retire.

Captain Alfred Gaviller Styles, Canadian Infantry, for conspicuous gallantry. When his men had suffered severely under a heavy bombardment and the mine explosions which followed, he reorganized the remainder and held a defensive post against numerous hostile attacks. Though himself blown some distance by the blast of a shell, he continued to carry on with great coolness.

Major Hector Bacon Verrett, Canadian Infantry, for conspicuous gallantry. Although wounded by shrapnel, he stuck to his command under most trying circumstances, and assisted greatly in strengthening the position. He set a fine example to all under him.

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to confer the Military Cross on the undermentioned officers and warrant officers, in recognition of their gallantry and devotion to duty in the field.

Lieutenant Arthur Ross Ackerman, Canadian Infantry, for conspicuous gallantry when holding the front line under constant heavy shell fire. Later, with a few men, he went out under heavy fire and removed wire previous to an attack.

Captain Peregrine Palmer Acland, Canadian Infantry, for conspicuous gallantry during an attack. He led his company forward under very heavy fire with great dash, and, though wounded, remained at his post and dug himself in.

Lieutenant George Roland Barnes, Canadian Mounted Rifles, for conspicuous gallantry when reconnoitring the enemy's movements after their advance, and for his prompt action in repelling their attack. He showed great coolness during 38 hours of continuous action.

Lieutenant William Evans Beaton, Canadian Infantry, for conspicuous gallantry during a counter-attack on the enemy. He led his company with great coolness under heavy fire, and held the position gained all day. Though wounded he continued at his post, and later, took out a party to rescue the wounded.

Lieutenant Percy Wood Beatty, Canadian Infantry, Machine Gun Company, for conspicuous gallantry in face of the enemy. He commanded a machine gun section, visiting his gun crews and encouraging them under heavy shell and rifle fire. He also rallied men and brought them into action again at a critical moment. He stuck to his command after he had been shot through the leg.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) David Hunter Bell, Canadian Infantry, for conspicuous leading during an attack. He personally disposed of eight of the enemy. A very brave and efficient officer.

Captain (acting Major) Roderick Ogle Bell Irving, Canadian Infantry, for conspicuous gallantry and resource in attacking single-handed and destroying an enemy machine gun and its detachment. He subsequently took charge of the two attacking companies and established his position.

Lieutenant Ralph Sanderson Billman, 10th Battery, Canadian Field Artillery, for conspicuous gallantry as Forward Observing Officer. He registered his guns

from the front trenches under heavy shell fire, and later volunteered to go forward again and check registration. He was twice buried by shell explosion, but continued his work.

Lieutenant Edmund Hooper Birkett, Canadian Engineers, for consistent gallantry and ability. On one occasion he directed a consolidation party for eighteen hours under heavy shell fire, though himself injured by a shell splinter early in the attack. He set a fine example of coolness and devotion to duty.

Lieutenant George Edwin Chaffey, Canadian Pioneers, for courageous work and devotion to duty, in handling his machine guns. After three of his guns had been knocked out and he himself wounded, Lieutenant Chaffey assisted to carry away the fourth gun, and from a new position did very effective work.

Captain Hugh Alexander Chisholm, Canadian Infantry, for conspicuous gallantry during operations. He pushed rapidly through the enemy first line to his objective, where he consolidated and held his own against counter-attacks.

Captain William Edgar Lawrence Coleman, Canadian Mounted Rifles, for conspicuous gallantry. He held on to his post during a very heavy bombardment till he had only seven unwounded men left, and then retired to make a stand at another point. Though wounded, he returned at once to duty.

Captain William Henry Puddicombe Collum, Canadian Infantry, for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. A reconnaissance under heavy fire enabled him to furnish valuable information regarding the enemy position and their artillery barrage. His devotion to duty in collecting a large number of wounded was most marked.

Lieutenant Charles Edwin Cooper, Canadian Infantry, for conspicuous gallantry during operations. He led his company with great dash in the attack, cleared an enemy strong point, and then pushed on to his objective which he also cleared and then consolidated. He set a fine example.

Captain Henry Sloane Cooper, Canadian Infantry, for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during operations. He led his company in the attack with great dash, and, though severely wounded, pushed on to his objective and refused to be attended to till the position was secure. He set a fine example.

Captain Charles Telford Costigan, D.S.O., Canadian Infantry, for conspicuous gallantry during operations. He remained by his trench guns for three nights and two days, supporting the infantry. He was twice partially buried by shells, and worked a gun himself when the detachment was thinned by casualties. On several occasions his gallantry has been brought to notice.

Lieutenant John Alfred Creasor, Canadian Infantry, for conspicuous gallantry and resource. He carried out a prolonged reconnaissance under heavy fire and furnished much useful information.

Lieutenant Gordon Willson Crow, Canadian Field Artillery, for conspicuous gallantry as Forward Observing Officer. He repelled with his revolver a party of the enemy who tried to bomb him out of his Observation Post. He then reconnoitred and sent back information of the enemy's new positions, and at daybreak registered his battery on their new line.

Lieutenant George Selkirk Currie, Canadian Infantry, for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during operations. He displayed the greatest coolness in directing his machine guns, and was of great assistance to his C.O. He had no rest for three days and nights.

Lieutenant William Dougall, Canadian Infantry, for conspicuous gallantry when leading a successful raid into the enemy's trenches. He captured two prisoners and brought back valuable information.

Lieutenant Arthur Vincent Evans, Canadian Mounted Rifles, for conspicuous gallantry and determination. During a heavy bombardment he was ordered to retire with a few men and hold a strong point. He was wounded on his way, but managed to get there and hold his own until relieved. His determined stand ensured the retention of this strong point throughout the operations.

Lieutenant Joseph Andrew Farrell, Canadian Infantry, for conspicuous gallantry. When attached to a battalion for instruction he advanced with his company in the attack under heavy shell fire, and, when his senior officers had become casualties, found himself in command, and carried on with great coolness and judgment until relieved.

Lieutenant D. Stuart Forbes, Canadian Infantry, attached Machine Gun Company, for conspicuous gallantry and good work during operations. He showed great skill in placing machine-guns, and constantly exposed him-

self, going backwards and forwards supervising the gun crews, directing ammunition parties, and carrying messages under fire.

Lieutenant Harold Charles Fryer, Canadian Infantry, for conspicuous gallantry when leading patrols. On one occasion he used his machine-gun and bombs, and inflicted loss on the enemy patrols. Another time he led a raid, captured two prisoners, and brought back useful information.

Lieutenant Adam Harrison Gilmour, Canadian Infantry, for conspicuous gallantry in handling a Lewis gun party throughout a prolonged action. The gallantry, coolness and excellent judgment displayed by this officer achieved very great results.

Lieutenant (Acting Captain) Guy Vincent Gurney, Canadian Infantry, for conspicuous gallantry. He carried out a series of daring reconnaissances, on one of which he climbed up on the enemy's parapet and rendered valuable reports. On another occasion he twice carried important messages under heavy fire.

Lieutenant Wilbert Goodman Hamilton, Canadian Infantry for conspicuous gallantry with his machine-guns during operations. He rapidly got his own guns and one he had captured from the enemy into position and turned them on the enemy. When the bombing officer was killed he quickly organized bombers and led them up the communication trench bombing the enemy. He has done other fine work.

Lieutenant George Harrower, Canadian Infantry, for conspicuous gallantry and good work when reconnoitring the enemy's positions and movements repeatedly under shell fire. He frequently acted as guide to and from the trenches.

Lieutenant William Robert Herbert, Canadian Infantry, for conspicuous gallantry and ability when commanding a company in a counter-attack, and in subsequently consolidating his ground. He set a most inspiring example.

Captain Charles W. Hewson, Canadian Mounted Rifles, for conspicuous gallantry in holding his position for 38 hours under an intense bombardment. He set a fine example, repelled several enemy attacks, and held on till relieved.

Lieutenant Charles Matthews Howard, Canadian Infantry, for conspicuously good work as bombing officer which resulted in one instance in putting a machine-gun out of action and capturing 30 prisoners.

- Lieutenant (Acting Captain) Earle Irvine, Canadian Infantry, for conspicuous gallantry during operations. He commanded his company with great ability under an exceptionally heavy bombardment, which followed the capture of the enemy's trenches.
- Captain Clarence Woods Johnston, Canadian Army Medical Corps, for conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty. He went forward to establish a new dressing station under terrific fire, and worked continuously for three days, making many trips backwards and forwards with complete success in regard to the evacuation of his wounded.
- Captain George Chalmers Johnston, Canadian Mounted Rifles, for conspicuous gallantry under very heavy shell fire. He reorganized his defences after heavy losses had been suffered and set a fine example to his men.
- Captain Joseph Alexander Keefer, Canadian Pioneers, for conspicuous ability and gallantry when commanding a detachment of pioneers. He kept close touch with the attacking infantry and his dispositions for consolidating the trenches won produced marked results.
- Lieutenant Michael Holland Labbe, Canadian Infantry, for conspicuous gallantry during operations. As Scout and Intelligence Officer of his battalion he displayed great daring, reconnoitring repeatedly under heavy shell fire, and rendering valuable reports.
- Lieutenant Philip MacKenzie, Canadian Infantry, for conspicuous gallantry during operations. He made several dangerous reconnaissances under heavy fire and brought back valuable reports. He was continually up and down the line encouraging the men. He set a fine example.
- Honorary Captain the Reverend Ambrose Madden, Canadian Chaplain, Attached Headquarters Staff, Canadian Infantry, for conspicuous bravery under heavy fire. He assisted to dress wounds and conducted men who had been blinded to dressing stations. He did much to cheer up the men and undoubtedly saved lives by digging men out of buried trenches.
- Captain Alick Gregory Martin, Canadian Infantry, for conspicuous gallantry. He took command when his senior officers had become casualties and carried on with marked success. He was himself wounded two days later.
- Captain William Jonas McAlister, Canadian Army Medical Corps, for gallantry and devotion to duty in attending

wounded under very heavy shell fire. Though blown up and badly shaken, he continued his work, which at all times has been splendid.

Captain John Bruce McGregor, Canadian Army Medical Corps, for gallantry and devotion to duty during a period of great stress. Under great difficulties he cleared all his casualties and on occasions carried out his duties under very heavy fire quite regardless of personal danger.

Lieutenant William Charles Merston, Canadian Infantry, for conspicuous gallantry and good judgment during operations. He reconnoitred the route for a counter-attack and rendered valuable information. He also reconnoitred a house said to be occupied by the enemy.

Lieutenant Raymond Penniman, Canadian Infantry, for conspicuous gallantry and determination when repelling three hostile attacks under difficult circumstances.

Lieutenant Henry Noel Petty, Canadian Infantry, for conspicuous gallantry. Under intense artillery fire he restored telephonic communication and obtained valuable information.

Captain George Zouch Pinder, Canadian Infantry, for conspicuous gallantry and ability when leading his company in a counter-attack and in subsequently controlling his men when severely wounded.

Captain Harry Price, Canadian Infantry, for conspicuous gallantry during operations. When his senior officer was wounded he took command of his company, and behaved with the greatest coolness under very heavy fire. Later, though severely wounded in the neck, he walked to Battalion Headquarters and rendered a useful report.

Lieutenant Harry Stephen Quigley, Canadian Divisional Signal Company, for conspicuous gallantry and good work in maintaining communications. On one occasion during an attack he maintained an advanced report centre in spite of intense shelling.

Captain William Rhoades, Canadian Mounted Rifles, for conspicuous gallantry. He collected and transmitted to Brigadier Headquarters constant information of the movements of the enemy during operations. He assisted in carrying his commanding officer, who was mortally wounded, for a considerable distance under heavy fire. He was himself wounded at the time.

Lieutenant Robert Harold Richardson, Canadian Infantry, for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. After leading his men and taking over the portion of the line

allotted to his battalion, he remained for thirty hours without food or water, constantly visiting the advanced positions by day and night, although in view of the enemy.

Captain Albert Ross, Canadian Army Medical Corps, for conspicuous courage and devotion in the performance of his duties. After all dug-outs had been blown in, he continued to dress and attend to the wounded in open trenches or wherever necessity existed.

Captain Arthur Lewis William Saunders, Canadian Infantry, for conspicuous gallantry and ability when fighting his trench guns. On several occasions he showed great coolness under very heavy shell fire.

Lieutenant Norman Campbell Sawers, Canadian Pioneers, for gallant conduct during severe operations, when, although wounded, he refused to leave his post, and set a fine example of quiet and courageous devotion to duty.

Lieutenant James Austin Scroggie, Canadian Infantry, for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. By day and night over a long period he has done valuable reconnaissance work. In the final assault he was wounded, but continued at duty till objective was reached. He then had his arm badly shattered, and could not continue.

Lieutenant Henry Albert Smith, Canadian Mounted Rifles, for conspicuous gallantry. He rallied about sixty men of different units and took up a strong position, and, when the enemy made their attack, it was largely due to him that they failed to penetrate at this point. Although wounded he remained in command till relieved.

Captain Frederick James Tees, Canadian Army Medical Corps, for bravery and fearless devotion to duty under heavy shell and machine-gun fire. Captain Tees led his bearers in exposed situations with great gallantry, and successfully evacuated all his wounded.

Captain Alexander Thomas Thomson, Canadian Infantry, for conspicuous gallantry during operations. He set a fine example to his men, and showed the greatest coolness when consolidating the newly won position under heavy shell fire. He has been twice wounded, the last time refusing to be sent back.

Lieutenant Guy Roderick Turner, Canadian Engineers, for consistent gallantry and devotion to duty. On one occasion, when voluntarily undertaking a dangerous

reconnaissance, he received a painful shrapnel wound, but refused to go to a hospital, and the same night volunteered to take charge of a working party. He set a fine example.

Captain Herbert William Wadge, Canadian Army Medical Corps, for conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty when in charge of an advanced dressing station. Under intense bombardment he continued to dress and evacuate wounded for four hours. Later under conditions of extreme danger and difficulty, he succeeded in evacuating all his wounded.

Lieutenant William Tait White, Canadian Pioneers, for conspicuous resource and ability when commanding a detachment of pioneers. Though wounded, he continued to show the greatest energy in the completion of his work, which greatly aided the sound consolidation of the trenches.

Lieutenant Arthur Wilton, Canadian Infantry, for conspicuous courage and devotion to duty. When all other officers had been killed or wounded, he took command and acted in a cool and capable manner under continuous heavy bombardment.

Lieutenant Ralph Stanley Worsley, Canadian Engineers, for conspicuous gallantry. He carried out a dangerous reconnaissance with success, and consolidated a position under difficult circumstances.

Captain John Lant Youngs, Canadian Infantry, for conspicuous gallantry. Though sick in hospital, he insisted on joining his battalion when he heard it was going into action. He led his company with great dash and skill under very heavy shell fire. It was largely due to him that the supply of grenades never failed.

1186, Company Sergeant-Major (Acting Regimental Sergeant-Major) John Anderson, Canadian Infantry, for conspicuous and consistent gallantry. He was severely wounded, but rejoined as soon as possible, and continued to do excellent work, and set a fine example. He has now lost his leg.

106128, Sergeant-Major (now temporary Lieutenant) Charles Frederick Casey, Canadian Mounted Rifles, for conspicuous and consistent good work. By his coolness and devotion to duty during several bombardments he has set a fine example to all under him.

1, Battery Sergeant-Major Harry Gabbutt, Canadian Artillery, for conspicuous gallantry when directing the ammunition supply to the guns, constantly under very heavy shell fire. He displayed great coolness and set a fine example.

63395, Company Sergeant-Major George Edward Geary, Canadian Infantry, for conspicuous and consistent gallantry when in charge of battalion bombers and when leading patrols. On one occasion he took up a position 25 yards in front of our trenches in order the better to knock out the enemy, and succeeded in doing so, although himself wounded.

67863, Company Sergeant-Major Frank W. Hinchcliffe, Canadian Infantry, for conspicuous and consistent gallantry and good work in the presence of the enemy. He has set a fine example.

37475, Sergeant-Major Charles James Houghton, Canadian Field Artillery, Divisional Ammunition Column, for conspicuous and consistent good work in connection with the parks of the Canadian forces.

20278, Sergeant-Major Duncan Stuart, Canadian Infantry, for conspicuous and consistent gallantry, notably on one occasion when he went out under heavy fire to the assistance of a wiring party who were reported to be suffering heavily from the enemy's fire.

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve of the award of the Distinguished Conduct Medal to the under-mentioned warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men for acts of gallantry and devotion to duty in the field:—

CANADIAN FORCE.

81016, Acting Lance-Sergeant T. W. Anderson, Canadian Infantry, for conspicuous bravery and resource when with a consolidating party during an attack. The officer in charge was wounded, and Lance-Sergeant Anderson carried on the work under most adverse conditions and a very heavy shell fire. Although severely wounded, he refused to return until practically exhausted.

5338, Lance-Corporal C. B. Bate, Canadian Engineers, for conspicuous gallantry and devotion. A working party was erecting wire in front of the line, when four out of seven of a covering party were wounded. Lance-Corporal Bate went out under a heavy shell fire, and although driven back several times, ultimately succeeded in bringing all the wounded under cover, and eventually to a dressing station.

430565, Company Sergeant-Major W. J. Blich, Canadian Pioneers, for conspicuous bravery and devotion in carrying in a wounded man under heavy machine-gun fire. Later he carried his company commander, who was wounded, under heavy shell

fire to a shell hole, covering him with his own body to save him from further injury from bursting shells.

1211, Sergeant H. G. Boyce, Canadian Infantry, for conspicuous gallantry and ability during an attack. After his platoon officer had been killed he took the command, and although twice buried himself by shell explosion, he himself dug out and saved the lives of several men. He remained in command for 30 hours, disposing his men with great judgment, and displaying conspicuous coolness and courage.

110053, Private J. E. Brayley, Canadian Mounted Rifles, for conspicuous gallantry. When all his officers had been killed or wounded, he collected part of his company and led them, under heavy fire, to the rest of the company in the front line. He showed great coolness and courage in carrying messages under trying conditions.

26166, Sergeant B. Brayton, Canadian Infantry, for conspicuous bravery and devotion on many occasions in carrying in wounded under heavy shell and machine-gun fire. No task was too dangerous for him, and he displayed a coolness and courage beyond all praise.

110061, Private A. E. Brown, Canadian Infantry, Machine Gun Company, for conspicuous gallantry during an enemy attack, when for 24 hours he handled his gun with great coolness and courage, after both the N. C. Officers in the crew had been killed. Although the gun was once buried by shell explosion he, with another man, brought it into action again, and kept it in action, covering a withdrawal, and was the last man to retire.

475026, Private W. J. Brown, Canadian Infantry, for conspicuous gallantry when repairing an emplacement for a Stokes gun. A shell commenced to burn, and Private Brown shouted a warning, seized the shell and threw it over the parapet, where it at once exploded. This brave act undoubtedly saved many lives.

45574, Sergeant T. Brotherton, Canadian Motor Machine Gun Brigade, for conspicuous gallantry and devotion in saving a large quantity of ammunition set on fire by shell fire, and, although, wounded, burnt and suffering from shell shock, he remained on duty, firing his gun and setting a splendid example to his detachment.

430759, Lance-Corporal F. Buddry, Canadian Infantry, for conspicuous gallantry during an attack on an enemy position. Many casualties occurred in the assaulting party, and, with another man, he successfully carried back many wounded under a very heavy fire, during which he was himself wounded. He refused to retire throughout the day.

32701, Sergeant-Major (now Honorary Lieutenant and Quartermaster) W. G. Buswell, Canadian Army Medical Corps,

for conspicuous gallantry and untiring work for many days in directing cars and evacuation of wounded. He gave a fine example of courage and devotion to duty.

436663, Private E. Cogswell, Canadian Infantry, for conspicuous bravery in repeatedly crossing open ground under heavy shell fire in carrying in wounded men to safety. By his courage and coolness under most trying conditions he set a fine example to all ranks with him.

432994, Acting Corporal R. Cruickshank, Canadian Infantry, for conspicuous gallantry and devotion on several occasions in dressing the wounds of wounded officers and men under very heavy shell fire, carrying them water, and by his coolness and courage inspiring all ranks with him to the performance of their duties in attending to the wounded.

106173, Sergeant L. A. Cuff, Canadian Infantry, Machine Gun Company, for conspicuous bravery and devotion during an enemy attack, when for 36 hours, he commanded a machine-gun crew under heavy shell and rifle fire, during which time the gun and equipment were buried and the tripod destroyed. Notwithstanding, he managed to get spare parts, keep the gun in action, several times moving its position, and holding up the enemy's advance. He gave a fine example of superb courage and coolness to his men.

43591, Gunner C. E. Cuthbert, Canadian Field Artillery, for conspicuous gallantry and devotion during a heavy bombardment. A direct hit on the gun emplacement wounded or stunned the men of the detachment and set fire to the ammunition stored about the gun. Gunner Cuthbert rushed into the burning pit assisting to bring out the wounded and returned to subdue the fire. By his coolness and courage the wounded were rescued and the explosion of the ammunition and possible destruction of the gun prevented.

418016, Company Sergeant-Major J. Dawson, Canadian Infantry, for conspicuous gallantry under severe fire and the most strenuous conditions during an attack. He gave a fine exhibition of coolness and courage, and his example greatly encouraged all ranks with him.

26032, Private W. R. Duncan, Canadian Infantry, for conspicuous gallantry in taking over command of his platoon after all his seniors had been killed or wounded and handling it with great coolness and courage under very heavy shell fire. He was badly wounded.

A40275, Corporal R. A. Edmunds, Canadian Infantry, for conspicuous gallantry during a bombardment, when a trench mortar bomb having been dropped into his trench, he unhesitatingly picked it up and rolled it over the parapet, where it at once exploded. His courageous act undoubtedly saved several lives.

432851, Acting Company Sergeant-Major M. G. Ellis, Canadian Infantry, for conspicuous gallantry and ability. When all the officers of his company had been killed or wounded, he took command, and by his coolness and example under heavy fire was enabled to consolidate the position won.

5319, Sergeant H. B. Free, Canadian Engineers, for conspicuous gallantry throughout the campaign especially in pushing forward the work while in charge of part of the consolidation party in an attack. Although twice buried by shell explosion, he continued his work, and by his courage and example was largely responsible for the excellent work done by the party under him.

18500, Company Quartermaster-Sergeant W. D. Gardner, Canadian Infantry, for conspicuous gallantry and devotion. Although suffering from shock, having been twice buried by shells, he assumed the duties of Company Sergeant-Major, after the Sergeant-Major had been wounded and performed them with marked courage and ability. He refused to leave the trenches, and was of the greatest assistance to the Commanding Officer.

510003, Private F. Garnett, Canadian Army Service Corps (Attached Canadian Field Ambulance), for conspicuous bravery and devotion after being struck by a shell, losing permanently the sight of his left eye, having a fracture of the skull, and a useless right arm, he took the motor ambulance he was driving to a place of safety, having to make several turns, the whole time under heavy shell fire.

111195, Acting Regimental Sergeant-Major G. Gill, Canadian Mounted Rifles, for conspicuous gallantry in taking up a position with twenty men, and continuing to hold it against repeated attacks and heavy bombardment for thirty-three hours, until only two unwounded men remained, and he was ordered to retire.

25792, Company Sergeant-Major (Acting Sergeant-Major) J. W. Green, Canadian Infantry, for conspicuous gallantry in the performance of his duties for twenty-four hours under continued heavy shell fire, and after being wounded. He gave a fine example of courage and devotion to duty.

9456, Acting Company Sergeant-Major E. C. Harvey, Canadian Infantry, for conspicuous gallantry during an action. When an officer was buried by the explosion of a shell, he dug him out, regardless of the heavy fire to which he was exposed. His courage, ability and devotion inspired the greatest confidence to all ranks with him.

20632, Lance-Corporal A. W. Hayter, Canadian Infantry, for conspicuous bravery and devotion in volunteering to establish communication with the survivors of an attacking party.

Although severely wounded, he succeeded in reaching the party and guiding them back.

47868, Private J. C. Henderson, Canadian Infantry, for conspicuous bravery and devotion as a stretcher bearer. During an attack on an enemy front line, he continually exposed himself, with a total disregard of danger, in collecting and carrying wounded men into safety, and although severely wounded early in the attack, he never paused in his efforts until further severe wounds incapacitated him.

53, Sergeant A. Hill, Canadian Infantry, for conspicuous gallantry in organizing and leading a large party of stretcher-bearers, and carrying in many wounded men on the immediate front line. He displayed the greatest bravery and skill in this work under most trying conditions and undoubtedly saved many lives.

109397, Private C. K. Hoag, Canadian Mounted Rifles, for conspicuous gallantry and ability as a scout. He made several reconnaissances under trying and dangerous conditions and obtained much valuable information.

110254, Company Sergeant-Major F. Hughes, Canadian Mounted Rifles, for conspicuous bravery and resource during an engagement when he led his men, with great courage to new positions under very heavy fire. After being himself wounded, he remained directing and controlling his men, and giving a splendid example of devotion to duty.

477458, Acting Lance-Corporal W. H. James, Canadian Machine Gun Company, for conspicuous gallantry during an enemy attack. After his officer and sergeant had been wounded he took command of four machine guns and two Lewis guns, and successfully repelled a hostile attack, when the remaining infantry were badly shaken by mine explosions.

169014, Sergeant O. B. Jones, Canadian Infantry, for conspicuous gallantry in connection with reconnaissances of exceptional daring, when he brought his patrols to within a few yards of the enemy's trenches and obtained information of the greatest value.

439772, Private J. H. Kavanagh, Canadian Infantry, for conspicuous gallantry on many occasions, notably in climbing a tree to rescue a wounded observer, who was forty feet up, under heavy shell fire. He reached him just in time to prevent his falling to certain death. Until wounded himself, he did splendid voluntary patrol work.

106328, Private S. H. Keith, Canadian Mounted Rifles, for conspicuous gallantry in rendering first aid to wounded in a front trench, and exposed to heavy shell fire. During an attack he held the enemy at bay by throwing bombs, thus enabling many of the wounded to be carried out.

81478, Corporal S. H. Kerr, Canadian Infantry, for conspicuous bravery when on patrol duty with another man. They were discovered by the enemy who opened a heavy fusilade on them, and on reaching our parapets Corporal Kerr discovered that the other man was missing. He returned alone to the enemy's wire, found the man wounded, and unaided and in spite of heavy fire brought him back to our trenches.

25740, Sergeant C. R. Lennan, Canadian Infantry, for conspicuous bravery and devotion. Although badly wounded, he continued to lead his machine-gun teams forward, afterwards attending the wounded until compelled by loss of blood to discontinue. His coolness and gallantry were most marked.

430663, Company Sergeant-Major W. H. Lewis, Canadian Pioneers, for conspicuous gallantry in organizing a party, under heavy shell fire, to find and bring in wounded men. This involved a journey of two miles each way in broad daylight.

5416, Sapper W. MacKenzie, Canadian Engineers, for conspicuous bravery and devotion. Immediately after the commencement of the bombardment of trenches it was proposed to capture, the enemy heavily shelled our assembly trenches, trench after trench being blown in and the occupants buried. On his own initiative, Sapper MacKenzie left his shelter during a terrific bombardment, and for ten hours dug out man after man who had been buried, bandaging the wounded and assisting men who were retiring. His courage and behaviour were superb.

414483, Lance-Corporal W. G. Murphy, Canadian Infantry, Machine Gun Company, for conspicuous gallantry during an enemy attack, when for twenty-four hours he handled his gun with great coolness and courage, after both the N.C. Officers in the crew had been killed. Although the gun was buried by shell explosion, he, with another man, brought it into action again, and kept it in action, covering a withdrawal, and was the last man to retire.

126, Lance-Sergeant H. Nelson, Canadian Infantry, for conspicuous gallantry during a main attack when he crawled out in front of the line and kept up a fire on the enemy until they had dug themselves in. He also carried up ammunition at a critical time, and by his fine example inspired all with him with confidence.

73397, Lance-Corporal J. O'Brien, Canadian Infantry, for conspicuous bravery and devotion in attempting to carry in a severely wounded man, and remaining with him for seven hours under heavy shell fire, while another man went for stretcher-bearers. With great difficulty the man was ultimately carried back.

40558, Sergeant G. R. W. Parry, Canadian Field Artillery, for conspicuous gallantry and devotion during a heavy bombardment. A direct hit on the gun emplacement wounded or stunned the men of the detachment, and set fire to the ammunition stored about the gun. Sergeant Parry rushed into the burning pit, assisted to bring out the wounded, and returned to subdue the fire. By his coolness and courage the wounded were rescued, and the explosion of the ammunition and possible destruction of the gun prevented.

1615, Sergeant S. Paterson, Canadian Infantry, for conspicuous gallantry and determination in holding on to a position. When his flank had dropped back and the enemy had called upon him to surrender, he gathered half his platoon together, charged the enemy, causing him to retire with several casualties.

477732, Private (Acting Corporal) C. H. Pope, Canadian Infantry, for conspicuous gallantry and devotion in carrying an important message through several intensely bombarded areas. He exhibited the greatest courage and determination and a total disregard of all personal danger.

477754, Private E. F. Rampton, Canadian Infantry, for conspicuous gallantry and devotion as a stretcher-bearer. During an action he worked single-handed for 72 hours without sleep, dressing men of four different regiments, and evacuated all the wounded from a casualty post. Finally he collapsed, but after a short rest, he went out in broad daylight, and succeeded in bringing in a wounded man under very heavy fire.

45192, Corporal S. Reid, Canadian Engineers, for conspicuous gallantry on many occasions, and notably in going out of a trench and carrying in a wounded man, lying in the open, who was being heavily fired on by snipers. Later while working in clearing communication trenches, he took several prisoners, and compelled them to assist him in digging out a wounded man who had been buried by a shell.

109073, Private C. Rutledge, Canadian Mounted Rifles, for conspicuous gallantry, during a bombardment, when in retiring, he rescued a Lewis gun, which he brought across the open, under heavy fire, firing at enemy bombers from shell holes. He also carried in many wounded men.

420933, Company Sergeant-Major R. Shankland, Canadian Infantry, for conspicuous gallantry in volunteering to lead a party of stretcher-bearers, under very heavy shell fire, and bringing in some wounded and partially buried men. His courage and devotion were most marked.

418779, Corporal W. Thompson, Canadian Infantry, for conspicuous gallantry in connection with reconnaissances of exceptional daring, when he brought his patrols to within a few yards of the enemy's trenches, and obtained information of the greatest values.

26256, Company Quartermaster-Sergeant B. J. Topham, Canadian Infantry, for conspicuous gallantry and resource in charge of a party of bombers. His party was exposed to heavy fire from three sides, but, in spite of severe casualties, he made an advance of over 350 yards, and afterwards carried in several wounded men.

110563, Corporal H. B. Walton, Canadian Mounted Rifles, for conspicuous bravery and coolness throughout an engagement until wounded. He volunteered to carry out a daring reconnaissance, during which he secured articles of great value to our Intelligence Department under a very heavy fire.

109694, Lance-Corporal E. C. Woodrooff, Canadian Mounted Rifles, for conspicuous bravery and devotion in volunteering and going out as a scout during a heavy bombardment on two occasions and obtaining much valuable information.

108608, Sergeant I. C. Wylie, Canadian Mounted Rifles, for conspicuous gallantry and ability. After all his company officers had been killed or wounded he took charge of his platoon, and although wounded himself he successfully extricated his men from a most difficult position.

457053, Sergeant W. J. Young, Canadian Infantry, for conspicuous gallantry in command of a platoon during a bombardment. Although wounded in the back he continued his duties and three days later was again wounded by shrapnel in the face. He still refused to leave his post and carried on his duties until utterly exhausted.

No. 983.

Order in Council appointing a Sub-Committee to consider the scarcity of labour.

P.C. 1945.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 19th August, 1916.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a memorandum, dated 15th August, 1916, from the Right Honourable the Prime Minister, setting forth the importance of carefully considering conditions with regard to the alleged shortage of labour in various Canadian undertakings and

industries which are of importance in the prosecution of the War and in maintaining the financial and industrial stability of the Dominion.

The Prime Minister observes that representations have been made to the Members of the Government from various sources setting forth the great and increasing difficulty in procuring necessary labour. Among the representations submitted to the government are those from the Imperial Munitions Board who allege that the production of munitions is being seriously interfered with by the departure to the Prairie Provinces of large numbers of men who will be absent for six weeks or more and the loss of whose services for that period will, in the opinion of the Imperial Munitions Board, create serious difficulty in maintaining the supply of munitions at the output anticipated.

The Prime Minister recommends that the subject be taken into consideration by the Minister of Labour and the Minister of Public Works who shall form a sub-committee of the Cabinet for that purpose, and with whom the Director General of Recruiting and the Directors of Recruiting shall co-operate in the endeavour to use the effective resources of Canada to the greatest advantage in the prosecution of the War.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 984.

Canada Gazette, 23rd September, 1916.

Second Supplement to the London Gazette, 18th August, 1916—19th August, 1916.

[29713]

Military Honours.

WAR OFFICE,
19th August, 1916.

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve of the award of the Distinguished Conduct Medal to the under-

mentioned warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men for acts of gallantry and devotion to duty in the field:—

67925, Sergeant A. G. Duffett, General Machine Gun Company, for conspicuous bravery whilst in charge of two machine guns. During a heavy bombardment he was buried by a shell, and although ordered to leave the trenches he remained on duty. Later he was wounded in the head by a shrapnel, and again refused to leave his guns until compelled by the seriousness of his wounds. His splendid example at a critical time encouraged all ranks with him.

47868, Private J. G. Henderson, Canadian Infantry, for conspicuous bravery and devotion as a stretcher-bearer. During an attack on an enemy front line, he continually exposed himself, with a total disregard of danger, in collecting and carrying wounded men into safety, and although severely wounded early in the attack, he never paused in his efforts until further severe wounds incapacitated him.

No. 985.

*Third Supplement to the London Gazette, 18th August, 1916,—
19th August, 1916.*

[29714]

Regulations of Foreign Exchanges.

DEPOSIT OF SECURITIES WITH THE TREASURY.

The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury announce that:—

(1) In the case of Securities deposited either under Scheme A (deposit for 2 years) or under Scheme B (deposit for 5 years) where the coupons or dividends and also any repayments of capital are payable at the option of the holder in the currency of various countries, the Treasury will make arrangements for the encashment of such interest dividends or capital repayments in the most favourable manner.

(2) In the event of the Treasury finding it necessary in the exercise of the right reserved to them by paragraph 6 of Scheme B to sell during the period of deposit any of the deposited securities, and of the average price realised by such sales of any

particular security exceeding the deposit value plus 5 per cent, the Treasury will, if the securities are not replaced, be prepared to pay the depositor at the end of the deposit period the full amount of the average price actually realised, notwithstanding that it exceeds the deposit value plus 5 per cent.

LOAN OF SECURITIES TO THE TREASURY.

(Scheme B.)

The prices set against the following securities are the "deposit values" of such securities as defined in Paragraph (6) of the Scheme:—

DESCRIPTION.	Deposit. Value.
Argentine Government 4 per cent Bonds (1897).....	72½
Argentine Government 4 per cent Railway Guarantees Rescission Bonds (1897-9).....	78½
Argentine Government 4½ per cent Internal Gold Loan (1888).....	83
Argentine Government 4½ per cent Sterling Conversion Loan (1888-9).....	84⅜
Argentine Government 5 per cent Loan (1886-7).....	96
Argentine Government 5 per cent Loan (1887-8-9) (North Central Railway Extensions).....	92½
Argentine Government 5 per cent Railway Bonds (1890).....	90½
Argentine Government 5 per cent Buenos Ayres Water Supply and Drainage (1892).....	95
Argentine 5 per cent Internal Gold Loan (1907).....	86¾
Argentine Great Western Railway Company 5 per cent Debenture Stock...	83½
Brazilian Government 5 per cent Funding Bonds (1898).....	90
Buenos Ayres Great Southern Railway Company 4 per cent Debenture Stock	80½
Buenos Ayres Great Southern Railway Company 5 per cent Preference Stock	94
Buenos Ayres and Pacific Railway Company 4 per cent 1st Debenture Stock	79
Buenos Ayres and Pacific Railway Company 4½ per cent 2nd Debenture Stock.....	81½
Buenos Ayres and Pacific Railway Company 4½ per cent Consolidated Debenture Stock.....	77½
Buenos Ayres and Pacific Railway Company 5 per cent (1912) Debenture Stock.....	82
Buenos Ayres Western Railway Company 4 per cent Debenture Stock.....	81
Canada (Dominion of) 3 per cent Sterling Bonds or Stock, 1938.....	70⅝
Canada (Dominion of) 3½ per cent Sterling Bonds or Stock, 1909-34.....	78⅝
Canada (Dominion of) 3½ per cent Registered Stock, 1930-50.....	75⅝
Canada (Dominion of) (Canadian Pacific Railway) 3½ per cent Land Grant Bonds or Stock, 1938.....	77⅝
Canada (Dominion of) 3¾ per cent Bonds, 1914-19.....	95⅛
Canada (Dominion of) 4 per cent Stock, 1940-60.....	84¾
Canada (Dominion of) 4½ per cent Bonds, 1920-25.....	94¼
Canadian Northern Railway Company 4 per cent Debenture Stock (Guaranteed by Dominion Government), 1934.....	82¾
Canadian Northern Railway Company 4 per cent 1st Mortgage Consolidated Debenture Bonds (Guaranteed by Manitoba), 1930.....	82
Canadian Northern Ontario Railway Company 3½ per cent Stock (Guaranteed by Dominion Government), 1961.....	72¼
Canadian Northern Pacific Railway Company 4 per cent 1st Mortgage Debenture Stock (Guaranteed by British Columbia), 1950.....	71⅛
Canadian Pacific Railway Company Perpetual 4 per cent Consolidated Debenture Stock.....	83½
Canadian Pacific Railway Company 4 per cent Preference Stock.....	80½
Central Argentine Railway Company 4 per cent Debenture Stock, 1988....	79½

DESCRIPTION.

Deposit.
Value.

Central Argentine Railway Company 4½ per cent Preference Stock.....	83 ¹ / ₄
Chilian Government 4½ per cent Loan (1886).....	83 ¹ / ₂
Chilian Government 4½ per cent Gold Loan (1906).....	76 ³ / ₈
Chilian Government 5 per cent Loan (1896).....	86 ¹ / ₂
Chilian Government 5 per cent Loan (1909).....	83 ¹ / ₂
Chilian Government 5 per cent Loan (1910).....	83
Chilian Government 5 per cent Loan (1911) 1st Series.....	85 ⁵ / ₈
Chilian Government 5 per cent Loan (1911) 2nd Series.....	83 ¹ / ₈
Copenhagen City 4 per cent Bonds (1908).....	86 ⁷ / ₈
Copenhagen City 4 per cent Bonds (1910).....	86 ³ / ₈
Danish Government 3 per cent Loan (1897).....	71 ⁵ / ₈
Danish Government 4 per cent Loan (1912).....	90 ³ / ₄
Dutch Government 3 per cent Bonds (1896).....	75 ⁵ / ₈
Dutch Government 3 per cent Bonds, 1898, 1899, and 1905).....	75 ⁵ / ₈
Egyptian Government 3 per cent Guaranteed Loan.....	70 ⁵ / ₈
Egyptian Government 3½ per cent Preference Bonds.....	68 ⁷ / ₈
Egyptian Government 4 per cent Unified Bonds.....	79 ⁵ / ₈
Grand Trunk Railway Co. Perpetual 4 per cent Consd. Debenture Stock...	73 ³ / ₄
Grand Trunk Railway Co. Perpetual 5 per cent Debenture Stock.....	93 ⁵ / ₈
Grand Trunk Great Western Railway Co. Perpetual 5 per cent Debenture Stock.....	92 ⁷ / ₈
Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Co. 3 per cent 1st Mortgage Stg. Bonds (Guaranteed by Dominion Government), 1962.....	63 ⁵ / ₈
Japanese Government 4 per cent Sterling Loan (1899).....	72
Japanese Government 4 per cent Sterling Loan (1905).....	80 ¹ / ₂
Japanese Government 4 per cent Sterling Loan (1910).....	71 ¹ / ₂
Japanese Government 4½ per cent Sterling Loan (1905) 1st Series.....	93 ¹ / ₂
Japanese Government 4½ per cent Sterling Loan (1905) 2nd Series.....	93 ³ / ₈
Japanese Government 5 per cent Sterling Loan (1907).....	90 ¹ / ₈
Norwegian Government 3 per cent Conversion Loan (1888).....	68 ⁷ / ₈
Norwegian Government 4 per cent Loan (1911).....	85
Stockholm City 4 per cent Bonds (1900).....	84
Swedish Government 3½ per cent Loan (1880).....	93 ³ / ₄
Swedish Government 3½ per cent Loan (1900).....	72 ³ / ₄
Swedish Government 4-3½ per cent Loan (1908).....	74 ³ / ₈
Swiss Government Federal Railways 3½ per cent Bonds.....	76 ⁵ / ₈

National Debt Office,
19 Old Jewry, London, E.C.,
August, 1916.

No. 986.

The London Gazette, 22nd August, 1916.
[29718]

REGULATION OF FOREIGN EXCHANGES.

DEPOSIT OF SECURITIES WITH THE TREASURY.

Notice is hereby given, that the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, under the powers conferred upon Them by Section 2 (3) of the Government War Obligations Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. V, c. 96), have directed that all deeds transferring registered stocks and bonds into the names of the

Treasury nominees under Deposit Scheme B, shall be exempt from stamp duty.

Treasury Chambers, Whitehall,
19th August, 1916.

No. 987.

The London Gazette, 22nd August, 1916.

[29718]

Notice of the Winding-up of Certain Firms and Companies of
Enemy Nationality.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY AMENDMENT ACT,
1916.

Orders have been made by the Board of Trade requiring the undermentioned businesses to be wound up:—

313. Burma Rice and Trading Co. Limited, 69 and 70, Mark Lane, London, E.C., Owners of Rice Mills. *Controller:* G. Browning, 58, Coleman Street, London, E.C. 17th August, 1916.

314. Kruger & Co. Limited, 69 and 70, Mark Lane, London, E.C., Owners of Rice Mills. *Controller:* G. Browning, 58, Coleman Street, London, E.C. 17th August, 1916.

315. F. Turpitz & Co., 150 and 151, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C., Iron and Steel Merchants. *Controller:* Percy Woodthorpe, Leadenhall Buildings, 1, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C. 21st August, 1916.

316. The Baltic Timber Co., 2, Devonshire Square, London, E.C., Factors of Moulding and Turnery Goods. *Controller:* Walter Boniface, 2, Clement's Inn, London, W.C. 21st August, 1916.

317. Otto Perschmann (*otherwise* Perschamnn James & Co.), 194, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C., Paper Agents. *Controller:* John William Barratt, 19A, Coleman Street, London, E.C. 21st August, 1916.

318. Hoppe & Co., 6, Westmorland Buildings, Aldersgate Street, London, E.C., Cutlery Factors. *Controller:* John Baker, Eldon Street House, Eldon Street, London, E.C. 21st August, 1916.

319. Brewers' Specialities and Equipment Co., 50, Mark Lane, London, E.C., Manufacturers: Machinery for the Brewing Trade. *Controller*: Charles Comins, 50, Cannon Street, London, E.C. 21st August, 1916.

320. Stern Bros., 180-182, Goswell Road, London, E.C., Jewellery Manufacturers. *Controller*: Rowland Evans Smith, 53, New Broad Street, London, E.C. 21st August, 1916.

321. Haberecht & Co., 75, Parade, Birmingham, Export Hardware Merchants and Factors. *Controller*: William Smedley Aston, 45, Newhall Street, Birmingham. 21st August, 1916.

No. 988.

The London Gazette, 22nd August, 1916.

[29718]

Order of His Majesty in Council amending the List of Persons in Neutral Countries with whom Trade is Prohibited.

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL, THE
22ND DAY OF AUGUST, 1916.

BY THE LORDS OF HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY
COUNCIL.

WHEREAS His Majesty was pleased, in exercise of the power in that behalf conferred on Him by Section one, subsection one, of the Trading with the Enemy (Extension of Powers) Act, 1915, by a Proclamation, dated the 29th day of February, 1916,* to prohibit all persons or bodies of persons, incorporated or unincorporated, resident, carrying on business, or being in the United Kingdom from trading with any of the persons or bodies of persons mentioned in the List contained in the said Proclamation:

AND WHEREAS by Section one, subsection two, of the said Act, it is provided that any List of persons and bodies of persons, incorporated or unincorporated, with whom such trading is prohibited by a Proclamation under the said Act may be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of a Secretary of State, such List as so varied or added to being in the said Proclamation referred to as the "Statutory List":

* App. page 1210.

AND WHEREAS the List contained in the said Proclamation has been varied and added to by subsequent Orders in Council:

AND WHEREAS His Majesty was pleased by a Proclamation dated the 26th day of April, 1916,¹ and entitled "The Trading with the Enemy (Statutory List) Proclamation, 1916, No. 2," to amend the said Proclamation dated the 29th day of February, 1916, in certain particulars:

AND WHEREAS His Majesty was pleased by a Proclamation, dated the 23rd day of May, 1916,² and entitled "The Trading with the Enemy (Statutory List) Proclamation, 1916, No. 3," to revoke the said Proclamation, dated the 29th day of February, 1916, with the variations and additions made to the List therein contained by subsequent Orders of Council, and also the said Proclamation, dated the 26th day of April, 1916, and to order that the Proclamation now in recital should be substituted therefor:

AND WHEREAS by subsequent Orders of Council the List contained in the aforesaid Proclamation, dated the 23rd day of May, 1916, was varied and added to:

AND WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to the following effect:—

That the "Statutory List" of persons and bodies of persons, incorporated or unincorporated, with whom trading is prohibited, should be further amended by the variation and addition of the names set forth in the Schedule hereto.

NOW, THEREFORE, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

And it is further ordered that, where by this or any other Order of Council for the time being in force, whether made before or after the making of this Order, any variation in or addition to the Statutory List is made, copies of the Trading with the Enemy (Statutory List) Proclamation, 1916, No. 3, printed under the Authority of His Majesty's Stationery Office after such variation or addition is made may be printed with such variation in or addition to the Statutory List, and the Trading with the Enemy (Statutory List) Proclamation, 1916, No. 3, shall be construed as if it had, at the time at which such varia-

¹Page 1529. ²Page 1679.

tion or addition was made, been issued with such variation or addition, and a reference in any Order in Council or other document to the Statutory List shall, unless the context otherwise requires, be construed to refer to that List as varied or added to by any Order of Council for the time being in force.

WHEREOF the Right Honourable Viscount Grey, K.G., one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Controller of the Foreign Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

SCHEDULE.

ADDITIONS TO LIST.

ARGENTINA.

Argentine Real Estate and Finance Corporation, Limited,
Calle Alsina 902, Buenos Aires.

Bechtel, Kurtz & Company, Calle Tucuman 1575, Buenos Aires.

Daniel, Bruno, & Company, Paseo de Colon 464-68, Buenos Aires.

Duckwitz, Otto, Calle Araoz 2918, Buenos Aires.

Hartrodt, A., Corrientes 685, Buenos Aires.

Hinderfeld, Martignoni & Company, Calle Lavalle 437;
Calle Tandil 5900, Buenos Aires.

Portena Tug Company.

BOLIVIA.

Callenius, Gustavo, La Paz.

"El Tigre," La Paz.

Hardt, E. & W., & Company, La Paz; Sucre, Oruro & Cochabamba.

Martins, F., & Company, La Paz.

BRAZIL.

Dreher, Edmundo, & Company, Rua Barao do Triumpho 6, Porto Alegre.

Gunzberger, J., & Company, Manaos and Para.

Harm, Heinrich, Manaos and Itacoatiara.

Holdum, Maxim, Manaos.
 Peters, W., & Company, Manaos.
 Pohlman & Company, Pernambuco and Maceio.
 Reisch, Felix, Manaos

COLOMBIA.

Anez, Julio A., & Company, Cucuta.
 Beck, Roberto, Bogota.
 Beckmann & Company, Cucuta.
 Berne, O., & Company, Barranquilla.
 Breuer, Moller, & Company, Barranquilla; Cucuta (and all branches).
 Breymann, Wilhelm von, & Company, Cali.
 Empresa Hanseatica, Barranquilla.
 Hoz, P. de la Barranquilla.
 Lindemeyer, Heinrich (partner of Empresa Hanseatica).
 Stegmann, Arthur (widow of) (partner of Empresa Hanseatica).
 Vasquez, Martin (of Empresa Hanseatica).
 Volkmann, Gustav, Bucaramanga.
 Wiese, F. (partner of Empresa Hanseatica).

DENMARK.

Bohm, J. M., Stettin Spedition (Manager Aage Larsen),
 Ny. Toldbodgade 37, Copenhagen.
 Brix-Hansen & Company, Amaliegade 36, Copenhagen.
 Carstensen, Ph., Frederiksholm Kanal 4, Copenhagen.
 Grauballe, Christian, Frederiksberggade 32, and Bredgade
 45, Copenhagen.
 Hommel, Valdemar, Hestemollesstraede 6, Copenhagen.
 Nordisk Kommissions Kompagni, Raadhustraede 11,
 Copenhagen.

ECUADOR.

Balda, Manuel.
 Cattan Hermanos, Quito.
 Minerva Aerated Water Company.

MOROCCO.*

Glaser, Dr. Tetuan.
 Ragonez, Abraham, Laraiche.
 Salama, Mokhluf, Laraiche.
 Schumacher, Otto, Tetuan.
 Zapatero, O., Tetuan.

NETHERLANDS.

Anthraciet Handelsvereniging, Boompjes 70, Rotterdam.

Elster & Company, Nijverheidsstraat 3, Rotterdam.

Ganser, Dr. F., Herten, near Roermond.

"Hollandia" Export Company, Wijnstraat 70, and Gedeempte Binnerrotte 155, Rotterdam.

Koning, Carel A., & Company, Keizersgracht 209, Amsterdam.

Lange's, A. W. de, Thee Handel N.V., Wijnstraat 113, Rotterdam.

Lichtle, F. J., Sarphatipark 68, Amsterdam.

London, S. N., Damrak 28-30, Amsterdam.

Mentz, H., Junior, Ceintuurbaan 346, Amsterdam.

Mentz, Heinrich, Ceintuurbaan 346, Amsterdam.

Mentz, Hermann, Senior, Ceintuurbaan 346, Amsterdam.

"Monopol" Thee-Onderneming, Wijnstraat 113, Rotterdam.

Roselius & Company, N. Spiegelstr. 26 (corner of Keizersgracht 592-94), Amsterdam.

Thee Maatschappy "de Chinees," Wijnstraat 113, Rotterdam.

Wigleven, J. H. (of Zeepoederfabriek "Het Bleekertje"), Scheepmakershaven 29, Rotterdam.

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.

Cultuur Maatschappy Pasoemah, Batavia.

Cultuur Maatschappy Plaboean Ratoe, Batavia.

Diehn, August, Medan and Palembang, Sumatra; and Java.

Exploitatie Maatschappy Soengei Lalah.

Gummi Fabriek Harburg-Wien, Sourabaya.

Handel Maatschappy A. F. van den Berg & Company, Batavia.

Handel Maatschappy Paré Paré, Macassar.

Hinlopen, W., Tandjongbalei, Asahan, Sumatra.

Import Maatschappy Zikel & Company, Samarang and Bandoeng.

Keil, K. E., Buitenzorg.

Koning, Carel A., & Company, Medan.

Look, H., Hulkenbachstrasse 43, Medan.

Luppe, Th., & Company, Bandoeng.

Maatschappy Tot Exploitatie van het land Semplak, Batavia.

Machine en Rijwielfabriek Tropical, Samarang.

Neumann & Company, Batavia.

Plantagen Gesellschaft Langkapoera, Batavia.
 Thee-Plantagen Gesellschaft Tjiemas, Bandoeng.
 Schild, J., Padang, Sumatra.
 Spier, F. C., Sourabaya.
 Technisch Bureau Sunda, Bandoeng.

NORWAY.

Christianssand's Elektrochemiske A, S., Fiskaa, near
 Christianssands.

SPAIN.

Cruz, Calmarino, Manuel de la, Rios Rosas 11, Malaga.

URUGUAY.

Buch, A., & Company, Montevideo.
 Hinderfeld, Martignoni & Company, Cerrito 257, Montevideo.
 Larsen, Herbert, Montevideo.
 Ruete & Guyer, Montevideo.

VENEZUELA.

Afanador, J., & Company, Ciudad Bolivar.
 Afanador, Doctor J. E. Sanchez, Ciudad Bolivar.
 Anez, Julio A., & Company, Maracaibo and San Cristobal.
 Becker, George, Caracas.
 Beckmann & Company, Maracaibo.
 Behrens (partner of Blohm & Company).
 Blohm & Company, Ciudad Bolivar, Caracas; La Guayra;
 Puerto Cabello; Valencia; Barquisimeto and Maracaibo.
 Breuer, Moller & Company, Maracaibo and San Cristobal.
 Diaz, Alfred, La Guayra.
 Dissel (van), Rode & Company, Maracaibo and San
 Cristobal.
 Gathmann, Hermanos, Caracas.
 Henriquez, Daniel, Maracaibo.
 Herrenbruck, E., Maracaibo.
 Hess, Carlos, Caracas.
 Kehrhahn, Adolf, & Company, Maracaibo.
 Mestern & Company, Puerto Cabello.
 Otamenda & Company, Maracaibo and San Cristobal.
 Pineda, Joviniano, Maracaibo.
 Rayhrer & Firnhaber, Maracaibo.
 Rincon, Angel Renato, Maracaibo.

Rodriguez, Luis M., Ciudad Bolivar.
 Rossi, Jesus Belloso, Maracaibo.
 Schnell (partner of Blohm & Company).
 Schreier (partner of Blohm & Company).
 Steinvorth & Company, Maracaibo.
 Vasquez, Tomas Rodriguez, Puerto Cabello.
 Wenzel, Gmo., & Company, Ciudad Bolivar and Caracas.
 Zingg, Christern, & Company, Maracaibo.

REMOVALS FROM LIST.

BRAZIL.

Costa Ferreira & Company, Rua Sao Bento 77, Sao Paulo.
 Fischer, Christiano, Rua Marechal Floriano 73, Porto Alegre.
 Schneider & Company, Rua Voluntarios de Patria 40-42, Porto Alegre.

NETHERLAND EAST INDIES.

Cultuur Maatschappy Goenoeng Goemiter, Djember.
 Cultuur Maatschappy Kali Klepoeh Goenoeng Passang, Djokjakarta, Java.
 Ong Kek Chia, Batavia.
 Ong Kek Siang, Batavia.
 Oving, H. E., Sourabaya.

NORWAY.

Aktieselskabet Trondhjems Handelsbank, Trondhjem.

PARAGUAY.

Costaguta, David, Asuncion.

PERSIA.

Haji Lutfali Tabrizi, Tehran.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Connor, J. A., Manila.

Variations in List.

Corrections in the names and alterations in and additions to addresses of the persons or firms whose names have been already published on the respective dates shown in the margin are made as under:—

BRAZIL.

24th March, 1916. Costa Almeida, M. de, Rua do Rosario 17, Sao Paulo; and Rio de Janeiro.

CHILE.

8th August, 1916. Chassin Trubert, Julio, Coquimbo.

JAPAN.

9th May, 1916. Becker & Company, 89B Yamashita-Cho, Yokohama; 31A Akashimachi, Kobe, and 14 Hamacho, Nichome Nihonbashi, Tokyo.

9th May, 1916. Levedag, E., 4 Yurakucho Sanchome, Tokyo.

9th May, 1916. Pieper & Thomas, 202 Yamashita-Cho, Yokohama; and 24 Teppo-Cho, Nihonbashi, Tokyo.

NETHERLANDS.

18th July, 1916. Nederlandsche Huistelefoon Maatschappij, Frederiksplein 28, Amsterdam; Zuidblaak 38, Rotterdam; Westeringkade 2-4; and Juliana van Stolberglaan 82, The Hague.

18th July, 1916. Ronnen, J. R. van, Korte Wynstraat, Rotterdam.

29th February, 1916. Zietzschmann, M., Maastraat 17, Rotterdam.

PERU.

2nd June, 1916. Umlauff, F., Lima.

SPAIN.

8th August, 1916. Albert, Joaquin Duran, Vergara 10-12, Barcelona.

8th August, 1916. Duran, Joaquin, Vergara 10-12, Barcelona.

15th June, 1916. Gallegos y Arnosa, José Luis, Seville.

18th May, 1916. Pi y Sarriera, Antonio, Plaza del Teatro 3, Barcelona.

18th July, 1916. Ruiz Garcia, Fernando, Infantas 1, Santander.

URUGUAY.

8th August, 1916. Castillo, Gerardo, Montevideo.

24th March, 1916. Wagenknecht, E., & Company, Cerro Largo 791, Montevideo.

*NOTE (1).—Under the Trading with the Enemy Proclamations of 25th June¹ and 10th November, 1915,² all Proclamations relating to Trading with the Enemy apply to all persons or bodies of persons of enemy nationality, resident or carrying on business in Liberia, Persia, Morocco or Portuguese East Africa, and consequently it is an offence to trade with any person or body of persons of enemy nationality, resident or carrying on business in Liberia, Persia, Morocco or Portuguese East Africa, even though such person or body of persons is not included by name in the above List, and the omission of the name of any such person or body of persons from such List is not an authority or license to trade with such person or body of persons.

NOTE (2).—Where a firm named in the List has more than one branch in the same country, all branches in that country are held to be included in the List even in cases where no address, or of several addresses one only is specifically mentioned.

NOTE (3).—The List for each country is sent by telegraph to His Majesty's Representative in that country, who will notify British Consular Officers, to whom persons abroad should apply for information as to names on the List; but firms in the United Kingdom with branches abroad are advised to furnish such branches with copies of the Statutory List. The Lists for all countries in Central and South America are also telegraphed to His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington.

The Foreign Trade Department is prepared on application to inquire of His Majesty's Representatives abroad for the names of substitutes for any firm on the Statutory List. When the applicant wishes this done by telegraph he must undertake

¹Page 480. ²Page 908.

to pay the cost of the telegraphic correspondence. A considerable amount of information is, however, already available at the Foreign Trade Department, and it is hoped that it may be possible in many cases to suggest the names of satisfactory substitutes in response to inquiries, without the necessity of referring the matter abroad. It would greatly facilitate the work of this Department if applicants in making inquiries would specify the particular trade, or trades, for which substitutes are required.

No. 989.

The London Gazette, 22nd August, 1916.

[29718]

Notice respecting exportation to China and Siam.

FOREIGN OFFICE,
22nd August, 1916.

The following additions or corrections to the lists published as a supplement to the London Gazette of 14th August, 1916,¹ of persons to whom articles to be exported to China and Siam may be consigned, are notified by order of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in accordance with the provisions of the Proclamation relating to the exportation of articles to China and Siam during the present war, issued on the 24th day of September, 1915:—

CHINA.

FOREIGN OFFICE (Foreign Trade Dept.)
21st August, 1916.

The following names are added to the list of persons and bodies of persons to whom articles to be exported to China may be consigned:—

Booklees, A., Ningpo.
Bulsara Bros., Tientsin.

¹Page 2112.

Chefoo Pharmacy, Chefoo.
Chi Hing Hairnet Co., Chefoo.
Ching Kong, H., & Co., Chefoo.
Industrial Trading Co., Chefoo.
London Guarantee and Accident Co., Ltd.
Manchuria Christian College, Mukden.
Moukden Hospital, Mukden.
Shantung Drug Store, Chefoo.
St. Nicholas Industrial School for Blind Girls, Mukden.
Tek Shun Hing, Chefoo.
Theological College, Mukden.

No. 990.

The London Gazette 25th August, 1916.

[29723]

Notice to Mariners.

No. 925 of the year 1916.

ENGLAND, EAST COAST.

Notice is hereby given that, under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914,* the following Regulations have been made by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and are now in force:—

Former notice:—No. 816 of 1916;† hereby cancelled.

(1) HARWICH AND APPROACHES—TRAFFIC REGULATION.

With a view to safeguarding the interests of shipping in the vicinity of Harwich, no vessel, either British, Allied, or Neutral, is to be within the area west of a line joining the following positions:—

- (a) Lat. 52° 08' N., long. 1° 41' E.
- (b) Lat. 52° 02' N., long. 1° 42' E.
- (c) Sunk Light-Vessel.
- (d) Sunk Head Buoy.

Any vessel contravening the foregoing regulation will run the gravest risk of being sunk.

* App. page 284. † Page 2073.

Charts Temporarily Affected.

No. 1975, Kentish Knock to the West Swin.

No. 2052, Harwich approaches.

No. 1610, North Foreland to Orfordness.

No. 1094, Outer Gabbard to Outer Dowsing.

No. 1406, Dover and Calais to Orfordness and Scheveningen.

No. 1408, Orfordness and Scheveningen to Terschelling zeegat.

No. 1598, English channel.

No. 2182a, North sea, southern sheet.

(2) Yarmouth—Traffic Regulations; Prohibited Anchorage.

I.—TRAFFIC REGULATIONS.

1. No vessels other than those of British Nationality or those of the Allied Nations shall enter Yarmouth haven until further Notice.

2. No vessels, other than H.M. ships, are to move in Yarmouth Roads between half an hour after sunset and half an hour before sunrise, until further Notice.

II.—PROHIBITED ANCHORAGE.

Limits:

(a) *On the North.*—By a line drawn from St. Nicholas Light-Vessel in a 270° (N. 76° W. Mag.) direction to the shore.

(b) *On the East.*—By a line drawn from St. Nicholas Light-Vessel in a 180° (S. 14° W. Mag.) direction for a distance of $9\frac{1}{2}$ cables.

(c) *On the South.*—By a line drawn from the southern extremity of limit (b) in a 270° (N. 76° W. Mag.) direction to the shore.

(d) *On the West.*—By the shore line enclosed between limits (a) and (c).

Variation.— 14° W.

Charts Temporarily Affected.

No. 1543, Yarmouth and Lowestoft roads.

No. 1094, Outer Gabbard to Outer Dowsing.

No. 1408, Orfordness and Scheveningen to Terschelling zeegat.

(3) *River Tyne Boom Defence—Entrance Signals and Traffic Regulations.*

The following signals will be displayed to indicate that the Boom is *Open to Traffic*:—

By day, 2 Black Balls, vertical.

By night, 2 White Lights, vertical.

The above signals will be hoisted on board H.M.S. *Satellite* and at the following Distant Signal Stations:—

(a) For Incoming Traffic.—At the Lighthouse on the end of the North Arm of the Breakwater.

(b) For Outgoing Traffic.—At Ballast Hill. Shipping at Dunstan and Tyne Docks should ascertain by telephone from H.M.S. *Satellite* whether they can proceed down river. A telephone for this purpose is kept at the Staith Master's Office, Dunstan, and at the Dock Master's Office, Tyne Docks.

The absence of these signals will denote that the Boom is *Closed to Traffic*.

Vessels entering or leaving the Tyne, after passing the Pier Heads when bound inwards, and after passing Hay Hole Point when bound outwards, are to so regulate their speed that until the line of the Boom is passed they shall not come within a distance of 200 yards from their stem to the stern of the next vessel ahead proceeding in the same direction. Whilst navigating between Hay Hole Point and the Pier Heads, no vessel should attempt to overhaul and pass ahead of another vessel proceeding in the same direction.

When crossing the line of the Boom, all vessels are to preserve a mid-channel course as far as is consistent with safe navigation. Vessels of 25 feet draught and above are to stop their engines when crossing the line of the Boom at or about the time of low water.

Incoming and outgoing vessels must not cross the line of the Boom at the same time. Vessels proceeding against the tidal stream must so regulate their speed that any vessels proceeding with the tide shall first pass the obstruction.

No vessel is to anchor in the area bounded as follows:— On the West by a line drawn from the south-west corner of Dockwray Square to the east end of Salmons Quay, and on the East by a line drawn from Prior's Stone to the Volunteer Life Brigade House, provided only that a vessel proceeding to the oil jetty at South Shields may let go her anchor, if necessary, within the line of moorings off the said jetty; such vessels, however, are not to anchor to the eastward of a line drawn from Lloyd's Hailing and Signal Station to the Lifeboat House and slip on Commissioner's wharves.

With the above exceptions, the Rules and Regulations for the Navigation of the Tyne are to be adhered to.

Note.—This Notice is a revision of No. 816 of 1916.

Caution.

This Admiralty Notice to Mariners is issued under the provisions of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, and failure to comply strictly with the directions contained in it will constitute an offence against those Regulations.

Any person found guilty of such an offence is liable to severe penalties both of imprisonment and fine.

Any person aiding or abetting the commission of such an offence is himself guilty of an offence against the Regulations.

Attention is also drawn to the fact that any infringement of the directions contained in this Admiralty Notice to Mariners is liable to result in the detention of the ship or vessel.

Authority.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.
By Command of their Lordships,

J. F. PARRY,
Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Department, Admiralty,
London.

22nd August, 1916.

No. 991.

Canada Gazette, 23rd September, 1916.

Supplement to the London Gazette, 22nd August, 1916—23rd August, 1916.

[29719]

Military Honours.

WAR OFFICE,

23rd August, 1916.

His Majesty the KING has been graciously pleased to award the Military Medal for bravery in the field to the under-mentioned Non-commissioned Officers and Men:—

CANADIAN CONTINGENT.

- 155062, Sergeant J. G. Anderson, Canadian Pioneers.
- 79359, Sergeant N. Appleby, Canadian Infantry.
- 115006, Lance-Corporal J. T. Armstrong, Canadian Mounted Rifles.
- 69033, Private H. Arsenault, Canadian Infantry.
- 452374, Private E. Atherton, Canadian Infantry.
- A40438, Sergeant G. Bain, Canadian Infantry.
- 73097, Sergeant C. S. Ball, Canadian Machine Gun Company.
- 106072, Sapper C. W. Ball, Canadian Engineers.
- 477033, Private (Acting Lance-Corporal) P. Ball, Canadian Infantry.
- 477040, Private (Acting Lance-Corporal) H. J. Barlow, Canadian Infantry.
- A2979, Sergeant J. Barr, Canadian Infantry.
- 13083, Lance-Corporal G. Batchelor, Canadian Infantry.
- A24005, Private H. Batchelor, Canadian Infantry.
- 77100, Lance-Corporal K. Bateman, Canadian Infantry.
- 439699, A. Bélanger, Canadian Infantry.
- 79174, Private F. C. Bennett, Canadian Infantry.
- 77104, Sergeant T. Birch, Canadian Infantry.
- 18324, Private G. B. Blackburn, Canadian Infantry.
- 45049, Corporal W. J. Borrie, Canadian Engineers.
- 414240, Private C. P. Boutilier, Canadian Machine Gun Company.
- 67734, Acting Company Sergeant-Major J. W. Bowen, Canadian Infantry.
- 448027, Private A. Boyd, Canadian Infantry.
- 9301, Sergeant A. Braddick, Canadian Infantry.

77107, Acting Company Sergeant-Major T. W. Brewer, Canadian Infantry.

5632, Sergeant E. Brown, Canadian Engineers.

19619, Acting Corporal W. Brown, Canadian Infantry.

41343, Sergeant G. E. Buchanan, Canadian Field Artillery.

40567, Corporal P. J. Burns, Canadian Field Artillery.

33304, Acting Lance-Corporal J. Cameron, Canadian Army Medical Corps.

67192, Corporal E. Canning, Canadian Infantry.

A2287, Lance-Corporal R. Clark, Canadian Infantry.

411080, Private W. L. Clark, Canadian Infantry.

21321, Corporal G. Coulton, Canadian Infantry.

24582, Corporal G. T. Cowan, late Canadian Infantry.

5353, Sergeant H. Crompton, Canadian Engineers.

80015, Private W. B. Curtis, Canadian Infantry.

110118, Corporal W. G. Cuttle, Canadian Machine Gun Company.

96, Private W. Dawson, Canadian Infantry.

41493, Corporal J. Day, Canadian Field Artillery.

18603, Private F. Delaney, Canadian Infantry.

85703, Bombardier G. W. DesRosiers, Canadian Field Artillery.

109308, Private G. B. Dickson, Canadian Mounted Rifles.

109309, Private T. B. Dixon, Canadian Mounted Rifles.

6905, Sergeant H. J. Dorrance, Canadian Infantry.

432148, Private T. Eaves, Canadian Infantry.

23132, Private E. Alexander, Canadian Infantry.

418743, Corporal F. H. Emo, Canadian Infantry.

85299, Gunner S. England, Canadian Field Artillery.

406523, Private A. H. Farebrother, Canadian Infantry.

16305, Lance-Corporal A. Y. Faris, Canadian Infantry.

73654, Private E. Field, Canadian Infantry.

79777, Private R. G. Flemons, Canadian Infantry.

13100, Corporal C. Frey, Canadian Infantry.

61951, Private E. Gagne, Canadian Infantry.

70125, Private R. Green, Canadian Infantry.

422235, Acting Lance-Corporal L. F. Gouldsmith, Canadian Infantry.

416969, Private W. Grimard, Canadian Infantry.

540312, Private E. Hanmer, Canadian Army Service Corps.

108271, Sapper R. Harper, Canadian Engineers.

81361, Private R. C. Harrison, Canadian Infantry.

436538, Private T. Heaps, Canadian Infantry.

438479, Private A. Hodge, Canadian Infantry.

27018, Private E. B. F. Hodges, Canadian Infantry.

689, Lance-Sergeant R. W. Hunt, Canadian Infantry.

26213, Acting Lance-Corporal A. B. Imray, Canadian Infantry.

407019, Lance-Sergeant J. P. Ironside, Canadian Infantry.
692, Private R. C. Jackson, Canadian Machine Gun Company.

McG. 230, Lance-Corporal J. W. Jeakins, Canadian Infantry
81456, Private W. N. M. Johnston, Canadian Infantry.
109146, Acting 2nd Corporal H. Kee, Canadian Engineers.
487312, Pioneer J. Keith, Canadian Pioneers.
9570, Private F. Kerr, Canadian Infantry.
1075, Lance-Sergeant G. Kilshaw, Canadian Infantry.
9459, Sergeant F. W. Knight, Canadian Infantry.
25858, Private J. Labelle, Canadian Infantry.
81494, Private W. J. S. Laidlaw, Canadian Infantry.
A334, Private A. Larkman, Canadian Infantry.
70082, Lance-Corporal C. E. Latham, Canadian Infantry.
18655, Private E. E. Lattin, Canadian Infantry.
1460, Private E. Laurin, Canadian Infantry.
61259, Corporal J. M. Lemieux, Canadian Infantry.
458416, Lance-Corporal A. J. LeSueur, Canadian Infantry.
68225, Private C. B. Lumsden, Canadian Infantry.
110338, Sapper R. S. MacDonald, Canadian Engineers.
510445, Private E. B. MacGillivray, Canadian Army Service Corps.

67529, Sergeant H. MacKay, Canadian Infantry.
77345, Private N. F. Mairs, Canadian Infantry.
70306, Private S. R. Mathers, Canadian Infantry.
109154, Private J. S. Matthews, Canadian Mounted Rifles.
489278, Private J. M. McAvoy, Canadian Infantry.
218, Lance-Corporal J. D. McCall, Canadian Engineers.
109513, Private A. D. McCaskill, Canadian Mounted Rifles.

28570, Corporal J. B. McIllwaine, Canadian Machine Gun Company.

1345, Sergeant J. E. McInnis, Canadian Infantry.
418598, Sergeant R. McIntyre, Canadian Infantry.
154712, Acting Lance-Corporal D. J. McKenzie, Canadian Pioneers.

25614, Corporal G. A. McLellan, Canadian Infantry.
112258, Corporal R. D. Mess, Canadian Mounted Rifles.
477588, Private J. W. Miller, Canadian Infantry.
8627, Private G. D. Mitchell, Canadian Infantry.
65634, Private R. Mitchell, Canadian Infantry.
69579, Sergeant C. Moore, Canadian Infantry.
18220, Sergeant D. Morrison, Canadian Infantry.
13782, Sergeant M. Morrison, Canadian Infantry.
106408, Corporal R. H. Morton, Canadian Engineers.
76241, Sergeant R. Murray, Canadian Infantry.
439440, Corporal R. C. Murray, Canadian Infantry.

117443, Private K. Nelson, Canadian Machine Gun Company.

67015, Private L. Neville, Canadian Infantry.

81670, Private W. H. Nichols, Canadian Infantry.

36164, Sergeant J. D. Nixon, Canadian Army Medical Corps.

128, Driver J. H. Ouellet, Canadian Artillery.

79745, Corporal F. G. Parker, Canadian Infantry.

436057, Private A. Pearson, Canadian Infantry.

69776, Private D. G. Peters, Canadian Infantry.

19435, Private G. Plachich, Canadian Infantry.

63726, Private U. Powell, Canadian Infantry.

67043, Sergeant T. Ranford, Canadian Infantry.

111433, Private S. Redden, Canadian Mounted Rifles.

77840, Corporal H. A. Rees, Canadian Infantry.

426083, Private J. F. Regan, late Canadian Infantry.

27251, Sergeant M. M. Reid, Canadian Infantry.

163915, Private E. Raynolds, late Canadian Infantry.

23572, Private E. Rhodes, Canadian Infantry.

46602, Corporal T. E. Ritchie, Canadian Artillery.

110487, Corporal T. E. Roe, late Canadian Mounted Rifles.

62216, Private W. Rogers, Canadian Infantry.

109574, Private G. H. Rolph, Canadian Mounted Rifles.

61441, Private E. Roy, Canadian Infantry.

430785, Sergeant A. Sainsbury, Canadian Pioneers.

23053, Private L. Saint-Onge, Canadian Army Medical Corps.

109584, Private D. Sale, Canadian Mounted Rifles.

63795, Private J. Savage, Canadian Infantry.

110506, Lance-Corporal S. G. Semple, Canadian Mounted Rifles.

A22337, Private T. M. Shannon, Canadian Infantry.

107573, Private B. Shipton, Canadian Mounted Rifles.

420929, Corporal W. Sim, Canadian Infantry.

13306, Acting Sergeant T. N. Simpson, Canadian Infantry.

81806, Private L. Skolrood, Canadian Infantry.

406623, Private R. Speirs, Canadian Infantry.

439424, Lance-Sergeant J. W. Strong, Canadian Infantry.

33264, Lance-Corporal S. Stuart, Canadian Infantry.

153477, Private G. Styles, Canadian Infantry.

426590, Private W. M. Summers, Canadian Infantry.

13276, Lance-Corporal H. P. Sutherland, Canadian Infantry

106586, Corporal F. H. Taylor, Canadian Engineers.

68414, Private N. Taylor, Canadian Infantry.

46895, Sergeant J. Temple, Canadian Infantry.

26399, Sergeant H. Thibault, Canadian Infantry.

21428, Sergeant J. Thompson, Canadian Machine Gun Company.

302, Private J. M. Thrasher, Canadian Infantry.

6529, Sergeant W. F. Thwaites, late Canadian Infantry.
 81895, Lance-Corporal O. Transgrud, Canadian Infantry.
 79787, Sergeant W. Tregellas, Canadian Infantry.
 447235, Private F. A. Trout, Canadian Infantry.
 63868, Private B. R. Townsend, Canadian Infantry.
 2635, Lance-Corporal L. Vallance, Canadian Infantry.
 81910, Private C. M. Wade, Canadian Infantry.
 432578, Private T. J. A. Walkeden, Canadian Infantry.
 9380, Private W. J. Walsh, Canadian Infantry.
 76042, Sergeant A. B. Watson, Canadian Infantry.
 10828, Private W. D. Watson, Canadian Infantry.
 18705, Private J. E. P. Watts, Canadian Infantry.
 109190, Private V. R. Whitehead, Canadian Mounted Rifles.
 1537, Private F. Williamson, Canadian Infantry.
 22645, Sergeant J. Willis, Canadian Infantry.
 404239, Private H. Wilson, Canadian Infantry.
 108636, Sergeant A. H. Wingrave, Canadian Engineers.
 6418, Acting Company Sergeant-Major A. Worrall, Canadian Infantry.
 435079, Private W. L. Wright, Canadian Infantry.
 A38421, Private N. G. Wrigley, Canadian Infantry.
 18259, Private R. Young, Canadian Infantry.
 24896, Private R. Young, Canadian Infantry.

No. 992.

The London Gazette, 25th August, 1916.

[29723]

Notice to Mariners.

No. 926 of the year 1916.

ENGLAND AND WALES, SOUTH AND WEST COASTS.

Portland Bill to Bardsey Island—Traffic Regulations.

Former Notice.—No. 721 of 1916;* hereby cancelled.

Notice is hereby given that, under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914,† the following Regulations have been made by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty and are now in force:—

* Page 1963. † App. 284.

I.—REGULATIONS RESPECTING SMALL CRAFT.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

The following Regulations are to be complied with until further notice by all small steam, motor, sailing and pulling boats and vessels, including pleasure craft of all descriptions (but excluding bona-fide fishing craft which are specially provided for under Section II of this Notice), from Portland Bill on the east to Bardsey Island on the west.

2. Permits.—The owners of all such boats or vessels are to supply lists of all their boats and vessels which they may place afloat, and must obtain for each boat or vessel a permit from the Divisional Coast Watching Officer through the Station Officer of the nearest Coastguard Station. No boat or vessel is permitted to be used without a permit.

Amateur boat owners, or amateurs hiring boats for specified periods, must similarly obtain permits, and will be regarded, for the period of the permit and for the purpose of these Regulations, as the owners.

Permits may be withdrawn at any time at the discretion of the officer by whom they were issued. They must always be carried while under way, and may be regarded as being issued for the boat or vessel, and not for the person using the boat or vessel, the owner being held responsible at all times for any infringement of the regulations contained in this Notice. A distinguishing number or letter, corresponding with that on the permit, must be painted on each bow of the boat or vessel.

3. Navigational Directions.—Boats or vessels subject to this Notice are to comply strictly with the following navigational directions:—

(a) They are not to be under way at night, i.e., between half an hour after sunset and half an hour before sunrise, or during fog, but are to remain at their moorings. If caught out by fog, they are to return to the shore at once.

(b) Subject to any special exceptions that have been or may hereafter be made, they are not to proceed to a distance of more than three miles in any direction from the port, creek or river to which they belong.

It must be further understood that no special protection can be afforded them.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS.

4. Small Rowing or Sailing Boats may be let out on hire to parties for whom the owners are prepared to be responsible, and while so hired shall be strictly subject to these Regulations. Great care must therefore be taken that they are only hired out to persons who are thoroughly acquainted with these regulations, as any infringement of the orders will, among other penalties, lead to the detention of the offending boat.

5. Power-driven Boats not exceeding 24-feet in length or a carrying capacity of 12 passengers may be let out on hire on the same conditions as small rowing and sailing boats, but with the further restriction that, while so hired, they shall in no circumstances be under way outside the port, creek or river to which they belong.

6. Excursion Traffic, defined as advertised trips wholly or chiefly for the pleasure of the passengers, is allowed only within ports, creeks or rivers and by written permission of the Commander-in-Chief, Plymouth, which may be obtained through the District Coast Watching Officer. Such permission will only be given subject to compliance with the regulations in paragraph (3) (a) above, and provided that:—

- (a) The entire trip is within the harbour,
- (b) One person is responsible for the party and,
- (c) The permission is applicable only to the trip specified.

7. Regular Ferry Boats may obtain special permission from the District Coast Watching Officer to run up to a specified hour according to circumstances.

8. Yachts and Pleasure Craft may obtain permission from the Commander-in-Chief, Plymouth, through the District Coast Watching Officer to proceed from their fitting-out port to their summer base port.

9. Special Local Regulations are in force for defended areas and ports, comprising Portland, Plymouth, Falmouth, Milford Haven, Cardiff and Barry, and Swansea.

10. Oil, Motor-Spirit, Petrol, or other goods may not be shipped on board craft of any description, whether coasting or foreign, either as stores for the equipment or navigation of the vessel or as merchandise, except at places which are under the supervision of a Customs Officer. Such goods must be

properly pre-entered before shipment, and a clearance must be obtained from the Customs officials in accordance with the Customs War Powers Act, 1915.

Sailing vessels may not have on board a quantity of petrol, motor-spirit, benzine, paraffin, petroleum or similar substances, exceeding 4 gallons.

II.—REGULATIONS WITH REGARD TO FISHERMEN.

The following Regulations are to be complied with by all fishing vessels and boats from Portland Bill on the east to Bardsey Island on the west (hereinafter referred to as the South-Western Area).

2. Fishing vessels authorized by fishing permits signed by the local Fishery Officer, are allowed to be at sea day and night, except as stated below in paragraph 3.

3. (i) *By Day and Night* the laying of nets or of crab or any other pots, trawling, fishing or anchoring is forbidden on the south-east coast of Devon from Sharkham point to the Mewstone, and thence to Skerries bell-buoy, within an area bounded—

On the North: By a straight line five miles in length, in a direction 85° (*S. 79° E. Mag.*) from Sharkham point.

On the South: By a straight line six miles in length, in a direction 111° (*S. 53° E. Mag.*) from Skerries bell-buoy.

On the East: By a straight line joining the eastern extremities of the north and south boundaries.

(ii) *By Night* no fishing vessel is allowed to fish or to be—

(a) Within the above area.

(b) On the south-east coast of Devon to the westward of a line drawn from the Skerries bell-buoy to a point two miles 85° (*S. 79° E. Mag.*) from Start point.

(c) Within ten miles of the entrance to any defended port (see paragraph 4).

4. Special local regulations are in force in certain defended ports and areas, comprising Portland, Plymouth, Falmouth, Milford Haven, Cardiff and Barry, and Swansea.

5. A new issue of fishing permits will be made throughout the South-Western Area, and fishing skippers will be required

to exchange their old permits for permits of the new issue on or before 1st June, 1916.

6. The fishing permit, made out to the skipper actually in charge, and for the boat in question, must at all times be carried by a fishing vessel at sea, and it must be produced on demand to any officer or other authorized person. Failure to comply with this regulation will render the offender liable to prosecution.

In the case of a new skipper taking charge of a boat or of a skipper taking charge of a boat not specified on his permit, a new permit must be obtained, or the necessary alterations made on the old permit. No alterations to permits will be recognized unless signed and dated by the Permit Issuer.

7. Oil, motor-spirit, petrol or other goods may not be shipped on board fishing craft of any description, either as stores for the equipment or navigation of the vessel or as merchandise, except at places which are under the supervision of a Customs Officer. Such goods must be properly pre-entered before shipment, and a clearance must be obtained from the Customs Officials in accordance with the Customs War Powers Act, 1915.

Sailing vessels may not have on board a quantity of petrol, motor-spirit, benzine, paraffin, petroleum or similar substances, exceeding four gallons.

Variation.—16° W.

Notes.

1. Fishing vessels are only to include bona-fide professional fishing craft, manned by bona-fide fishermen. Doubtful cases for fishing permits are to be referred to the nearest Divisional Coast Watching Officer.

2. Amateurs and pleasure craft out fishing are to be regarded as coming under section I of this notice, and must comply with the Regulations contained therein.

3. Fishing vessels, having a fishing permit and desiring to carry passengers, i.e., persons other than their bona-fide crew, must obtain separate permits in accordance with section I of this notice, and when such passengers are on board, the vessels will become strictly subject to the regulations therein laid down. In the event of non-compliance, both permits

may be withdrawn by the Divisional Coast Watching Officer or Fishery Officer concerned.

4. Fishery Officer means an officer of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, or of the Local Sea Fisheries Committee within whose district the fishing port in question lies, or other person duly appointed to issue fishing permits.

5. Permits may be withdrawn, suspended, or endorsed at the discretion of the Divisional Coast Watching Officer, or of a Fishery Officer.

6. Availability of permits.—South-Western Area fishing permits are available over the whole area, when and where fishing is permitted by these regulations, but boats moving from port to port within the area should, in order to avoid delay, notify their arrival and departure to the Local Fishery Officer or Permit Issuer.

7. Visiting boats from ports outside the South-Western Area must, before fishing in this area, obtain from the local Permit Issuer a South-Western Area fishing permit, either—

(a) In exchange for their former permit (re-exchanging on departure), or,

(b) By previous application through the Local Fishery Officer,

otherwise they will be detained in port until their credentials have been verified. In all cases visiting boats must give up their South-Western Area fishing permits on leaving the South-Western Area.

8. Charts of the restricted areas off the Devon coast can be seen by fishermen at the Harbour Master's office, Brixham, the Fish Inspector's office, Plymouth Barbican, and the Fishery Collector's office, Newlyn Harbour.

9. Complaints on the part of the fishing community, and questions of doubt, should be referred in the first instance to the Local Fishery Officer, or to the Inspector of Fisheries attached to the area.

III.—PLYMOUTH SOUND AND HAMOAZE.

(a) PLYMOUTH SOUND:

1. Pilotage is compulsory for all vessels ———¹ ¹——— in the whole of the waters comprising Plymouth Sound, Hamoaze, Cattewater and Sutton Pool, inside a line joining Redding point

with Rams Cliff point beacons as far as Laira bridge to the eastward and Saltash bridge to the westward, with the following exceptions:—

- (i.) Ships belonging to His Majesty;
- (ii.) Pleasure yachts and sailing boats under 30 ft. in length on the water line and under 10 ft. draught;
- (iii.) Fishing vessels;
- (iv.) Sailing vessels trading coastwise of less than 75 tons net register;
- (v.) Ships of less than 50 tons gross tonnage not carrying passengers;
- (vi.) Motor barges and boats habitually used exclusively within the limits of the Port of Plymouth;
- (vii.) Steam tug boats registered at the Port of Plymouth.

NOTE.—The above order does not apply to ships changing moorings unless the shift entails going through or into the channel.

All vessels proceeding from the Cattewater or Sutton Pool to Plymouth Sound, and *vice versa*, are to pass between the Mallard Shoal and Mount Batten breakwater.

2. A limited number of moorings for yachts may be laid in the following places and nowhere else:—

On West Hoe, on application to King's Harbour Master, Sound: in the Cattewater, above Turnchapel, on application to the Harbour Master of Cattewater.

Yachts, etc., and pleasure boats may cruise in the waters of the Sound as laid down in the Public Traffic Regulations with the following exceptions:—

(i) Eastern Channel: All craft of every description are prohibited from entering the area defined as follows:—

On the north by the line of Torpedo range targets; on the west by the line joining Breakwater fort with Shagstone beacon; and on the south by a line joining Shagstone beacon with Reny rocks.

(ii) The Bridge: All craft of every description are prohibited from entering the area defined as follows:—

On the north by a line joining Ravenness point to Drake's island North-west buoy; on the east by a line joining Drake's island North-west buoy to Melampus

light-buoy; and on the south by a line joining Melampus light-buoy to Fort Picklecombe pier.

(iii) No yacht, etc., or pleasure boat may proceed to the westward of a line joining the east end of Drake's island and the west side of the entrance to Millbay docks, nor may they proceed more than two miles outside the breakwater.

All persons going afloat in charge of yachts or boats are to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with these orders, the Public Traffic Regulations, and the Notices that have been published from time to time in the Public Press defining prohibited areas.

Special notice is drawn to the following points in the Regulations:—

No yacht or boat may be under way after dark; there can, therefore, be no traffic after dark between yachts at their moorings and the shore.

Although it is only laid down that no craft may leave or enter by the East Channel, no craft is to approach anywhere near the East Channel buoys, as such action would be likely to draw the fire of the forts.

All excursion steamer traffic is prohibited in the Sound.

Note.

Yachts that are only fitting out at Plymouth, and that may wish to proceed to their Summer Base harbour, must obtain permission to leave for that purpose.

(b) HAMOAZE:

1. Within the limits in the Harbour of Hamoaze mentioned in paragraph 4 below, all small craft, motor boats, steamboats, pulling boats, punts, etc., are to be moored in one of the following areas, viz.:—Saltash, Pottery quay, North corner, Mutton cove, Cremyll hard, Torpoint, Stonehouse creek (or be hauled up and secured above highwater mark in an approved position), where they will remain under police supervision, and only be allowed out on the production of a permit. (See paragraph 4 below.)

2. With the exception of steam ferry boats, which have obtained special permits, no craft of any description is to be

under way during the hours of official night, i.e., between the sunset gun and daylight gun fired from H.M.S. *Impregnable*. Any craft under way between these times may be fired on by the Naval patrol boats or H.M. ships in harbour without notice.

3. During fog or thick weather, no craft of any description is to be under way, with the exception of the Chain Ferry bridges at Torpoint and Saltash.

4. All traffic is prohibited in the waters of the Harbour of Hamoaze within the following limits, viz.:—Between lines joining Skinham and Warren points in the Tamar river, and the boom at Devil's point, including the Lynher river as far as St. Germans, Millbrook lake, and all the creeks and coves adjoining, subject to the following provisions:—

During daylight, i.e., outside the hours of official night, all craft of any description engaged by their owners in the prosecution of their business, or used by them as a means of obtaining their livelihood, may be permitted to be under way within the above limits on obtaining a permit for the purpose from the Superintendent of Dockyard Police; such permit to be produced when called for by the person in charge of any patrol boat, police boat, or boat of H.M. ships.

Persons owning craft of any description which they may wish to use for pleasure purposes will be allowed to remove the same to approved places outside the above limits. No permits will be granted for use of pleasure craft within the limits defined.

5. With the undermentioned exception at (i), the following areas are prohibited to all craft of every description:

Combe bay, Kiln bay, Wilcove lake, Thanckes lake, South of Gravesend point to Pound at Torpoint, St. John's lake, Millbrook lake (inside a line from Palmer point to Little Southdown).

(i) With regard to Millbrook lake inside the line specified, special permits will be given to steam or motor ferry craft, for public traffic only, at the discretion of the King's Harbour Master of Hamoaze.

6. No craft of any description is to approach or is to communicate with any of H.M. establishments or ships without having permission and calling the attention of the guard before

they close. Craft disobeying this order may be fired on without notice.

7. The foregoing provisions do not apply to any of H.M. craft or boats, or to vessels in Government employ.

8. No excursion steamers will be permitted in the Hamoaze between the boom at Devil's point and Saltash pier. Subject to special arrangements, facilities will be granted during the summer months only for excursions in the Rivers Tamar and Tavy above Saltash, permits for which must be obtained by the owners of excursion steamers from the King's Harbour Master of Hamoaze.

Special Warning to Boatmen and those who Hire out Yachts or Boats.

Great care must be taken that yachts and boats are only hired out to persons who are thoroughly acquainted with these Regulations, as any infringement of the orders will, amongst other things, lead to the detention of the offending yacht or boat.

IV.—CHANNEL SOUTHWARD OF BREAKSEA LIGHT-
VESSEL PROHIBITED.

The passage of vessels through the channel southward of the Breaksea light-vessel is entirely prohibited.

Vessels contravening this regulation are liable to be fired upon.

Note.—This Notice is a revision of Notice No. 721 of 1916.

Caution.

This Admiralty Notice to Mariners is issued under the provisions of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914,* and failure to comply strictly with the directions contained in it will constitute an offence against those Regulations.

Any person found guilty of such an offence is liable to severe penalties both of imprisonment and fine.

Any person aiding or abetting the commission of such an offence is himself guilty of an offence against the Regulations.

* App. 284.

Attention is also drawn to the fact that any infringement of the directions contained in this Admiralty Notice to Mariners is liable to result in the detention of the ship or vessel.

Authority.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

By Command of their Lordships,

J. F. PARRY,
Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Department, Admiralty,

London,

23rd August, 1916.

No. 993.

The London Gazette, 29th August, 1916.

[29727]

ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE UNDER
ARTICLE 22-A OF THE ALIENS RESTRICTION
(CONSOLIDATION) ORDER, 1916.

WHEREAS Article 22-A of the Aliens Restriction (Consolidation) Order, 1916,¹ provides that as from such date or dates as may be fixed by order of a Secretary of State, an alien (wherever resident) shall not undertake or perform munitions work unless he has in his possession an identity book obtained in pursuance of the Aliens Restriction (Consolidation) Order, 1916, and duly filled in and attested.

Now I, in pursuance of the aforesaid Article 22-A, hereby order that the 1st September, 1916, shall be fixed as the date as from which an alien (wherever resident) shall not undertake or perform munitions work unless he has in his possession such an identity book as aforesaid:

PROVIDED that in the application of this Order to an establishment of a class to which the provisions of Section 7 of the Munitions of War Act, 1915,² as amended by any subsequent enactment are or have been applied by order of

¹Page 1226. ²App. 313.

the Minister of Munitions after the 1st August, 1916, one month after the date on which the provisions of Section 7 of the Munitions of War Act, 1916,* as amended by any subsequent enactment were applied to the establishment shall be substituted for the 1st September, 1916.

HERBERT SAMUEL,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
23rd August, 1916.

No. 994.

*Third Supplement to The London Gazette, 22nd August, 1916—
24th August, 1916.*

[29721]

REGULATION OF FOREIGN EXCHANGES.

LOAN OF SECURITIES TO THE TREASURY.

SCHEME B.

First Supplementary List of Securities that will be accepted on loan by the Treasury under the terms of Scheme B.

Further Supplementary Lists of Securities may be issued from time to time.

Amsterdam City 3 Per Cent. Bonds.

Argentine Government 3½ Per Cent. External Bonds (1889).

Argentine Government 4 Per Cent. Loan (1898).

Argentine Government 4 Per Cent. Bonds (1899).

Argentine Government 4 Per Cent. Bonds (1900) Laws 3378 and 3783.

Argentine Government 4 Per Cent. Bonds (1900) Laws 3378 and 3885.

Argentine Government 4 Per Cent Bonds (1908).

Argentine Government 4 Per Cent. Loan (1910).

Argentine Government 5 Per Cent. Loan (1884).

* App. 655.

Argentine Government 5 Per Cent. Treasury Conversion Bonds (1887).

Argentine Government Port of Buenos Ayres 5 Per Cent. Debentures.

Argentine Government 5 Per Cent. Internal Gold Loan (1909).

Argentine Government 5 Per Cent. Internal Gold Loan (1910).

Argentine Government Port of the Capital(Buenos Ayres) 5 Per Cent. Bonds.

Argentine Government 5 Per Cent. Irrigation Bonds (First Series).

Atlantic & North-West Railway Company (Leased to Canadian Pacific Railway Company) 5 Per Cent. Guaranteed 1st Mortgage Bonds, 1937.

Calgary and Edmonton Railway Company 4 Per Cent. Consolidated Debenture Stock (Guaranteed by Canadian Pacific Railway Company).

Canadian Northern Alberta Railway Company $3\frac{1}{2}$ Per Cent. Debenture Stock (Guaranteed by Dominion Government), 1960.

Canadian Northern Railway Co. 1st Mortgage 3 Per Cent. Debenture Stock (Guaranteed by Dominion Government), 1953.

Canadian Northern Railway Co. $3\frac{1}{2}$ Per Cent. Debenture Stock (Guaranteed by Dominion Government) 1958.

Chilian Government $4\frac{1}{2}$ Per Cent. Loan (1885).

Chilian Government $4\frac{1}{2}$ Per Cent. Loan (1887).

Chilian Government $4\frac{1}{2}$ Per Cent. Gold Loan (1889).

Chilian Government $4\frac{1}{2}$ Per Cent. Bonds (1893).

Chilian Government $4\frac{1}{2}$ Per Cent. Loan (1895).

Chilian Government $4\frac{1}{2}$ Per Cent. Coquimbo Railway Bonds.

Chilian Government $4\frac{1}{2}$ Per Cent. Bonds (Law of 9th September, 1910).

Chilian Government 5 Per Cent. Loan (1892).

Chilian Government 5 Per Cent. Loan (1905).

Chilian Government 5 Per Cent. Annuities, Series A.

Chilian Government 5 Per Cent. Annuities, Series B.

Chilian Government 5 Per Cent. Annuities, Series C.

Chilian Northern Railway Company 5 Per Cent. 1st Mortgage Debentures (Guaranteed by Chilian Government).

Christiania City 4 Per Cent. Loan (1900).

Christiania City 4 Per Cent. Loan (1912).

Christiania City $4\frac{1}{2}$ Per Cent. Loan (1914).

Copenhagen City $3\frac{1}{2}$ Per Cent. Loan (1887).

Copenhagen City $3\frac{1}{2}$ Per Cent. Loan (1898).

Copenhagen City 4 Per Cent. Loan (1901).

Danish Government 3 Per Cent. Gold Loan (1894).

Dominion Atlantic Railway Company (Leased to Canadian Pacific Railway Co.), 4 Per Cent. 1st Debenture Stock, 1944.

Dominion Atlantic Railway Company (Leased to Canadian Pacific Railway Co.), 4 Per Cent. 2nd Debenture Stock, 1956.

Norwegian Government 3 Per Cent. Conversion Loan (1886).

Norwegian Government $3\frac{1}{2}$ Per Cent. Conversion Loan (1894).

Ontario & Quebec Railway Company (Leased to Canadian Pacific Railway Co.), 5 Per Cent. Permanent Debenture Stock.

Stockholm City $4\frac{1}{2}$ Per Cent. Loan (1913), London Issue.

Swedish Government 3 Per Cent. Loan (1888).

Swedish Government 3 Per Cent. Conversion Loan (1894).

The Secretary and Comptroller-General,
National Debt Office,

19 Old Jewry,
London, E.C.

24th August, 1916.

No. 995.

The London Gazette 25th August, 1916.

[29723]

**Notice of the winding up of certain firms and Companies of
Enemy Nationality.**

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY AMENDMENT ACT, 1916.

Orders have been made by the Board of Trade requiring the undermentioned businesses to be wound up:—

322. Groedel Bros. Steamship Co., Limited, 4 and 6, Great St. Helens, London, E.C., Steamship Owners. *Controller:* Stanley F. Stephens, 12 and 14 Arthur Street, London Bridge, E.C. 21 August, 1916.

323. Frachtcontor Gesellschaft m.b.H., Guildhall Chambers, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Coal Exporters. *Controller:* T. Wallace, 42 Mosley Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 21 August, 1916.

324. British Pyrophor Metal Co., G.m.b.H., 39 Victoria Street, London, S.W., Production and Sale of Cerium Iron Stones (Auer-metal). *Controller*: F. J. Saffrey, 14 Old Jewry Chambers, London, E.C. 21 August, 1916.

325. Cimbria Bath Co., Limited, 11 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C., Agents for the Sale of Baths. *Controller*: C. W. M. Kemp, 36 Walbrook, London, E.C. 21 August, 1916.

326. Austrian Banking Syndicate, Limited, 6 Old Jewry, London, E.C., Bankers. *Controller*: W. B. Keen, 23 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. 21 August, 1916.

327. O. A. Rosenberg and Co., 55 Old Broad Street, London, E.C., Financial Agents. *Controller*: William Brock Keen, 23 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. 21 August, 1916.

328. Ludwig and Co., 2 Carthusian Street, London, E.C., Manufacturers and Dealers in Trimmings, Braids, etc. *Controller*: Charles Ryland Beeby, 66 Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 24 August, 1916.

No. 996.

Canada Gazette, 30th September, 1916.

Supplement to The London Gazette, 25th August, 1916—25th August, 1916

[29724]

Military Honours.

WAR OFFICE,
25th August, 1916.

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to confer the Military Cross on the undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officers in recognition of their gallantry and devotion to duty in the field:—

CANADIAN FORCE.

Lieutenant Frederick George Ernest Sutton, Canadian Infantry, for conspicuous gallantry when, as observer with 2nd Lieutenant Ross, he carried out two reconnaissances at very low altitude. Their machine was repeatedly hit by bullets, and the pilot was severely wounded in the arm. The reports rendered were most valuable.

Lieutenant James Joseph Stock, Canadian Infantry, for conspicuous gallantry during operations. He carried out the preparations for three assaults with great judgment under heavy fire. On one occasion he was hit on the chest by a bomb which failed to explode, but he carried on with great coolness.

Lieutenant John Wise, Canadian Infantry, for conspicuous bravery and determination. He led a reconnoitring party through enemy wire, and when discovered boldly attacked the trench. Whilst assisting a wounded man over the parapet he himself was wounded.

No. 997.

The London Gazette, 29th August, 1916.

[29727]

Proclamation making certain additions to and alterations in the Italian List of goods declared to be contraband.

FOREIGN OFFICE,
August 25, 1916.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has received from His Majesty's Ambassador at Rome the following translation of a Royal Proclamation dated July 16th, 1916, and published in the Italian Official Gazette of the 8th August, 1916, making certain additions to and alterations in the Italian List of goods declared to be contraband.

The following additions are made to the list of articles of absolute contraband of war contained in our Decree No. 266 of February 27th, 1916:—

46. Metallic chlorides, except chloride of soda and chlorides of metalloids.

47. Halogen compounds of carbon, starch.

48. Borax, boric acid and other boron compounds.

49. Sabadilla seeds and preparations therefrom.

50. Gold, silver, paper money and all negotiable credit documents and realisable bonds.

The following modifications are introduced in the above-mentioned list of articles of absolute contraband:—

No. 3 is thus modified:—

“Lathes, machines and implements which may be used in the manufacture of war munitions.”

In No. 8 the word “ether” is substituted by “formic ether,” “sulphuric ether.”

In the list of articles of conditional contraband contained in the same decree No. 14 is abolished.

The present decree comes into force on the day of publication.

Rome,

16th day of July, 1916.

No. 998.

The London Gazette, 29th August, 1916.

[29727]

Notice to Mariners.

No. 932 of the Year 1916.

ENGLAND, EAST COAST.

RIVER HUMBER—PILOTAGE AND TRAFFIC REGULATIONS.

FORMER NOTICE.—No. 904 of 1916;* hereby cancelled.

Mariners are hereby warned that, under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914,² the following Regulations have been made by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and are now in force:—

1. All pilotage certificates granted to masters and mates for the whole or any part of the Humber Pilotage District are suspended, and further all vessels (irrespective of draught, size, or nationality, but with the exception of those provided for in paragraph 2) bound to or from any place on the Humber must be conducted by licensed pilots over the whole or any part

* Page 2198. ²App. 191.

of the waters between Hull and the Outer Pilotage station of the Humber Pilotage District, which, until further notice, will be situated in the neighborhood of the Bull light-vessel.

2. In the case of lighter inter-dock traffic and of small British vessels engaged in local trade above Immingham, pilotage by licensed pilots is not compulsory.

3. During the hours of official night, and during fog, with visibility of less than half-a-mile, no traffic is permitted to move on the Humber below Paull point; also when these conditions prevail no vessel should enter or remain within a radius of five miles from Humber (late Spurn) light-vessel.

4. A vessel should not approach the Humber unless there is sufficient time available to enable such vessel to obtain a pilot and to arrive at her destination, or at a position in which she is permitted to anchor, before the commencement of official night.

5. No vessel should anchor whilst awaiting a pilot.

6. Vessels when leaving the Humber must proceed direct to sea. Should it be necessary to wait for the weather to moderate or clear they must remain inside the river at an authorised anchorage.

The pilot lobbies will be notified when the existence of fog outside the river is known.

7. A pilot should not board a vessel unless there is sufficient time available to enable such vessel to arrive at her destination, or at a position in which she is permitted to anchor, before the commencement of official night. The latest time at which the pilot cutter stationed at the Bull light-vessel should board inward-bound vessels is one hour before the commencement of official night.

Vessels bound outward should not pass Hawkins Point later than 45 minutes before the commencement of official night.

8. All vessels proceeding into or out of the Humber must be navigated by way of Hawke and Sunk roads passing to the northward of the Bull light-vessel, except those outward bound from Grimsby, which may cross the Middle shoal leaving the Middle light-vessel on the starboard hand, but they must pass at once into the channel north of the Middle after rounding the light-vessel.

NOTE.—The five-fathom channel through the Sunk and Hawke roads is very narrow at the western entrance and also

at a point north of the Middle light-vessel; deep-draught vessels steaming against the tide when approaching the buoys marking these portions of the channel should endeavour to avoid passing others between them by easing engines to allow ships with the tide under them to get through first. Smaller vessels outward-bound should pass close to the southward of the buoys marking the south side, and those inward-bound close to the northward of the buoys marking the north side, of the narrow portions of the channel, provided always that their draught of water and the state of the tide will admit.

9. Sailing vessels of 50 tons register and upwards when entering or leaving the Humber must be towed through Hawke road. Should tugs not be available, inward-bound vessels may anchor north-westward of the No. 2 Lower Middle lightfloat at a distance of not more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from it, but they must not bring the before-mentioned lightfloat to bear to the southward of 128° (*S. 36° E. Mag.*).

10. Vessels may now only pass into and out of the East end of the channel Southward of the Burcom by a passage of 170 feet wide each side of which is marked by a dolphin surmounted by a black triangle supported on a white pole. The dolphins are situated abreast of the West Pier Grimsby Dock Entrance practically in mid-channel.

Vessels making use of this passage are cautioned to keep well in the middle of the opening and are subject to the following regulations:—

1. Vessels navigating against the tide must in all cases give way to those navigating with the tide.

2. No vessel must approach the defences in this part of the river nearer than a quarter of a mile except to pass through the before-mentioned passage or to enter Grimsby Docks.

3. No vessel may tow more vessels at one time than she can safely navigate through the passage and under no circumstances is the tow to comprise more than three craft.

4. Distant signals will be shown from the flagstaff on the West Pier at the Grimsby Dock Entrance as follows:—

(a) Two black balls will denote that the passage is open.

(b) Three black balls will denote that the passage is closed.

(c) No signal being hoisted denotes that traffic is suspended.

When signal (b) three black balls is hoisted, no vessel may approach the passage, and when traffic is suspended no vessels, other than H.M. ships on special duty, may use the passage.

11. PROHIBITED ANCHORAGE AREAS.

I. Anchorage is prohibited for all vessels between two imaginary lines:—

(a) Joining Stone Creek coast guard flagstaff and the eastern extremity of the eastern jetty at Immingham.

(b) Joining the riverward beacon of the two centre measured mile beacons on Sunk island and the northernmost of two clumps shown southward of Stallingborough on Admiralty Chart No. 109. The latter line passes through the position of No. 6 Upper Burcom buoy.

II. No merchant vessel shall anchor (except when granted special permission) between the before-mentioned prohibited anchorage area No. I. and the line of transit of the eastern measured mile beacons on Sunk island produced to the Lincolnshire shore or (except as provided for in paragraph 9) to the northward of the line of the Killingholme leading lights or within $1\frac{1}{2}$ cables of any of the Admiralty mooring buoys.

III. Anchorage is prohibited to merchant vessels over the whole of Grimsby roads to the eastward of the line joining New Clee railway station and Patrington Church.

IV. No vessel may anchor in the area eastward of Grimsby Docks shown as prohibited on Admiralty Chart No. 109 "Entrance to the River Humber."

12. All vessels entering or leaving Grimsby Docks must pass to the southward of the No. 4 Lower Burcom gas-float except those bound up and down the river inside the Burcom shoal which are exempted from this condition, but no vessel may cross the Burcom shoal between the No. 5 Middle Burcom and No. 4 Lower Burcom buoys.

13. No vessel may approach within a quarter of a mile of the boom defence or within three cables of any of H.M. ships at anchor in the Humber provided the depth of water and circumstances of navigation will admit of keeping this distance.

14. All vessels employed in laying moorings, raising wrecks, etc., must be passed at slow speed, propelling engines being eased at least 300 yards before reaching such vessels, and so continued for 150 yards after passing them. While the said mooring or wreck raising craft are at work they will each fly a red flag.

15. No tug is permitted to tow more than three craft at one time through a gateway of the boom defence. Owners of tugs may apply to the Humber Conservancy Board for pilot licences for the masters of their vessels, which will enable them to pilot their own vessels and river craft comprising their tow (in certain parts of the river). The number of craft towed will be restricted according to the power of the tug.

16. Humber Rule No. 18 is to be strictly enforced. No sound signals other than navigation signals authorised by the Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, and by Humber Rules Nos. 14 to 16 (inclusive) at all times of the day or night, and No. 17 during the day only, are on any account to be used by vessels in any part of the Humber, the Old Harbour at Hull, or within any of the docks at Hull, Immingham or Grimsby.

17. Owners of small vessels plying in the vicinity of the Humber are instructed not to paint their craft *light grey*, and are hereby directed to have any vessels so coloured repainted. They are warned that small vessels painted *grey* run a great risk of being fired upon in mistake for submarines. Vessels painted *black* run the least risk.

REGULATIONS AFFECTING SMALL CRAFT IN THE VICINITY OF CLEETHORPES.

18. Pleasure boats may ply for hire at Cleethorpes only between the eastern and western sewer outfall beacons, and must keep within a distance of one mile from the shore. No vessel is allowed to shrimp, fish with lines, trawl, deposit or take up whelks, or anchor southward of the prohibited area shown on Admiralty Chart No. 109 between Grimsby docks entrance and a line drawn across the river three miles below it. Notwithstanding anything in these Orders, rowing boats may pass along the shore at Cleethorpes, but they must keep within 400 yards of the high water mark of spring tides.

EXCURSIONS BY WATER.

19. Excursions by water are limited to the River Humber above Hull, and the Rivers Ouse and Trent. Excursion steamers will not be allowed to ply without a permit from the Admiralty Port Officer, Dock Offices, Immingham, and in no case are they to pass to the eastward of an imaginary line joining Victoria Dock entrance, Hull, and the east beacon on Skitterness.

Variation.—16° W.

Note.—This Admiralty Notice to Mariners is a revision of No. 904 of 1916.

Caution.

This Admiralty Notice to Mariners is issued under the provisions of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914,* and failure to comply strictly with the directions contained in it will constitute an offence against those Regulations.

Any person found guilty of such an offence is liable to severe penalties both of imprisonment and fine.

Any person aiding or abetting the commission of such an offence is himself guilty of an offence against the Regulations.

Attention is also drawn to the fact that any infringement of the directions contained in this Admiralty Notice to Mariners is liable to result in the detention of the ship or vessel.

Authority.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

By Command of their Lordships,

J. F. PARRY,
Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Department, Admiralty,
London 25th August, 1916.

* App. 284.

No. 999.

Canada Gazette, 30th September, 1916.

*Second Supplement to The London Gazette, 25th August, 1916—
26th August, 1916.*

[29725]

The Military Cross Warrant.

WAR OFFICE,
26th August, 1916.

THE MILITARY CROSS.

REVISED ROYAL WARRANT.

GEORGE THE FIFTH, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, KING; Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India: To all to whom these Presents shall come, GREETING:

WHEREAS, We did by Royal Warrant under Our Sign Manual dated 28th December, 1914¹ institute and create a new Decoration entitled "The Military Cross" to be awarded to Officers of certain ranks in Our Army in recognition of distinguished and meritorious services in time of war;

AND WHEREAS, We are desirous that certain alterations should be made in the regulations governing the said Decoration, We do hereby ordain that the provisions of Our said Royal Warrant shall be cancelled, and that the following regulations shall be substituted in lieu thereof:—

Firstly: It is ordained that the Cross shall be designated "The Military Cross."

Secondly: It is ordained that The Military Cross shall consist of a Cross of Silver having on each arm the Imperial Crown and bearing in the centre the Royal and Imperial Cipher.

Thirdly: It is ordained that no person shall be eligible for this decoration nor be nominated thereto unless he be a Captain, a Commissioned Officer of a lower grade, or a Warrant Officer Class I or Class II in Our Army, or Our Indian or Colonial

¹P. 220

Military Forces, and that the Military Cross shall be awarded only to Officers of the above ranks on a recommendation to Us by Our Principal Secretary of State for War.

Fourthly: It is ordained that Foreign Officers of an equivalent rank to those above mentioned, who have been associated in Military Operations with Our Army, or Our Indian or Colonial Military Forces, shall be eligible for the award of The Military Cross.

Fifthly: It is ordained that anyone who, after having performed services for which the Military Cross is awarded, subsequently, performs an approved act of gallantry which, if he had not received the Cross, would have entitled him to it, shall be awarded a bar to be attached to the riband by which the Cross is suspended, and for every additional such act an additional bar may be added.

Sixthly: It is ordained that the names of those upon whom We may be pleased to confer this Decoration shall be published in *The London Gazette*, and that a Register thereof shall be kept in the Office of Our Principal Secretary of State for War.

Seventhly: It is Ordained that the Military Cross shall be worn immediately after all Orders and before all Decorations and Medals (the Victoria Cross alone excepted), and shall be worn on the left breast pendent from a riband of one inch and three-eighths in width, which shall be in colour white with a purple stripe.

Eighthly: It is ordained that the Military Cross shall not confer any individual precedence, but shall entitle the recipient to the addition after his name of the letters M.C.

Ninthly: It is ordained that any person whom by an especial Warrant under Our Royal Sign Manual We declare to have forfeited the Military Cross shall return the said Decoration to the Office of Our Principal Secretary of State for War, and that his name shall be erased from the Register of those upon whom the said Decoration shall have been conferred.

Lastly: We reserve to Ourselves, Our heirs and successors full power of annulling, altering, abrogating, augmenting, interpreting, or dispensing with these Regulations, or any part thereof, by a notification under Our Royal Sign Manual.

Given at Our Court at St. James's, this twenty-third day of August, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, and in the Seventh year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command,

D. LLOYD GEORGE.

MEMORANDUM.

This Warrant is in substitution for the original Warrant of 28th December, 1914,¹ and the Supplementary Warrant of 31st May, 1916.² The insertion of the letters M.C. after the recipient's name, under Clause 8, will be carried out in the October Army List.

No. 1000.

Canada Gazette, 30th September, 1916.

*Second Supplement to The London Gazette, 25th August, 1916.—
26th August 1916.*

[29725]

The Distinguished Service Order.

WAR OFFICE,
26th August, 1916.

ROYAL WARRANT INSTITUTING A BAR FOR THE
DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER.

WHEREAS We are desirous of providing for the recognition of further distinguished services in the case of Officers who have been awarded the "Distinguished Service Order."

It is Our will and pleasure and we do hereby ordain that anyone who, after having performed services for which the Distinguished Service Order is awarded, subsequently performs an approved act of gallantry which, if he had not received the

¹Page 220. ²Page 1758.

Order, would have entitled him to it, shall be awarded a Bar to be attached to the riband by which the Order is suspended, and for every additional such act an additional Bar may be added.

Given at Our Court at St. James's, the twenty-third day of August, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, in the Seventh year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command,

D. LLOYD GEORGE.

No. 1001.

Canada Gazette, 16th September, 1916.

Dominion Gifts.

WHITBY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

COUNCIL OFFICES,

WHITBY, 26th August, 1916.

Canadian Funds.

SIR,—I am directed by the Whitby Urban District Council to tender to the Canadian Government, through you, the sincere thanks of the Council for the grant made by the Canadian Government to the Town of Whitby and the neighbourhood.

The grant has been carefully distributed amongst the deserving and has been much appreciated by the donees, who one and all have expressed their gratitude for the timely aid given.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. SEATON GRAY,

Clerk.

The Secretary

Government Committee on the
Prevention and Relief of Distress,
Local Government Board,
Whitehall,
London, S.W.

No. 1002.

Order in Council respecting Separation Allowance for Motherless Children.

P.C. 1997.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 28th August, 1916.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a memorandum, dated 19th August, 1916, from the Right Honourable the Prime Minister, submitting a report from the Parliamentary Secretary of the Department of Militia and Defence, in which he concurs, stating that the rate of Separation Allowance for a motherless child is \$20 a month, the same as for a mother and child. This is considered unnecessarily high in view of the fact that the pension authorized for an orphan is only \$12 a month. Moreover, in case of pension, the child's allowance is suddenly reduced from \$20 to \$12 a month.

The Parliamentary Secretary recommends that in the case of a motherless child, the rate of Separation Allowance be fixed at \$12 a month, but if there is more than one child, the rate allowed be the same as if the mother were living. The foregoing to take effect 1st September, 1916.

The Committee, on the recommendation of the Prime Minister, submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 1003.

Order in Council authorizing a battalion to be recruited in Grey County, Ontario.

P.C. 2033.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 28th August, 1916.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a memorandum, dated 22nd August, 1916, from the Right Honourable the Prime Minister, submitting a report from the Parliamentary Secretary of the Department of Militia and Defence, in which he concurs, recommending that a new Overseas Battalion be authorized to recruit in Grey County, Ontario.

The Committee, on the recommendation of the Prime Minister, submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 1004.

The London Gazette, 29th August, 1916.

[29727]

Notice of the winding up of certain firms and companies of Enemy Nationality.

**TRADING WITH THE ENEMY AMENDMENT ACT,
1916.**

Orders have been made by the Board of Trade requiring the undermentioned businesses to be wound up:—

329. E. A. Combs (Landenberger and Co.), 91, Aldersgate Street, London, E.C., Watch and Clock Manufacturers and Importers. *Controller:* James Henry Stephens, 6 Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C. 28th August, 1916.

330. Ernest Kopp & Cie, 2 and 3 Warwick Lane, London, E.C., General Mercers. *Controller*: Henry Lancelot Hingston Hill, 2 Broad Street Place, Finsbury Circus, London, E.C. 28th August, 1916.

The following amended Notice is substituted for that published in the London Gazette of the 4th August, 1916:—

284. Jacob and Valentin, 56 Cheapside, London, E.C., and elsewhere, Continental Carriers and Shipping Agents. *Controller*: Joseph Stanley Holmes, 33 Paternoster Row, London, E.C. 3 August, 1916.

The following amended Notice is substituted for that published in the London Gazette of the 15th August, 1916:—

304. Charles Kaufmann, 9 Falcon Avenue, London, E.C., carrying on business under the name of The Ram Fleece Hosiery Co., and in his own name, Dealer in Ladies' and Gentlemen's Underwear, &c., and Haarlem Oils, Soaps, Scents, &c. *Controller*: William Alfred Slade, 9 Old Jewry Chambers, London, E.C. 14th August, 1916.

No. 1005.

Canada Gazette, 2nd September, 1916.

Regulations Preventing Alien Enemies entering Canada under the Guise of Neutrals.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVAL SERVICE,
Ottawa, 28th August, 1916.

The following regulations for the prevention of persons of enemy nationality landing in Canada under the guise of neutrals have been approved:—

“An alien, being the master or a member of the crew of a vessel arriving at any of the following ports, namely:—Halifax, Sydney, Louisburg, Quebec, Montreal, St. John, Victoria and Esquimalt, shall not, except as hereinafter provided, be permitted to land at that port unless he satisfactorily establishes that he is not of enemy nationality by the production for inspection of the proper officer when required of a passport issued to

him not more than two years previously by or on behalf of the Government of the country to which he is a subject or a citizen, or some other document satisfactorily establishing his nationality or identity, to which passport or document must be attached a photograph of the alien to whom it relates; provided that the Collector of Customs or an Immigration officer of the port at which the alien desires to land may, nevertheless, if satisfied that such landing is for a mere temporary purpose, as may be permitted without prejudice to the interests of the state, grant a permission to land for such temporary purpose, and to remain ashore for a limited time, subject to such restrictions or conditions as the officer may think necessary or reasonable to impose, having regard to the public interest and the several circumstances of the case, and provided moreover that nothing herein contained shall prevent the landing of any citizen of the United States engaged as an officer or member of a crew of a United States fishing vessel at any of the said ports for any purpose for which he is by treaty, fishery laws and regulations entitled to land."

No. 1006.

The London Gazette, 5th September, 1916.
[29735]

**MUNITION ORDER UNDER REGULATION 30 (A) OF
THE DEFENCE OF THE REALM (CONSOLIDATION)
REGULATIONS.**

MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS,
28th August, 1916.

Order.

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon him by Regulation 30 (A) of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914,* the Minister of Munitions hereby orders that the war material to which the Regulation applies shall include war material of the following classes and description, namely:—

*App. 284.

All Machine Tools and Machinery driven by power and suitable for use in cutting, stamping or working metal, including:—

Lathes.
Milling Machines.
Drilling Machines.
Planers.
Shapers.
Screw Machines.
Chucking Machines.
Boring Machines.
Slotting Machines.
Grinding Machines.
Boring and Turning Mills.
Power Presses.
Punching and Shearing Machines.
Forging Machines.
Cutting-off Machines.
Gear-cutting Machines.
Centering Machines.

Notice of General Permit Under the Above Order.

28th August, 1916.

The Minister of Munitions gives notice (1) that he hereby permits all persons until further notice to purchase or enter into negotiations for the purchase of the war material referred to in the above Order, provided that such purchase or negotiations are from or with person holding a special permit from the Minister to sell such war material, and not otherwise; (2) that he hereby permits the insurance of any such war material.

All applications for a special permit in connection with the above Order should be addressed to the Director of Machine Tools Armament Buildings, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.

No. 1007.

The London Gazette, 29th August, 1916.

[29727]

Notice amending list of persons in China and Siam to whom goods may be consigned.

FOREIGN OFFICE,
August 29, 1916.

The following additions or corrections to the lists published as a supplement to the London Gazette of 14th August, 1916, of persons to whom articles to be exported to China and Siam may be consigned, are notified by order of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in accordance with the provisions of the Proclamation relating to the exportation of articles to China and Siam during the present war, issued on the 24th day of September, 1915:—

CHINA.

FOREIGN OFFICE (FOREIGN TRADE DEPARTMENT),
August 28, 1916.

The following names are added to the list of persons and bodies of persons to whom articles to be exported to China may be consigned:—

Block, E.
Blockhuys, V.
Continental Export & Import Co., Shanghai.
King, Zunglieh D.
Mayers, F. J., Amoy.
Michael, Albert, Shanghai.
Pohoomull Brothers, Shanghai.
Silas & Co., Shanghai.
Technische Export Maatschappij Azie, Shanghai.
Tisdall, B. D., Amoy.
Wadman, H. P., Shanghai.
Weippert, W. H. C., Amoy.
Yunnanfu Electric Light Co.

The following name is removed from the list of persons and bodies of persons to whom articles to be exported to China may be consigned:—

Quan Hang Shing, Canton.

No. 1008.

Supplement to the London Gazette 29th August, 1916—30th August, 1916.

[29728]

REGULATION OF FOREIGN EXCHANGES.

LOAN OF SECURITIES TO THE TREASURY—(SCHEME B).

The following securities are all those included in the first five lists of securities subject to the special Income Tax, *i.e.*, those included in the “taxable lists” which have been issued by the American Dollar Securities Committee.

The prices set against the securities are the respective “deposit values” as defined in Paragraph (6) of Scheme B. These “deposit values” will apply to all securities deposited directly under the terms of Scheme B, and also to those transferred from Scheme A to Scheme B.

The “deposit value” of any security to which an asterisk is affixed will be quoted on application. In the case of Registered Bonds, the figures quoted must be reduced by one-quarter of one point in respect of such bonds as are convertible into Bearer Bonds, and by one point where not so convertible. The figures quoted are, except where otherwise stated, pounds sterling per \$500 in the case of bonds, and pounds sterling per 5 shares in the case of stocks.

Description of Security.	Deposit Value.
586. Alabama Central R.R. 1st Mortgage 6 per cent, 1918.....	106
266. Alabama Gt. Southern R.R. 1st Cons. Mort. 5 per cent, 1943.....	103 $\frac{3}{8}$
785. Alabama Gt. Southern R.R. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1927.....	109 $\frac{1}{8}$
163. Alabama Gt. Southern R.R. General Mortgage 5 per cent Sterling, 1927, 97 $\frac{5}{8}$ per cent	
164. Alabama Midland Railway 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1928.....	111 $\frac{1}{4}$
386. Albany & Susquehanna R.R. 1st Mort. Conv. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 1946.....	90
387. Albany & Susquehanna R.R. Guaranteed Stock.....	254
587. Allegheny & Western Railway Guaranteed 6 per cent Stock.....	125 $\frac{1}{4}$
388. American Agricultural Chemical Co. 1st Mortgage Convertible S.F. 5 per cent, 1928.....	107 $\frac{1}{4}$
389. American Agricultural Chemical Co. Convertible Debenture 5 per cent, 1924	101 $\frac{1}{2}$
390. American Agricultural Chemical Co. 6 per cent Cum. Preferred.....	104 $\frac{3}{4}$
391. American Bank Note Co. 6 per cent Cum. Preferred.....	53 $\frac{1}{8}$
392. American Beet Sugar Co. 6 per cent Non-Cum. Preferred.....	102 $\frac{1}{8}$
393. American Can Co. Debentures 5 per cent, 1928.....	102 $\frac{7}{8}$
394. American Can Co. 7 per cent Cum. Preferred.....	115 $\frac{5}{8}$
395. American Car and Foundry Co. 7 per cent Non-Cum. Preferred.....	120 $\frac{7}{8}$
786. American Cities Co. Coll. Trust Bonds 5 per cent—6 per cent, 1919.....	101 $\frac{1}{4}$

Description of Security.		Deposit Value.
396. American Cotton Oil Co. Debentures 5 per cent, 1931.....	100 $\frac{1}{4}$	
397. American Cotton Oil Co. 6 per cent Non-Cum. Preferred.....	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	
398. American Dock and Improvement Co. 1st Mort. Guar. 5 per cent, 1921.....	108 $\frac{5}{8}$	
399. American Hide and Leather Co. 1st Mortgage 6 per cent, 1919.....	109 $\frac{1}{6}$	
787. American Light and Traction Co. 6 per cent Cum. Preferred.....	114 $\frac{1}{4}$	
400. American Locomotive Co. 7 per cent Cum. Preferred.....	107 $\frac{5}{8}$	
401. American Power and Light Co. 6 per cent Notes, 1921.....	104	
588. American Smelters Securities Co. 6 per cent Conv. Debs., 1926.....	112 $\frac{1}{4}$	
589. American Smelters Securities Co. 6 per cent Cum. (unguaranteed) Preferred "A".....	96 $\frac{7}{8}$	
590. American Smelters Securities Co. 5 per cent Cum. (guaranteed) Preferred "B".....	88	
402. American Smelting and Refining Co. 7 per cent Cum. Preferred.....	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	
788. American Steamship Co. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1920.....	107 $\frac{1}{4}$	
591. American Steel Foundries Debs. 4 per cent, 1923.....	90 $\frac{3}{4}$	
403. American Sugar Refining Co. 7 per cent Cum. Preferred.....	123	
789. American Sugar Refining Co. Common.....	114	
1. American Telephone and Telegraph Coll. Trust 4 per cent, 1929.....	95 $\frac{3}{4}$	
2. American Telephone and Telegraph Conv. 4 per cent, 1936.....	107	
3. American Telephone and Telegraph Conv. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 1933.....	113 $\frac{7}{8}$	
592. American Telephone and Telegraph Co. Capital Stock.....	136	
263. American Thread Co. 1st Mortgage 4 per cent, 1919.....	102 $\frac{7}{8}$	
404. American Tobacco Co. Bonds 6 per cent, 1944.....	123 $\frac{7}{8}$	
405. American Tobacco Co. Bonds 4 per cent, 1951.....	86 $\frac{5}{8}$	
406. American Tobacco Co. 6 per cent Cum. Preferred.....	112 $\frac{5}{8}$	
407. American Tobacco Co. New Preferred.....	112 $\frac{5}{8}$	
790. American Tobacco Co. Common.....	231	
408. American Woolen Co. 7 per cent Cum. Preferred.....	99 $\frac{3}{8}$	
593. Anaconda Copper Mining Co. Shares.....	17 $\frac{1}{8}$ per share	
594. Argentine 6 per cent Treasury Bonds, 1920 (London Issue).....	100 $\frac{3}{4}$	
267. Armour & Co. 1st Real Estate Mtge. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 1939.....	97 $\frac{7}{8}$	
5. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Rly. Adjustment 4 per cent, 1995.....	87 $\frac{1}{8}$	
73. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Rly. (California-Arizona Lines) 1st and Refdgd. Mortgage 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 1962.....	99 $\frac{3}{4}$ (96 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent)	
6. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Rly. Convertible 4 per cent, 1955.....	108 $\frac{5}{8}$	
7. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Rly. Convertible 4 per cent, 1960.....	108 $\frac{5}{8}$	
4. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Rly. General Mortgage 4 per cent, 1995.....	97 $\frac{1}{8}$	
268. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Rly., East Oklahoma Div., 1st Mortgage 4 per cent, 1928.....	98 $\frac{5}{8}$	
165. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Rly. 10-year Convertible, 5 per cent, 1917.....	106	
214. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Rly. (Transcontinental Short Line) 1st Mortgage 4 per cent, 1958.....	93 $\frac{3}{8}$	
56. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Rly. 5 per cent Non-Cum. Preferred.....	103 $\frac{5}{8}$	
55. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Rly. Common.....	108 $\frac{3}{8}$	
409. Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line Rly. 1st Mortgage 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 1944, Series "A".....	93 $\frac{3}{8}$	
410. Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line Rly. Guaranteed Stock.....	181 $\frac{1}{2}$	
411. Atlanta Gas Light Co. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1947.....	109 $\frac{1}{8}$	
269. Atlanta, Knoxville & Northern Rly. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1946.....	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	
596. Atlantic City Electric Co. 1st Mortgage S.F. 5 per cent, 1938.....	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	
597. Atlantic City R.R. 1st Cons. Mortgage 4 per cent, 1951.....	96	
264. Atlantic Coast Line R.R. General Unified 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 1964.....	92 $\frac{7}{8}$	
118. Atlantic Coast Line R.R. 1st Cons. Mortgage 4 per cent, 1952.....	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	
74. Atlantic Coast Line R.R. Louisville & Nashville Coll. Trust 4 per cent, 1952.....	87 $\frac{5}{8}$	
270. Atlantic Coast Line R.R. Unified 4 per cent, 1959.....	92 $\frac{7}{8}$	
412. Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Common.....	118 $\frac{1}{8}$	
595. Atlantic & Danville Rly. 1st Mortgage 4 per cent, 1948.....	84	
413. Atlas Portland Cement Co. 1st Mortgage 6 per cent, 1925.....	105	
414. Austin & North Western R.R. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1941.....	105	
415. Baldwin Locomotive Works 1st Mortgage S.F. 5 per cent, 1940.....	108 $\frac{3}{8}$	
416. Baldwin Locomotive Works 7 per cent Cum. Preferred.....	108 $\frac{1}{4}$	
9. Baltimore & Ohio R.R. 1st Mortgage 4 per cent, 1948.....	94 $\frac{3}{4}$	
11. Baltimore & Ohio R.R. Convertible 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 1933.....	99 $\frac{1}{8}$	
417. Baltimore & Ohio R.R. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Equipment Notes.....	*	
271. Baltimore & Ohio R.R., Pittsburg Junction & Middle Div., 1st Mortgage 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 1925.....	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	
12. Baltimore & Ohio R.R., P.L.E. & W. Vir. Sys., Refunding 4 per cent, 1941...	89 $\frac{3}{4}$	
8. Baltimore & Ohio R.R. Prior Lien Mortgage 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 1925.....	97 $\frac{1}{8}$	
10. Baltimore & Ohio R.R., S.W. Divn., 1st Mortgage 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 1925.....	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	
58. Baltimore & Ohio R.R. 4 per cent Non-Cum. Preferred.....	77 $\frac{1}{8}$	
57. Baltimore & Ohio R.R. Common.....	90 $\frac{1}{4}$	

Description of Security.	Deposit Value.
598. Bangor & Aroostook R.R. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1943.....	102 $\frac{7}{8}$
418. Bay State Street Railway 5 per cent Serial Coupon Notes.....	*
791. Beech Creek Coal and Coke Co. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1944.....	97 $\frac{1}{8}$
217. Beech Creek R.R. 1st Mortgage 4 per cent, 1936.....	99 $\frac{1}{8}$
272. Beech Creek R.R. 2nd Mortgage 5 per cent, 1936.....	106
273. Beech Creek R.R. 4 per cent Guaranteed Stock.....	44 $\frac{7}{8}$
159. Bell Telephone Co. of Canada 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1925.....	102 $\frac{3}{8}$
419. Bethlehem Steel Corporation 1st Extension Mortgage S.F. 5 per cent, 1926...	109 $\frac{1}{8}$
420. Bethlehem Steel Corporation 1st Lien and Refunding Mortgage 5 per cent, 1942, Series "A".....	105 $\frac{3}{8}$
421. Bethlehem Steel Corporation 7 per cent Non-Cum. Preferred.....	131 $\frac{3}{8}$
599. Big Sandy Rly. 1st Mortgage 4 per cent, 1944.....	84 $\frac{1}{2}$
600. Birmingham Rly., Light and Power Gen. Refunding 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 1954.....	91 $\frac{1}{4}$
792. Birmingham Terminal Co. 1st Mortgage 4 per cent, 1957.....	85
422. Boston & Albany R.R. Equipment 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Notes.....	105
793. Boston & Albany R.R. Guaranteed Shares.....	186 $\frac{3}{4}$
601. Boston & New York Air Line R.R. 1st Mortgage 4 per cent, 1955.....	92 $\frac{3}{4}$
602. Bridgeport Traction Co. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1923.....	108 $\frac{1}{8}$
603. Broadway & 7th Avenue 1st Cons. Mortgage 5 per cent, 1943.....	103 $\frac{3}{8}$
794. Brooklyn City R.R. 1st Cons. Mortgage 5 per cent, 1941.....	106 $\frac{1}{2}$
795. Brooklyn, Queens County & Suburban R.R. 1st Cons. Mortgage 5 per cent, 1941.....	97 $\frac{5}{8}$
796. Brooklyn, Queens County & Suburban R.R. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1941....	101 $\frac{3}{4}$
274. Brooklyn Rapid Transit 1st refunding 4 per cent, 2002.....	81 $\frac{7}{8}$
275. Brooklyn Rapid Transit 6-year 5 per cent Gold Notes, 1918.....	105
276. Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5 per cent Mortgage, 1945.....	105 $\frac{1}{4}$
277. Brooklyn Union Elevated R.R. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1950.....	105
604. Brooklyn Union Gas Co. 1st Cons. Mortgage 5 per cent, 1945.....	111 $\frac{1}{2}$
605. Brown Shoe Co. Inc. 7 per cent Cum. Preferred.....	102 $\frac{5}{8}$
606. Brunswick & Western R.R. 1st Mortgage 4 per cent, 1938.....	97 $\frac{1}{8}$
607. Buffalo Railway Cons. Mortgage 5 per cent, 1931.....	106 $\frac{1}{2}$
218. Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg Rly. Gen. Mortgage 5 per cent, 1937.....	113 $\frac{7}{8}$
219. Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg Rly. Cons. Mortgage 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 1957.....	106 $\frac{1}{4}$
797. Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg Rly. Equipment Mortgage 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Bonds	*
610. Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg Rly. 6 per cent Non-Cum. Preferred.....	115 $\frac{3}{8}$
611. Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg Rly. Common.....	95 $\frac{1}{2}$
609. Buffalo & Susquehanna Iron Co. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1932.....	100 $\frac{1}{4}$
608. Buffalo & Susquehanna Iron Co. Deb. 5 per cent, 1926.....	97 $\frac{5}{8}$
798. Buffalo & Susquehanna R.R. Corp. 1st Mortgage 4 per cent, 1963.....	80 $\frac{1}{4}$
278. Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Rly. Cons. 1st Mort. & Coll. 5 per cent 1934.....	104 $\frac{3}{8}$
612. Bush Terminal Co. Cons. Mort. 5 per cent, 1955.....	91 $\frac{7}{8}$
613. Bush Terminal Co. 1st Mort. 4 per cent, 1952.....	91 $\frac{1}{4}$
279. Butte Electric & Power 1st Mort. 5 per cent, 1951.....	104 $\frac{1}{8}$
614. California Electric Generating Co., 1st S.F. 5 per cent, 1948.....	91 $\frac{1}{4}$
799. California Gas and Electric Corp. Gen. Mort. and Coll. Trust 5 per cent, 1933	107
615. California Gas and Electric Corp. Unifying and Refunding Mortgage 5 per cent, 1937.....	102 $\frac{7}{8}$
119. Canada Southern Rly. Consd. Gtd. 5 per cent, 1962.....	106 $\frac{1}{2}$
13. Canadian Pacific Railway 6 per cent Notes, 1924.....	106 $\frac{1}{2}$
616. Carolina Central R.R. 1st Cons. Mortgage 4 per cent, 1949.....	92 $\frac{3}{8}$
120. Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Rly. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1938.....	96 $\frac{1}{2}$
800. Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Rly. 10-year Gold Coupon Notes 5 per cent, 1919	98 $\frac{7}{8}$
423. Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Rly. (Elkhorn Extension) 1st Mortgage 5 per cent Notes, 1917.....	101 $\frac{3}{4}$
167. Carthage & Adirondack R.R. 1st Mortgage 4 per cent, 1981.....	92 $\frac{3}{8}$
617. Catawissa R.R. 1st Preferred.....	55
618. Catawissa R.R. 2nd Preferred.....	55
424. Cedar Rapids, Iowa Falls & North Western Rly. Gtd. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1921.....	101 $\frac{3}{4}$
425. Central District Telephone Co. 1st Mortgage S.F. 5 per cent, 1943.....	107 $\frac{1}{4}$
801. Central Illinois Public Service Co. 1st and Refunding 5 per cent, 1952.....	90 $\frac{1}{4}$
426. Central Leather Co. 1st Lien 5 per cent, 1925.....	107
427. Central Leather Co. 7 per cent Cum. Preferred.....	115 $\frac{5}{8}$
428. Central New England Rly. 1st Mortgage 4 per cent, 1961.....	82 $\frac{7}{8}$
429. Central of Georgia Rly., Chattanooga Division, Purchase Money Mortgage 4 per cent, 1951.....	87 $\frac{5}{8}$
75. Central of Georgia Rly. Cons. Mortgage, 5 per cent, 1945.....	105
280. Central of Georgia Rly. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1945.....	112 $\frac{7}{8}$

Description of Security.		Deposit Value.
430. Central of Georgia Rly., Macon & Northern Division, 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1946.....		108 $\frac{1}{8}$
431. Central of Georgia Rly. Middle Georgia & Atlantic Division, 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1947.....		105 $\frac{1}{4}$
432. Central of Georgia Rly., Mobile Division, 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1946.....		108 $\frac{1}{8}$
433. Central Ohio R.R. Reorganisation 1st Mortgage 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 1930.....		105 $\frac{1}{8}$
80. Central Pacific Rly. Mortgage, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 1929.....		93 $\frac{5}{8}$
14. Central Pacific Rly. 1st Refunding 4 per cent, 1949.....		92 $\frac{1}{8}$
79. Central Pacific Rly. (Through Short Line) 1st Mortgage Gtd. 4 per cent, 1954		87 $\frac{1}{4}$
281. Central R.R. and Banking Co. of Georgia Coll. 5 per cent, 1937.....		97 $\frac{7}{8}$
15. Central R.R. of New Jersey Genl. Mortgage 5 per cent, 1987.....		121 $\frac{1}{4}$
619. Central R.R. of New Jersey Capital Stock.....		304
620. Charleston & Savannah Rly. 1st Mortgage 7 per cent, 1936.....		138 $\frac{1}{2}$
621. Chattanooga Station Co. 1st Mort. Guaranteed 4 per cent, 1957.....		84 $\frac{1}{4}$
18. Chesapeake & Ohio Rly. Convertible 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 1930.....		88 $\frac{3}{8}$
435. Chesapeake & Ohio Rly. Craig Valley Branch, 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1940		98 $\frac{5}{8}$
16. Chesapeake & Ohio Rly. 1st Cons. Mortgage, 5 per cent, 1939.....		110 $\frac{3}{8}$
17. Chesapeake & Ohio Rly. General Mortgage 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 1992.....		93 $\frac{7}{8}$
434. Chesapeake & Ohio Rly. General Refunding and Impvt. Mortgage 5 per cent, 1929.....		98 $\frac{5}{8}$
436. Chesapeake & Ohio Rly., Richmond & Allegheny Division, 1st Cons. Mortgage 4 per cent, 1989.....		91
437. Chesapeake & Ohio Rly., Richmond & Allegheny Div., 2nd Cons. Mortgage 4 per cent, 1989.....		84 $\frac{1}{2}$
438. Chesapeake & Ohio Rly., Warm Springs Valley Branch, 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1941.....		97 $\frac{5}{8}$
121. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R.R., Nebraska Ext., S.F. 4 per cent, 1927...		103 $\frac{3}{8}$
443. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R.R., Denver Extension S.F., 4 per cent, 1922		104 $\frac{5}{8}$
76. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R.R. Gen. Mortgage 4 per cent, 1958.....		97 $\frac{7}{8}$
78. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R.R., Illinois Div., 4 per cent, 1949.....		98 $\frac{3}{8}$
77. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R.R., Illinois Div., 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 1949.....		87 $\frac{3}{8}$
444. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R.R., Iowa Div., S.F. 5 per cent, 1919.....		108 $\frac{1}{8}$
445. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R.R., Iowa Div. S.F., 4 per cent, 1919.....		104 $\frac{7}{8}$
446. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R.R., South-Western Div. S.F., 4 per cent, 1921.....		104 $\frac{5}{8}$
447. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R.R. Capital Stock.....		287 $\frac{1}{2}$
622. Chicago City Bonds.....		*
282. Chicago & Erie R.R. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1982.....		111 $\frac{1}{4}$
803. Chicago Gas, Light and Coke Co. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1937.....		105 $\frac{1}{4}$
81. Chicago Great Western R.R. 1st Mortgage 4 per cent, 1959.....		72 $\frac{1}{2}$
448. Chicago, Hammond & Western R.R. 1st Mortgage 6 per cent, 1927.....		112 $\frac{7}{8}$
449. Chicago, Indiana & Southern R.R. 1st Mortgage 4 per cent, 1956.....		91
283. Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Rly. Refunding Mortgage 6 per cent, 1947		118 $\frac{5}{8}$
284. Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Rly. Refunding Mortgage 5 per cent, 1947..		105
804. Chicago Junction Rlys. & Union Stock Yards Co. Mortgage and Coll. Trust Refunding 5 per cent, 1940.....		103 $\frac{3}{8}$
285. Chicago, Lake Shore & Eastern Rly. 1st Mortgage 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 1969.....		98 $\frac{5}{8}$
82. Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound Rly. 1st Mortgage 4 per cent, 1949.....		95 $\frac{1}{2}$
124. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Rly., Chic. & Pac. West Div., 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1921.....		108 $\frac{1}{8}$
21. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Rly. Conv. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 1932.....		105 $\frac{1}{2}$
125. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Rly. Gen. Mortgage 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 1989.....		106
19. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Rly. Gen. Mortgage 4 per cent, 1989.....		93 $\frac{7}{8}$
126. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Rly. General and Refunding Mortgage 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 2014, Series "A".....		95 $\frac{3}{4}$
623. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Rly. Gen. Mortgage 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 1989, Series "B".....		80 $\frac{3}{4}$
169. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Rly., Chicago & Lake Superior Div., 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1921.....		108 $\frac{1}{8}$
286. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Rly., Chicago & Missouri River Division, 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1926.....		109 $\frac{7}{8}$
287. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Rly., Dubuque Div., 1st Mortgage 6 per cent 1920.....		111 $\frac{1}{2}$
220. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Rly., La Crosse & Davenport Div., 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1919.....		106 $\frac{3}{4}$
168. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Rly., Wisconsin & Minn. Div., 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1921.....		108 $\frac{1}{8}$
288. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Rly., Wisconsin Valley Div., 1st Mortgage S.F. 6 per cent, 1920.....		112 $\frac{1}{4}$

Description of Security.	Deposit Value.
20. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Rly. 25-year Deb. 4 per cent, 1934.....	94 $\frac{1}{2}$
60. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Rly. Preferred (7 per cent Min. Non-Cum.)...	132 $\frac{3}{8}$
59. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Rly. Common.....	98 $\frac{1}{8}$
128. Chicago & North Western Rly. General Mortgage 4 per cent, 1987.....	98 $\frac{1}{8}$
439. Chicago & North Western Rly. S.F. 6 per cent, 1929.....	116 $\frac{1}{2}$
440. Chicago & North Western Rly. S.F. 5 per cent, 1929.....	109 $\frac{1}{8}$
441. Chicago & North Western Rly. Debentures 5 per cent, 1921.....	106
442. Chicago & North Western Rly. General Mortgage 5 per cent, 1987.....	117 $\frac{1}{2}$
127. Chicago & North Western Rly. General Mortgage 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 1987.....	84 $\frac{1}{4}$
221. Chicago & North Western Rly. S.F. Debs. 5 per cent, 1933.....	108 $\frac{1}{8}$
289. Chicago & North Western Rly. 7 per cent Non-Cum. Preferred.....	177 $\frac{1}{2}$
265. Chicago & North Western Rly. Common.....	132
450. Chicago Railways 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1927.....	101 $\frac{1}{2}$
805. Chicago Railways Cons. Mortgage 5 per cent, 1927, Series "A".....	91 $\frac{7}{8}$
806. Chicago Railways Cons. Mortgage 5 per cent, 1927, Series "C".....	99 $\frac{3}{4}$
129. Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Rly. General Mortgage 4 per cent, 1988.....	87 $\frac{1}{8}$
130. Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Rly. Refdg. Mortgage 4 per cent, 1934.....	75 $\frac{1}{4}$
451. Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Rly. 1st Mortgage 6 per cent, 1917.....	106 $\frac{1}{4}$
22. Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans Rly. Consd. 5 per cent, 1951.....	112 $\frac{1}{2}$
170. Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans Rly., Memphis Div., 1st Mortgage 4 per cent, 1951.....	90 $\frac{1}{4}$
807. Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg R.R. Cons. Mortgage 5 per cent, 1932.....	112 $\frac{1}{4}$
290. Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis Rly. 1st Mortgage 6 per cent, 1918.....	123 $\frac{1}{4}$
291. Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Rly. Consols 6 per cent, 1930.....	123 $\frac{1}{4}$
292. Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Rly. Consols 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 1930.....	95 $\frac{1}{2}$
131. Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Rly. Debentures 5 per cent, 1930..	105
293. Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Rly. 7 per cent Non-Cum. Preferred	139 $\frac{5}{8}$
624. Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Rly. Common.....	120 $\frac{2}{3}$
294. Chicago Telephone Co. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1923.....	106
132. Chicago & Western Indiana R.R. Consd. Mortgage 4 per cent, 1952.....	79 $\frac{3}{4}$
171. Chicago & Western Indiana R.R. General Mortgage 6 per cent, 1932.....	112
453. Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf R.R. Cons. Mortgage 5 per cent, 1952.....	94 $\frac{1}{2}$
452. Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf R.R. General Mortgage 5 per cent, 1919.....	104 $\frac{3}{8}$
625. Cincinnati Gas Transportation Co. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent 1933 (Single Guarantee).....	98 $\frac{5}{8}$
625. Cincinnati Gas Transportation Co. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1933 (Double Guarantee).....	100 $\frac{7}{8}$
808. Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Rly. 1st and Refunding Mortgage 4 per cent, 1959 (Gtd. by the B. & O. R.R.).....	77 $\frac{5}{8}$
809. Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Rly. 2nd Mortgage 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 1937.....	94 $\frac{1}{2}$
454. Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Rly. 1st Cons. 6 per cent, 1920	110 $\frac{1}{4}$
455. Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Rly. General 1st Mortgage 4 per cent, 1936.....	95 $\frac{3}{4}$
810. Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland R.R. Cons. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1928	107
626. Cities Service Co. 6 per cent Cum. Preferred.....	89 $\frac{1}{2}$
811. City Electric Co. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1937.....	92 $\frac{3}{8}$
627. Clearfield & Mahoning Rly. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1943.....	112 $\frac{1}{4}$
456. Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Rly. 1st Cons. Gtd. 4 per cent, 1940.....	95
457. Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Rly. General Gold 5 per cent, 1927.....	106 $\frac{3}{4}$
628. Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Rly. General Mortgage 5 per cent, 1993, Series "B".....	103 $\frac{7}{8}$
83. Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Rly. General Mortgage 4 per cent, 1993.....	82 $\frac{7}{8}$
173. Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Rly., Cairo Vin. & Chicago Divn., 1st Mortgage 4 per cent, 1939.....	87 $\frac{1}{8}$
458. Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Rly., Cin., Wabash and Michigan Div., Mortgage 4 per cent, 1991.....	79 $\frac{1}{2}$
174. Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Rly., St. Louis Divn., 1st Coll. 4 per cent, 1990.....	84 $\frac{3}{4}$
296. Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Rly. Debentures 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 1931	88 $\frac{1}{8}$
629. Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Rly., White Water Valley Div., Mortgage 4 per cent, 1940.....	84 $\frac{1}{2}$
812. Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Rly. Preferred.....	84 $\frac{5}{8}$
459. Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Rly. Gen. Cons. Mortgage 6 per cent, 1934.....	121 $\frac{3}{4}$
630. Cleveland Elec. Illuminating Co. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1939.....	105 $\frac{1}{2}$
298. Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Rly. Cons. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1933.....	112 $\frac{1}{2}$
297. Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Rly. Cons. Refunding 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 1930.....	102 $\frac{3}{8}$
631. Cleveland & Mahoning Valley Rly. 1st Cons. Mortgage 5 per cent, 1938.....	109 $\frac{5}{8}$

Description of Security.		Deposit Value.
175. Cleveland & Marietta Rly. 1st Mortgage 4½ per cent, 1935.....		103 ⁵ / ₈
176. Cleveland & Pittsburg R.R. General Mortgage S.F. 4½ per cent, 1942, Series "A".....		107 ⁵ / ₈
299. Cleveland & Pittsburg R.R. General Mortgage S.F. 4½ per cent, 1942, Series "B".....		107 ⁵ / ₈
300. Cleveland & Pittsburg R.R. General Mortgage S.F. 3½ per cent, 1942, Series "B".....		93 ³ / ₈
301. Cleveland & Pittsburg R.R. General Mortgage S.F. 3½ per cent, 1948, Series "C".....		93 ³ / ₈
302. Cleveland & Pittsburg R.R. General Mortgage S.F. 3½ per cent, 1950, Series "D".....		93 ³ / ₈
257. Cleveland & Pittsburg R.R. Guaranteed 7 per cent (by Penn. R.R.).....		83 ¹ / ₂
460. Cleveland & Pittsburg R.R. Guaranteed Betterment Stock.....		49 ³ / ₈
461. Cleveland Short Line Guaranteed 1st Mortgage 4½ per cent, 1961.....		104 ¹ / ₂
462. Cluett, Peabody & Co. Inc. 7 per cent Cum. Preferred.....		113 ¹ / ₂
463. Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. General Mortgage 5 per cent, 1943.....		99 ¹ / ₄
133. Colorado & Southern Rly. 1st Mortgage 4 per cent, 1929.....		95 ¹ / ₂
134. Colorado & Southern Rly. Refunding and Ext. Mortgage 4½ per cent, 1935...		86
813. Colorado Springs & Cripple Creek District Rly. 1st Mort. 5 per cent, 1930....		103 ³ / ₈
632. Columbus Connecting & Terminal R.R. 1st Mort. 5 per cent, 1922.....		107 ⁷ / ₈
633. Columbus Gas Co. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1932.....		99 ³ / ₄
634. Columbus & Hocking Valley R.R. 1st Mortgage 4 per cent, 1948.....		90 ³ / ₄
635. Columbus & 9th Avenue 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1993.....		103 ³ / ₈
636. Columbus Street Railway 1st Cons. 5 per cent, 1932.....		101 ³ / ₄
637. Columbus & Toledo R.R. 1st Mortgage 4 per cent, 1955.....		89 ³ / ₄
464. Commonwealth Edison Co. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1943.....		106 ⁷ / ₈
465. Commonwealth Electric Co. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1943.....		106 ³ / ₈
638. Connecticut Rly. & Lighting Co. 1st and Refunding 4½ per cent, 1951.....		105 ¹ / ₂
303. Consolidated Gas Co. of Baltimore General Mortgage 4½ per cent, 1954.....		96 ¹ / ₂
304. Consolidated Gas Co. of New York 6 per cent Convertible Debentures, 1920..		128 ¹ / ₄
639. Consolidated Gas Co. of New York Capital Stock.....		145 ⁷ / ₈
222. Consolidated Gas, Electric Light and Power Co. of Baltimore Gen. Mortgage 4½ per cent, 1935.....		90 ¹ / ₄
466. Consolidated Gas, Electric Light and Power Co. of Baltimore 6 per cent Cum. Preferred.....		116 ¹ / ₄
814. Consolidated Gas, Electric Light and Power Co. of Baltimore Common.....		118 ¹ / ₂
640. Consolidated Tobacco Co. Coll. Trust 4 per cent, 1951.....		86 ¹ / ₄
815. Consolidated Water Co. of Utica 1st Mort. 5 per cent, 1930.....		105 ¹ / ₂
468. Consolidation Coal Co. 1st and Refunding Mortgage 5 per cent, 1950.....		92 ⁷ / ₈
467. Consolidation Coal Co. 10-year Convertible 6 per cent, 1923.....		107
816. Consumers' Gas Company, 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1936.....		102 ⁷ / ₈
641. Continental Can Co. Inc. 7 per cent Cum. Preferred.....		111 ¹ / ₈
642. Corn Products Refining Co. S.F. Debs. 5 per cent, 1931.....		102 ⁷ / ₈
643. Corn Products Refining Co. 1st S.F. Mortgage 5 per cent, 1934.....		100 ³ / ₄
817. Crucible Steel Co. of America 7 per cent Cum. Preferred.....		120 ⁷ / ₈
644. Cuba External 5 per cent Loan due 1944.....		103 ⁵ / ₈
645. Cuba External 5 per cent Loan due 1949.....		100 ³ / ₄
646. Cuba External 4½ per cent Loan due 1949.....		89 ³ / ₄
305. Cuban-American Sugar Co. Collateral Trust 6 per cent, 1918.....		106 ³ / ₄
469. Cuban-American Sugar Co. 7 per cent Cum. Preferred.....		104 ¹ / ₈
160. Cumberland Telephone & Telegraph Co. 1st and General Mortgage 5 per cent, 1937.....		104 ³ / ₈
647. Deere & Co. 7 per cent Cum. Preferred.....		94
470. Delaware & Hudson Co. Conv. 5 per cent, 1935.....		109 ⁵ / ₈
306. Delaware & Hudson Co. 1st Lien Equipment S.F. 4½ per cent, 1922.....		105 ¹ / ₂
135. Delaware & Hudson Co. 1st and Refunding Mortgage 4 per cent, 1943.....		101 ¹ / ₂
471. Delaware & Hudson Co., Pennsylvania Div., 1st Mortgage 7 per cent, 1917..		107 ⁷ / ₈
472. Delaware & Hudson Co. Capital Stock.....		157
648. Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R.R. Capital Stock.....		239 ⁵ / ₈
649. Denver & Rio Grande R.R. 1st Cons. Mortgage 4½ per cent, 1936.....		87 ¹ / ₈
84. Denver & Rio Grande R.R. 1st Cons. Mortgage 4 per cent, 1936.....		81 ³ / ₈
223. Denver & Rio Grande R.R. Improvement Mortgage 5 per cent, 1928.....		84
818. Denver & Rio Grande R.R. 1st and Refunding Mortgage 5 per cent, 1955....		72 ³ / ₈
307. Des Plaines Valley Rly. 1st Mortgage 4½ per cent, 1947.....		101 ³ / ₄
819. Detroit City Gas Co. 5 per cent Prior Lien Mortgage, 1923.....		106
650. Detroit Edison Co. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1933.....		107 ⁵ / ₈
651. Detroit Edison Co. 1st and Refunding Mortgage 5 per cent, 1940, Series "A"		105
652. Detroit Gas Co. Cons. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1918.....		104 ³ / ₈
473. Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Rly. Cons. Mortgage 6 per cent, 1918...		93 ³ / ₈

Description of Security.	Deposit Value.
474. Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Rly. Equipment Mortgage 6 per cent, 1918	103
653. Detroit, Hillsdale & South Western R.R. Guaranteed 4 per cent Stock.....	90 ⁷ / ₈
308. Detroit & Mackinac Railway 1st Lien 4 per cent, 1995.....	78 ³ / ₄
820. Detroit & Mackinac Railway 5 per cent Non-Cum. Preferred.....	93 ⁷ / ₈
85. Detroit Terminal & Tunnel 1st Mortgage 4½ per cent, 1961.....	94 ¹ / ₂
654. Detroit United Railway 1st Cons. Mortgage 4½ per cent, 1932.....	84
475. Duluth & Iron Range R.R. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1937.....	106 ³ / ₄
476. Duluth, Missabe & Northern Rly. General Mortgage 5 per cent, 1941.....	108 ³ / ₈
477. Duluth Short Line R.R. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1916.....	105
309. Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Rly. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1937.....	96
310. Duluth Street Railway Co. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1930.....	99 ³ / ₄
655. DuPont, E. I. de Nemours Powder Co. 4½ per cent Debs., 1936.....	105
656. DuPont E. I. de Nemours Powder Co. 5 per cent Cum. Preferred.....	94 ¹ / ₄
657. Eastern Power and Light Corp'n. Conv. 5 per cent, 1918.....	98 ⁵ / ₈
313. Eastman Kodak Co. 6 per cent Cum. Preferred.....	123 ¹ / ₈
658. Eastman Kodak Co. Common.....	645 ³ / ₈
821. Eastern Railway of Minnesota, Northern Div., 1st Mortgage 4 per cent, 1948	97 ¹ / ₈
478. East Ohio Gas Co. 1st Lien 5 per cent, 1939.....	105 ¹ / ₄
311. East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Rly. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1930.....	109 ¹ / ₄
312. East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Rly. Cons. Mortgage 5 per cent, 1956....	110 ¹ / ₄
479. Edison Electric Co. of New Orleans 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1929.....	105
481. Edison Electric Illum. Co. (Brooklyn) 1st Cons. Mortgage 4 per cent, 1939..	92 ¹ / ₈
480. Edison Electric Illum. Co. of New York 1st Cons. Mortgage 5 per cent, 1995	112 ¹ / ₄
224. Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Rly. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1941.....	107 ⁵ / ₈
482. Equitable Gas Light Co. of New York 1st Cons. Mortgage 5 per cent, 1932..	107
483. Erie & Pittsburg R.R. General Mortgage 3½ per cent, 1940, Series "B" and "C"	92 ³ / ₈
315. Erie & Pittsburg R.R. Common Guaranteed.....	64 ³ / ₈
314. Erie & Pittsburg R.R. Special Guaranteed.....	64 ³ / ₈
24. Erie R.R. Consolidated General Lien 4 per cent, 1996.....	76 ⁵ / ₈
136. Erie R.R. Consolidated Mortgage 7 per cent, 1920.....	113 ³ / ₈
23. Erie R.R. 1st Consolidated Prior Lien 4 per cent, 1996.....	87 ¹ / ₈
177. Erie R.R. 50-year Convertible 4 per cent, Series "A," 1953.....	73
822. Erie R.R. General Mortgage Convertible 4 per cent, Series "B," 1953.....	74
137. Erie R.R. Pennsylvania Coal Collateral Trust 4 per cent, 1951.....	93 ³ / ₈
823. Federal Light and Traction Co. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1942.....	81 ⁷ / ₈
659. Florida Central & Peninsular R.R. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1918.....	105 ¹ / ₂
660. Florida Central & Peninsular R.R. 1st Mortgage Ext. and Land Grant 5 per cent, 1930.....	106 ¹ / ₂
661. Florida Central & Peninsular R.R. 1st Cons. Mortgage 5 per cent, 1943.....	107 ⁵ / ₈
225. Florida East Coast Rly. 1st Mortgage 4½ per cent, 1959.....	95 ¹ / ₂
484. Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley Rly. Cons. Mortgage 6 per cent, 1933...	126 ¹ / ₂
662. Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Rly., Mexican & Pacific Ext., 1st Mort- gage 5 per cent, 1931.....	107 ¹ / ₄
663. Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Rly., Mexican & Pacific Ext., 2nd Mortgage 5 per cent, 1931.....	103 ³ / ₈
664. Galveston-Houston Electric Rly. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1954.....	92 ³ / ₈
824. Gas and Electric Co. of Bergen County Cons. Mortgage 5 per cent, 1949.....	106
825. General Chemical Co. 6 per cent Cum. Preferred.....	118 ⁷ / ₈
25. General Electric Co. Debentures 5 per cent, 1952.....	108 ⁵ / ₈
485. General Electric Co. Debentures 3½ per cent, 1942.....	86 ⁶ / ₈
486. General Electric Co. Capital Stock.....	170 ³ / ₄
826. General Motors Co. 7 per cent Cum. Preferred.....	122 ¹ / ₂
827. Georgia & Alabama Rly. 1st Mortgage Cons. 5 per cent, 1945.....	107
665. Georgia, Carolina & Northern R.R. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1929.....	107
828. Georgia Electric Light Co. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1930.....	103 ³ / ₈
829. Georgia Pacific Rly. 1st Mortgage 6 per cent, 1922.....	111 ³ / ₄
666. Georgia Rly. & Electric Co. 1st Cons. 5 per cent, 1932.....	105 ¹ / ₂
830. Georgia R.R. & Banking Co. Refunding Debentures 4 per cent, 1947.....	89 ¹ / ₄
316. Gila Valley, Globe & Northern Rly. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1924.....	104 ³ / ₈
667. Goodrich (B. F.) Co. 7 per cent Cum. Preferred.....	118 ¹ / ₂
487. Gouverneur & Oswegatchie Rly. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1942.....	108 ¹ / ₈
178. Grand Rapids & Indiana Rly. 1st Ext. Mortgage 4½ per cent, 1941.....	104 ¹ / ₈
831. Great Falls Power Co. (Montana) 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1940.....	103 ⁷ / ₈
86. Great Northern Rly. (U.S.A.) 1st and Refunding Mortgage 4¼ per cent, 1961, Series "A".....	104 ³ / ₈
61. Great Northern Rly. (U.S.A.) Preferred.....	123 ⁷ / ₈
832. Harlem River & Port Chester R.R. 1st Mortgage 4 per cent, 1954.....	96 ¹ / ₄
833. Hartford Street Rly. Co. 1st Mortgage 4 per cent, 1930.....	101 ³ / ₄
834. Havana City 1st 6 per cent, 1939.....	108 ⁷ / ₈

Description of Security.		Deposit Value.
835. Havana City 2nd 6 per cent Bonds.....		106
488. Havana Electric Rly. Cons. Mortgage 5 per cent, 1952.....		97 ⁵ / ₈
87. Hocking Valley Rly. 1st Cons. Mortgage 4½ per cent, 1999.....		94 ¹ / ₂
836. Hocking Valley Rly. Equipment Notes.....		*
489. Hocking Valley Rly. Common.....		99 ⁵ / ₈
837. Housatonic R.R. Cons. 5 per cent, 1937.....		111 ¹ / ₄
838. Houston East & West Texas Rly. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1933.....		105
490. Houston Electric Co. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1925.....		102 ⁷ / ₈
668. Houston Oil Co. New Series 6 per cent Timber Certificates, 1916-23.....		101 ¹ / ₂
491. Houston & Teaxs Central R.R. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1937.....		111
492. Houston & Texas Central R.R. General Mortgage 4 per cent, 1921.....		100 ¹ / ₂
493. Hudson County Gas Co. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1949.....		107 ⁵ / ₈
839. Hudson & Manhattan R.R. 1st Lien and Refunding Mortgage 5 per cent, 1957		73 ¹ / ₂
180. Illinois Central-Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans Jt. 5 per cent, 1963.....		105 (101 ³ / ₄ per cent)
26. Illinois Central R.R. Collateral Trust 4 per cent, 1952.....		91 ⁷ / ₈
27. Illinois Central R.R. Collateral Trust 4 per cent, 1953.....		88 ⁵ / ₈
840. Illinois Central R.R. 4½ per cent, Equipment Trust Certificates.....		*
317. Illinois Central R.R. Extended 1st Mortgage 3½ per cent, 1951.....		88 ¹ / ₈
179. Illinois Central R.R. 1st Mortgage 3½ per cent, 1951.....		88 ¹ / ₈
672. Illinois Central R.R. 1st Mortgage Dollar 4 per cent, 1951.....		101 ³ / ₄
671. Illinois Central R.R. 1st Mortgage Sterling 4 per cent, 1951.....	89 ¹ / ₈ per cent	
669. Illinois Central R.R. 1st Mortgage Sterling 3 per cent, 1951.....	71 ³ / ₄ per cent	
494. Illinois Central R.R. Purchase Lines 1st Mortgage 3½ per cent, 1952.....		82 ⁷ / ₈
88. Illinois Central R.R. Refunding Mortgage 4 per cent, 1955.....		92 ³ / ₈
670. Illinois Central R.R. Sterling 3½ per cent, 1950.....	80 ¹ / ₈ per cent	
495. Illinois Central R.R. Western Lines, 1st Mortgage 4 per cent, 1951.....		92 ¹ / ₈
90. Illinois Central R.R. (Cairo Bridge) 1st Mortgage 4 per cent, 1950.....		93 ³ / ₈
89. Illinois Central R.R., Louisville Div. and Terminal, 1st Mortgage 3½ per cent, 1953.....		81 ⁷ / ₈
318. Illinois Central R.R., St. Louis Div. and Terminal, 1st Mortgage 3½ per cent, 1951.....		81 ⁷ / ₈
841. Illinois Central R.R., Springfield Div., 1st Mortgage 3½ per cent, 1951.....		81 ⁷ / ₈
62. Illinois Central R.R. Common.....		106
208. Illinois Central R.R. Leased Lines 4 per cent.....		78 ¹ / ₄
842. Illinois Northern Utilities Co. 1st and Refunding 5 per cent, 1957.....		88 ⁵ / ₈
496. Illinois Steel Co. Debentures 4½ per cent, 1940.....		94 ¹ / ₂
497. Indiana, Illinois & Iowa R.R. 1st Mortgage 4 per cent, 1950.....		93 ⁷ / ₈
673. Indiana Natural Gas and Oil Co. Refunding Mortgage 5 per cent, 1936.....		86
498. Indiana Steel Co. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1952.....		107
319. Ingersoll-Rand Co. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1935.....		107 ⁵ / ₈
320. Ingersoll-Rand Co. 6 per cent Cum. Preferred.....		109 ¹ / ₂
674. Ingersoll-Rand Co. Common.....		211
91. Interborough Rapid Transit Co. 1st and Refunding Mortgage 5 per cent, 1966		102 ⁵ / ₈
321. International & Great Northern R.R. 1st Mortgage 6 per cent, 1919.....		99 ³ / ₄
499. International Harvester Co. of New Jersey 7 per cent Cum. Preferred.....		122 ³ / ₄
675. International Harvester Co. of New Jersey Common.....		119 ¹ / ₄
500. International Harvester Corporation 7 per cent Cum. Preferred.....		108 ¹ / ₈
843. International Mercantile Marine Co. Mtg. & Coll. Tr. 4½ per cent, 1922.....		*
844. International Navigation Co. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1929.....		*
845. International Nickel Co. Preferred.....		111
846. International Paper Co. 1st Cons. Mtg. 6 per cent, 1918.....		106
322. Jamestown, Franklin & Clearfield R.R. 1st Mortgage 4 per cent, 1959.....		95
501. Jefferson & Clearfield Coal and Iron Co. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1926.....		109 ¹ / ₈
502. Jefferson & Clearfield Coal and Iron Co. 2nd Mortgage 5 per cent, 1926.....		97 ⁵ / ₈
847. Joliet & Chicago R.R. 7 per cent Guaranteed Stock.....		125 ¹ / ₈
848. Joplin Union Depot Co. 1st Mortgage 4½ per cent, 1940.....		94 ¹ / ₂
323. Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Rly. Consd. 6 per cent, 1928.....		114 ¹ / ₂
138. Kansas City-Southern Rly. 1st Mortgage 3 per cent, 1950.....		69 ³ / ₄
181. Kansas City-Southern Rly. Refunding and Improvement Mortgage 5 per cent, 1950.....		93 ⁷ / ₈
28. Kansas City Terminal Rly. 1st Mortgage 4 per cent, 1960.....		91 ¹ / ₂
849. Kayser (Julius) & Co. 7 per cent Cum. 1st Preferred.....		118 ³ / ₈
676. Kentucky Central Rly. 1st Mortgage 4 per cent, 1987.....		92 ⁵ / ₈
677. Kentucky & Indiana Terminal R.R. 1st Mort. Sterling 4½ per cent, 1961.....	86 ¹ / ₄ per cent	
678. Keystone Telephone Co. of Philadelphia 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1935.....		101 ¹ / ₄
679. Kings County Electric Light and Power Co. Conv. Deb. 6 per cent, 1925.....		132 ¹ / ₄
850. Kings County Electric Light and Power Co. Convertible Deb. 6 per cent, 1922		131 ¹ / ₈

Description of Security.

	Deposit Value.
680. Kings County Electric Light and Power Co. Purchase Money Mort. 6 per cent, 1997.....	121 $\frac{3}{8}$
681. Kings County Electric Light and Power Co. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1937..	108 $\frac{5}{8}$
682. Kings County Elevated R.R. 1st Mortgage 4 per cent, 1949.....	86
683. Knoxville & Ohio R.R. 1st Mortgage 6 per cent, 1925.....	113 $\frac{7}{8}$
684. Lake Shore Electric Rly. Co. 1st Cons. Mortgage 5 per cent, 1923.....	91 $\frac{1}{4}$
325. Lackawanna Steel 1st Consd. Mortgage "A" Conv. 5 per cent, 1950.....	96
324. Lackawanna Steel 1st Mortgage Convertible 5 per cent, 1923.....	103 $\frac{5}{8}$
851. Laclede Gas Light Co. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1919.....	106 $\frac{1}{4}$
852. Laclede Gas Light Co. Refunding and Ext. Mortgage 5 per cent, 1934.....	106 $\frac{1}{4}$
326. Lake Erie & Western R.R. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1937.....	102 $\frac{7}{8}$
327. Lake Erie & Western R.R. 2nd Mortgage 5 per cent, 1941.....	86 $\frac{3}{8}$
92. Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Rly. 1st Mortgage 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 1997.....	88 $\frac{3}{8}$
30. Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Rly. 4 per cent, 1931.....	98 $\frac{5}{8}$
29. Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Rly. 25-year Debenture 4 per cent, 1928...	100
853. Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co. Common.....	78 $\frac{3}{4}$
854. Lehigh & Hudson River R.R. General Mortgage Guar. 5 per cent, 1920.....	105
855. Lehigh & New York R.R. 1st Mortgage 4 per cent, 1945.....	93 $\frac{3}{8}$
328. Lehigh Valley Coal Co. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1933.....	109 $\frac{1}{4}$
329. Lehigh Valley Coal Co. 1st Mortgage 4 per cent, 1933.....	96 $\frac{1}{2}$
856. Lehigh Valley Coal Sales Co. Capital Stock.....	87 $\frac{3}{4}$
685. Lehigh Valley R.R. Cons. Mortgage 6 per cent, 1923.....	114 $\frac{7}{8}$
93. Lehigh Valley R.R. 1st Mortgage 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 1940.....	105
140. Lehigh Valley R. R. General Consolidated Mortgage 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 2003.....	104 $\frac{1}{8}$
139. Lehigh Valley R.R. General Consolidated Mortgage 4 per cent, 2003.....	94 $\frac{1}{2}$
503. Lehigh Valley R.R. Common.....	82 $\frac{1}{8}$
686. Lehigh Valley Terminal Rly. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1941.....	117
687. Lexington Avenue & Pavonia Ferry 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1993.....	103 $\frac{7}{8}$
330. Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co. 7 per cent Debentures, 1944.....	129 $\frac{1}{8}$
331. Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co. 5 per cent Debentures, 1951.....	105 $\frac{3}{4}$
332. Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co. 7 per cent Cum. Preferred.....	126 $\frac{1}{8}$
333. Long Dock Co. Consolidated 1st Mortgage 6 per cent, 1935.....	128 $\frac{1}{2}$
504. Long Island R.R. 1st Consolidated Mortgage 4 per cent, 1931.....	98 $\frac{5}{8}$
226. Long Island R.R. Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent, 1931.....	111 $\frac{1}{4}$
227. Long Island R.R. Debentures 5 per cent, 1934.....	97 $\frac{5}{8}$
334. Long Island R.R. General Mortgage 4 per cent, 1938.....	90
31. Long Island R.R. Refunding Mortgage 4 per cent, 1949.....	90 $\frac{3}{4}$
505. Long Island R.R. Unified Mortgage 4 per cent, 1949.....	86 $\frac{5}{8}$
857. Long Island R.R. Co. Ferry 1st Mortgage 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 1922.....	101 $\frac{3}{4}$
506. Long Island R.R., North Shore Branch, 1st Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent, 1932.....	103 $\frac{1}{8}$
335. Lorillard (P.) Co. 7 per cent Debentures, 1944.....	130 $\frac{1}{8}$
336. Lorillard (P.) Co. 5 per cent Debentures, 1951.....	105 $\frac{3}{4}$
337. Lorillard (P.) Co. 7 per cent Cum. Preferred.....	122
858. Los Angeles Ry. Corp. 1st and Refunding Mortgage 5 per cent, 1940.....	91 $\frac{5}{8}$
859. Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Rly. General Mortgage 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 1931..	106
860. Louisville Gas and Electric Co. 1st and Refunding Mortgage 6 per cent, 1918	106
861. Louisville & Jeffersonville Bridge Co. 1st Mortgage 4 per cent, 1945.....	81 $\frac{7}{8}$
688. Louisville Lighting Co. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1953.....	102 $\frac{3}{8}$
183. Louisville & Nashville R.R. 1st Coll. Trust 5 per cent, 1931.....	109 $\frac{1}{8}$
862. Louisville & Nashville R.R. Equipment Trust Certificates 5 per cent, 1916-23	*
507. Louisville & Nashville R.R. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1937.....	114 $\frac{3}{8}$
182. Louisville & Nashville R.R. General Mortgage S.F. 6 per cent, 1930.....	117 $\frac{1}{2}$
32. Louisville & Nashville R.R. Unified Mortgage 4 per cent, 1940.....	98 $\frac{1}{8}$
94. Louisville & Nashville R.R., Atlanta, Knoxville & Cin. Div., Mortgage 4 per cent, 1955.....	89 $\frac{3}{4}$
508. Louisville & Nashville R.R., Evansville, Henderson & Nashville Div., 1st Mortgage S.F. 6 per cent, 1919.....	113 $\frac{3}{8}$
509. Louisville & Nashville R.R., Mobile & Montgomery Div., 1st Mortgage 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 1945.....	104 $\frac{1}{8}$
184. Louisville & Nashville R.R., New Orleans & Mobile Div., 1st Mortgage 6 per cent, 1930.....	119 $\frac{1}{8}$
510. Louisville & Nashville R.R., New Orleans & Mobile Div., 2nd Mortgage 6 per cent, 1930.....	112 $\frac{7}{8}$
511. Louisville & Nashville R.R., Paducah & Memphis Div., 1st Mortgage 4 per cent, 1946.....	92 $\frac{3}{8}$
512. Louisville & Nashville R.R., South East & St. Louis Div., 1st Mortgage 6 per cent, 1921.....	111 $\frac{1}{4}$

Description of Property.	Deposit Value.
63. Louisville & Nashville R.R. Capital Stock.....	134 $\frac{1}{4}$
863. Louisville & Nashville Terminal Co. 1st Mortgage 4 per cent, 1952.....	91 $\frac{1}{4}$
689. Louisville Rly. Cons. Mort. 5 per cent, 1930.....	107
338. Lynn & Boston R.R.. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1924.....	104 $\frac{1}{8}$
864. Mackay Companies 4 per cent Preferred.....	69 $\frac{7}{8}$
865. Mackay Companies Common.....	84 $\frac{7}{8}$
690. Mahoning Coal R.R. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1934.....	111
691. Mahoning Coal R.R. Guaranteed Preferred.....	53 $\frac{1}{4}$
339. Manhattan Rly. Co. 7 per cent Gtd. Capital Stock.....	134 $\frac{1}{4}$
95. Manhattan Rly. Consolidated Mortgage 4 per cent, 1990.....	93 $\frac{3}{8}$
513. Memphis Union Station Co. 1st Guaranteed 5 per cent, 1959.....	106
866. Michigan Air Line R.R. 1st Mortgage 4 per cent, 1940.....	91 $\frac{1}{4}$
96. Michigan Central R.R. Gold Debentures 4 per cent, 1929.....	90 $\frac{1}{4}$
97. Michigan Central R.R. 1st Mortgage 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 1952.....	86
514. Michigan State Telephone Co. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1924.....	104 $\frac{1}{8}$
692. Milwaukee Electric Rly. & Light Co. Cons. Mortgage 5 per cent, 1926.....	106 $\frac{1}{2}$
693. Milwaukee Electric Rly. & Light Co. Refunding and Extension 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 1931.....	96
694. Milwaukee Gas Light Co. 1st Mortgage 4 per cent, 1927.....	97 $\frac{1}{8}$
340. Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Rly. Consd. 1st Mortgage 6 per cent, 1921	112 $\frac{1}{4}$
341. Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Rly. Ext. and Imp. Mortgage S.F. 5 per cent, 1929.....	111 $\frac{1}{4}$
867. Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Rly. (Ashland Div.) 1st Mortgage 6 per cent, 1925.....	117 $\frac{1}{4}$
868. Milwaukee & Northern R.R. 1st Mortgage (Extended) 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 1934....	106 $\frac{1}{2}$
869. Milwaukee & Northern R.R. Cons. (Extended) 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 1934.....	106 $\frac{1}{2}$
228. Milwaukee, Sparta & North Western R.R. 1st Mortgage Gtd. 4 per cent, 1947	96 $\frac{3}{4}$
695. Minneapolis General Electric Co. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1934.....	107
870. Minneapolis & Pacific Rly. 1st Mortgage 4 per cent, 1936.....	94 $\frac{1}{2}$
515. Minneapolis & St. Louis R.R. 1st Mortgage 7 per cent, 1927.....	116
516. Minneapolis & St. Louis R.R. 1st Cons. Mortgage 5 per cent, 1934.....	91 $\frac{7}{8}$
517. Minneapolis & St. Louis R.R., Pacific Ext., 1st Mortgage 6 per cent, 1921....	108 $\frac{1}{8}$
871. Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie & Cent. Term. Rly. Co. 1st Mortgage (Chicago Term.) 4 per cent, 1941.....	94 $\frac{1}{4}$
33. Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Rly. Consolidated Mortgage 4 per cent, 1938.....	95 $\frac{1}{2}$
696. Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Rly. 2nd Mortgage 4 per cent, 1949	86
872. Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Rly. 4 per cent Leased Line Stock Certs.....	73
210. Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Rly. 7 per cent Non-Cum. Preferred	134
209. Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Rly. Common.....	123 $\frac{1}{2}$
34. Minneapolis, Sault Ste. Marie & Atlantic Rly. 1st Mortgage 4 per cent, 1926.	101 $\frac{1}{4}$
697. Minneapolis Street Rly. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1919.....	105 $\frac{1}{2}$
873. Minneapolis Street Rly. & St. Paul City Rly. Joint Consd. 5 per cent, 1928..	106 $\frac{1}{2}$
874. Minneapolis Union Rly. 1st Mortgage 6 per cent, 1922.....	113 $\frac{3}{8}$
518. Minnesota & Ontario Power Co. 1st Serial 6 per cent.....	*
875. Mississippi Central R.R. 1st Mortgage S.F. 5 per cent, 1949.....	96 $\frac{1}{2}$
698. Missouri Pacific Rly. Cons. 1st Mortgage 6 per cent, 1920.....	106 $\frac{1}{2}$
876. Mobile & Birmingham R.R. 1st Mortgage 4 per cent, 1945.....	73 $\frac{1}{2}$
342. Mobile & Birmingham R.R. Prior Lien Mortgage 5 per cent, 1945.....	107 $\frac{1}{8}$
519. Mobile & Ohio R.R. 1st Ext. Mortgage 6 per cent, 1927.....	113 $\frac{3}{8}$
520. Mobile & Ohio R.R. 1st Guaranteed Mortgage 6 per cent, 1927.....	118 $\frac{1}{8}$
343. Mobile & Ohio R.R., Montgomery Div., 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1947.....	103 $\frac{3}{8}$
877. Mobile & Ohio R.R., St. Louis Div., Mortgage 5 per cent, 1927.....	93 $\frac{7}{8}$
229. Mohawk & Malone R.R. 1st Mortgage Guaranteed 4 per cent, 1991.....	97 $\frac{5}{8}$
878. Moline Plow Co. 1st 7 per cent Cum. Preferred.....	95 $\frac{5}{8}$
521. Monongahela River R.R. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1919.....	105
880. Montana Central Rly. 1st Mortgage 6 per cent, 1937.....	128
879. Montana Central Rly. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1937.....	114 $\frac{3}{8}$
522. Montana Power Co. 1st and Refunding S.F. Mortgage 5 per cent, 1943.....	102 $\frac{3}{8}$
881. Montana Power Co. 7 per cent Cum. Preferred.....	117
699. Montgomery Ward & Co. Inc. 7 per cent Cum. Preferred.....	114 $\frac{5}{8}$
523. Montreal Light, Heat and Power Co. 1st Mortgage and Collateral Trust 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 1932.....	96
700. Montreal Light, Heat and Power Co., Lachine Div., S.F. 5 per cent, 1933....	99 $\frac{3}{4}$
882. Morris & Co. 1st Mortgage S.F. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 1939.....	96 $\frac{1}{2}$
524. Morris & Essex R.R. 1st Refunding Mortgage 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 2000.....	90 $\frac{2}{5}$
258. Morris & Essex R.R. Guaranteed 7 per cent (by the D.L. & W. R.R.).....	83 $\frac{1}{2}$
883. Mutual Terminal Co. of Buffalo 1st Mortgage 4 per cent, 1924.....	101 $\frac{1}{4}$

Description of Property.	Deposit Value.
701. Mutual Union Telegraph Co. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1941.....	105 $\frac{1}{2}$
344. Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Rly. 1st Cons. Mortgage 5 per cent, 1928.....	111 $\frac{3}{4}$
702. Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Rly., Fayette & McMinnville Branches, 1st Mortgage 6 per cent, 1917.....	105 $\frac{1}{2}$
703. Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Rly., Jasper Branch Ext., 1st Mort. 6 per cent, 1923.....	113 $\frac{3}{8}$
704. Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Rly. Capital Stock.....	136 $\frac{1}{4}$
345. Nashville, Florence & Sheffield Rly. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1937.....	111
526. Nashville Railway and Light Co. 1st Cons. 5 per cent, 1953.....	105
525. Nashville Railway & Light Co. Refunding and Extension Mortgage 5 per cent, 1958.....	85 $\frac{1}{2}$
884. Nassau Electric R.R. 1st Mortgage Consolidated 4 per cent, 1951.....	77 $\frac{1}{8}$
527. National Biscuit Co. 7 per cent Cum. Preferred.....	122 $\frac{1}{4}$
885. National Enamelling & Stamping Co. Refunding 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1929.....	102 $\frac{3}{8}$
528. National Lead Co. 7 per cent Cum. Preferred.....	117
346. National Tube Co. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1952.....	105 $\frac{3}{4}$
886. Naugatuck R.R. 1st Mortgage 4 per cent, 1954.....	93 $\frac{3}{8}$
705. New Amsterdam Gas Co. 1st Cons. Mortgage 5 per cent, 1948.....	104 $\frac{1}{8}$
529. Newark Consolidated Gas Co. Cons. Mortgage 5 per cent, 1948.....	109 $\frac{3}{8}$
530. Newark Passenger Railway 1st Cons. 5 per cent, 1930.....	109 $\frac{3}{8}$
887. New England Navigation Co. Collateral Coupon Notes 6 per cent, 1917.....	104 $\frac{3}{8}$
889. New England R.R. Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent, 1945.....	112 $\frac{7}{8}$
888. New England R.R. Consolidated Mortgage 4 per cent, 1945.....	96
890. New England Telephone & Telegraph Co. 5 per cent, 1932.....	104 $\frac{7}{8}$
891. New Orleans City & Lake R.R. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1943.....	110 $\frac{3}{4}$
892. New Orleans & North Eastern R.R. Prior Lien Mortgage Extended 5 per cent, 1940.....	107 $\frac{7}{8}$
893. New Orleans Railway & Light Co. General Mortgage 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 1935.....	87 $\frac{1}{8}$
706. Newport & Cincinnati Bridge Co. General Mortgage S.F. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 1945...	102 $\frac{3}{8}$
347. New York Air Brake Co. 1st Mortgage Conv. 6 per cent, 1928.....	107
534. New York, Brooklyn & Manhattan Beach Railway 1st Cons. Mortgage 5 per cent, 1935.....	107
260. New York Central Consolidation Mortgage 4 per cent, 1998.....	86
35. New York Central & Hudson R.R. 1st Mortgage 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 1997.....	86
99. New York Central & Hudson River R.R. (Lake Shore Collat. Trust) 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent (Non Assented).....	77 $\frac{5}{8}$
98. New York Central & Hudson River R.R. (Michigan Central Collat. Trust) 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 1998.....	78 $\frac{1}{4}$
36. New York Central & Hudson River R.R. Debentures 4 per cent, 1934.....	94 $\frac{1}{2}$
349. New York Central & Hudson River R.R. Debentures 4 per cent, 1942.....	90 $\frac{1}{4}$
348. New York Central & Hudson River R.R. Refunding and Improvement Mortgage 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 2013, Series "A".....	97
64. New York Central & Hudson River R.R. Capital Stock.....	109 $\frac{3}{8}$
234. New York Central Lines Equipment Trust 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 1917.....	105 $\frac{1}{4}$
235. New York Central Lines Equipment Trust 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 1918.....	105 $\frac{1}{8}$
236. New York Central Lines Equipment Trust 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 1919.....	105 $\frac{1}{8}$
237. New York Central Lines Equipment Trust, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 1920.....	105
238. New York Central Lines Equipment Trust 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 1921.....	105
239. New York Central Lines Equipment Trust 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 1922.....	105
240. New York Central Lines Equipment Trust 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 1923.....	105
241. New York Central Lines Equipment Trust 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 1924.....	105
242. New York Central Lines Equipment Trust 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 1925.....	104 $\frac{5}{8}$
243. New York Central Lines Equipment Trust 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 1926.....	104 $\frac{1}{2}$
244. New York Central Lines Equipment Trust 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 1927.....	104 $\frac{1}{2}$
245. New York Central Lines Equipment Trust 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 1928.....	104 $\frac{1}{2}$
535. New York Central Lines Equipment Trust 5 per cent (1907).....	*
101. New York, Chicago & St. Louis R.R. 1st Mortgage 4 per cent, 1937.....	96
350. New York, Chicago & St. Louis R.R. Debentures 4 per cent, 1931.....	81 $\frac{7}{8}$
231. New York (City of) 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent, 1930-60.....	107
187. New York (City of) 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 1957.....	112 $\frac{3}{8}$
230. New York (City of) 4 per cent, 1959.....	105
232. New York (City of) 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent, 1960.....	107 $\frac{3}{8}$
233. New York (City of) 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 1963.....	112 $\frac{7}{8}$
536. New York City Bonds (other than those mentioned above).....	*
351. New York Connecting R.R. 1st Mortgage 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 1953, Series "A".....	102 $\frac{5}{8}$
894. New York & Erie R.R. 1st Extension Mortgage 4 per cent, 1947.....	101 $\frac{1}{4}$
895. New York & Erie R.R. 2nd Extension Mortgage 5 per cent, 1919.....	106 $\frac{3}{4}$
896. New York & Erie R.R. 3rd Extension Mortgage 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 1923.....	105

	Description of Security.	Deposit Value.
897.	New York & Erie R.R. 4th Extension Mortgage 5 per cent, 1920.....	106 $\frac{7}{8}$
898.	New York & Erie R.R. 5th Extension Mortgage 4 per cent, 1928.....	98 $\frac{8}{8}$
352.	New York Gas, Electric Light, Heat and Power Co. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1948.....	109
353.	New York Gas, Electric Light, Heat and Power Co. Purchase Money Mortgage 4 per cent, 1949.....	87 $\frac{3}{8}$
899.	New York & Greenwood Lake Railway Prior Lien 5 per cent, 1946.....	107
531.	New York & Harlem R.R. Refunding Mortgage 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 2000.....	86
900.	New York & Harlem R.R. Guaranteed Stock.....	182 $\frac{3}{4}$
532.	New York & Jersey R.R. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1932.....	104 $\frac{3}{8}$
537.	New York, Lackawanna & Western R.R. 1st Mortgage 6 per cent, 1921.....	111 $\frac{3}{4}$
538.	New York, Lackawanna & Western R.R. Construction Mortgage 5 per cent, 1923.....	107 $\frac{5}{8}$
539.	New York, Lackawanna & Western R.R. Term. and Imp. Mortgage 4 per cent, 1923.....	101 $\frac{3}{4}$
540.	New York, Lackawanna & Western R.R. Guaranteed Stock.....	119
541.	New York, Lake Erie & Western Dock and Imp. Co. 1st Ext. Mortgage 5 per cent, 1943.....	110 $\frac{1}{2}$
188.	New York & Lake Erie & Western Rly. 1st Cons. Mortgage Funded Coupon 7 per cent, 1920.....	113 $\frac{3}{8}$
901.	New York & New England R.R., Boston Terminal, 1st Mortgage 4 per cent, 1939.....	97 $\frac{7}{8}$
708.	New York, New Haven & Hartford R.R. Consolidated Rly. Co. Debs. 4 per cent, 1954.....	80 $\frac{3}{4}$
709.	New York, New Haven & Hartford R.R. Consolidated Rly. Co. Debs. 4 per cent, 1955.....	80 $\frac{3}{4}$
542.	New York, New Haven & Hartford R.R. Conv. Deb. 6 per cent, 1948.....	117 $\frac{1}{4}$
707.	New York, New Haven & Hartford R.R. Non-Conv. Debs. 4 per cent, 1947..	80 $\frac{3}{4}$
246.	New York, New Haven & Hartford R.R. Non-Conv. Debs. 4 per cent, 1955..	79 $\frac{3}{4}$
247.	New York, New Haven & Hartford R.R. Non-Conv. Debs. 4 per cent, 1956	79 $\frac{3}{4}$
902.	New York & New Jersey Telephone Co. General Mortgage S.F. 5 per cent, 1920	106
903.	New York & Northern Railway 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1927.....	109 $\frac{1}{8}$
102.	New York, Ontario & Western Rly. Refunding 1st Mortgage 4 per cent, 1992	81 $\frac{5}{8}$
543.	New York, Providence & Boston R.R. Gen. Mortgage 4 per cent, 1942.....	95
189.	New York & Putnam R.R. 1st Cons. Mortgage 4 per cent, 1993.....	92 $\frac{3}{8}$
533.	New York & Rockaway Beach Rly. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1927.....	107
710.	New York State Bonds.....	*
544.	New York State Railways 1st Cons. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 1962, Series "A".....	86 $\frac{5}{8}$
545.	New York, Susquehanna & Western R.R. 1st Mortgage Ref. 5 per cent, 1937.	97 $\frac{5}{8}$
546.	New York, Susquehanna & Western R.R. Term. Mort. 5 per cent, 1943.....	110 $\frac{1}{4}$
37.	New York Telephone 1st and General Mortgage 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 1939.. 102 $\frac{1}{2}$ (99 $\frac{1}{4}$ p.c.)	76 $\frac{3}{8}$
248.	New York, Westchester & Boston Railway 1st Mort. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 1946.....	102 $\frac{1}{2}$
547.	New York & Westchester Lighting Co. 5 per cent Debs, 1954.....	83 $\frac{3}{8}$
548.	New York & Westchester Lighting Co. Gen. Mortgage 4 per cent, 2004.....	106
711.	Niagara Falls Power Co. 1st Mort. 5 per cent, 1932.....	110 $\frac{3}{4}$
712.	Niagara Falls Power Co. Refunding and Gen. Mort. 6 per cent, 1932.....	102 $\frac{3}{8}$
904.	Norfolk & Southern R.R. 1st Mort. 5 per cent, 1941.....	97
142.	Norfolk & Western Rly. 1st Cons. Mortgage 4 per cent, 1996.....	137
191.	Norfolk & Western Rly. Conv. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 1938.....	137
190.	Norfolk & Western Rly. Conv. 4 per cent, 1932.....	93 $\frac{3}{8}$
143.	Norfolk & Western Rly. Divisional 1st Lien and General Mort. 4 per cent, 1944	124 $\frac{1}{4}$
103.	Norfolk & Western Rly. General Mortgage 6 per cent, 1931.....	125 $\frac{1}{4}$
104.	Norfolk & Western Rly. Improvement and Ext. Mortgage 6 per cent, 1934...	125 $\frac{1}{4}$
354.	Norfolk & Western Rly. New River R.R. Div. 1st Mortgage 6 per cent, 1932..	92
144.	Norfolk & Western Rly. Pocahontas Jt. 1st Mortgage 4 per cent, 1941.....	89 $\frac{1}{4}$
259.	Norfolk & Western Rly. 4 per cent Adjustment Preferred.....	185
65.	Norfolk & Western Rly. Common.....	89
906.	Northern Central Railway Capital Stock.....	92 $\frac{1}{8}$
907.	Northern Electric Company 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1939.....	102 $\frac{1}{2}$
40.	Northern Pacific Great Northern Jt. C. B. & Q. Coll. 4 per cent, 1921.....	68 $\frac{3}{4}$
39.	Northern Pacific Rly. General Lien Rly. and Land Grant Mortgage 3 per cent, 2047.....	96
38.	Northern Pacific Rly. Prior Lien Mortgage 4 per cent, 1997.....	101 $\frac{1}{4}$
192.	Northern Pacific Rly. Refunding and Improvement 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 2047.....	96
355.	Northern Pacific Rly., St. Paul-Duluth Div., Mortgage 4 per cent, 1996.....	116 $\frac{1}{8}$
66.	Northern Pacific Rly. Capital Stock.....	115 $\frac{1}{8}$
908.	Northern Pacific Terminal Co. of Oregon 1st Mortgage 6 per cent, 1933.....	94
713.	North Pennsylvania R.R. Guaranteed Stock.....	111 $\frac{1}{4}$
905.	Northern Railway of California 1st Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent, 1938..	

Description of Security.

Deposit
Value.

714. Northwestern Elevated R.R. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1941.....	90 $\frac{3}{4}$
715. Northwestern Telegraph Co. 1st Mortgage 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 1934.....	98 $\frac{1}{8}$
549. Ohio River R.R. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1936.....	111 $\frac{3}{4}$
550. Ohio River R.R. General Mortgage 5 per cent, 1937.....	110 $\frac{3}{4}$
909. Old Colony R.R. 4 per cent, 1924.....	99 $\frac{3}{4}$
910. Old Colony R.R. 4 per cent, 1925.....	99 $\frac{3}{4}$
911. Old Colony R.R. 4 per cent, 1938.....	96
716. Ontario Power Co. of Niagara Falls 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1943.....	96 $\frac{3}{4}$
105. Oregon California R.R. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1927.....	105
106. Oregon R.R. & Navigation Co. Cons. Mortgage 4 per cent, 1946.....	96 $\frac{1}{4}$
145. Oregon Short Line R.R. Consolidated 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1946.....	111 $\frac{1}{4}$
41. Oregon Short Line R.R. Refunding Mortgage 4 per cent, 1929.....	95 $\frac{1}{2}$
356. Oregon Short Line Rly. 1st Mortgage 6 per cent, 1922.....	113
42. Oregon Washington R.R. & Navigation Co. 4 per cent, 1961..... 86 (83 per cent)	
912. Pacific Coast Co. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1946.....	100 $\frac{3}{4}$
913. Pacific Coast Co. 1st Non-Cum. 5 per cent Preferred.....	73 $\frac{1}{4}$
914. Pacific Gas and Electric Co. 1st 6 per cent Preferred.....	92 $\frac{7}{8}$
915. Pacific Gas and Electric Co. 2nd 6 per cent Preferred (Original Preferred)....	94 $\frac{1}{4}$
717. Pacific Gas and Electric General and Refunding 5 per cent, 1942.....	94 $\frac{1}{2}$
718. Pacific Light and Power Co. 1st Mortgage Guaranteed 5 per cent, 1942.....	99 $\frac{3}{4}$
719. Pacific Light and Power Co. 1st and Refunding Mortgage S.F. Gold 5 per cent, 1951.....	91 $\frac{1}{4}$
720. Pacific Power and Light Co. 1st and Refunding Mortgage 5 per cent, 1930....	96 $\frac{1}{2}$
551. Pacific Railroad of Missouri 1st Mortgage 4 per cent, 1938.....	93 $\frac{1}{8}$
552. Pacific Railroad of Missouri 2nd Mortgage 5 per cent, 1938.....	105 $\frac{1}{8}$
161. Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co. 1st Mortgage Coll. Trust S.F. 5 per cent, 1937.....	105
916. Pacific Telephone & Telegraph 6 per cent Cum. Preferred.....	100 $\frac{1}{4}$
917. Paterson & Passaic Gas and Electric Co. 1st Cons. Mortgage 5 per cent, 1949	106 $\frac{1}{4}$
146. Pennsylvania Co. Coll. Trust (15-25-year) Gold Certs. 4 per cent, 1921-31....	99 $\frac{1}{8}$
44. Pennsylvania Co. Guaranteed 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 1921.....	105 $\frac{1}{2}$
357. Pennsylvania Co. Trust Certificates Guaranteed 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 1937, Series "A"	89 $\frac{1}{4}$
358. Pennsylvania Co. Trust Certificates Guaranteed 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 1941, Series "B"	88 $\frac{5}{8}$
147. Pennsylvania Co. Trust Certificates Guaranteed 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 1942 and 1944, Series "C" and "D".....	88 $\frac{3}{8}$
359. Pennsylvania Co. Trust Certificates Guaranteed 4 per cent, 1952, Series "E"	96 $\frac{1}{2}$
721. Pennsylvania R.R. Cons. Mortgage 5 per cent, 1919.....	107 $\frac{5}{8}$
193. Pennsylvania R.R. Consolidated Mortgage 4 per cent, 1943.....	102 $\frac{7}{8}$
724. Pennsylvania R.R. Consolidated Mortgage Dollar 4 per cent, 1948.....	104
723. Pennsylvania R.R. Consolidated Mortgage Sterling 4 per cent, 1948.... 91 $\frac{3}{8}$ per cent	
722. Pennsylvania R.R. Consolidated Mortgage Sterling 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 1945.... 84 per cent	
43. Pennsylvania R.R., Allegheny Valley General Mortgage, 4 per cent, 1942....	101
918. Pennsylvania R.R. General Freight Equipment Trust 4 per cent Certificates	104 $\frac{5}{8}$
725. Pennsylvania R.R. Real Estate Purchase Money 4 per cent, 1923.....	103 $\frac{7}{8}$
67. Pennsylvania R.R. Capital Stock.....	58 $\frac{1}{2}$
919. Pennsylvania & Mahoning Valley Rly. 1st and Refunding 5 per cent, 1922....	105 $\frac{1}{4}$
920. Pennsylvania & Maryland Steel Co. Joint Mortgage Consolidated 6 per cent, 1925.....	111 $\frac{1}{4}$
921. Pennsylvania Water & Power Co. 1st Mortgage S.F. 5 per cent, 1940.....	94 $\frac{3}{4}$
922. Pensacola & Atlantic Rly. 1st Mortgage S.F. 6 per cent, 1921.....	113 $\frac{1}{8}$
553. People's Gas, Light and Coke Co. 1st Consolidated Mortgage 6 per cent, 1943	120 $\frac{1}{8}$
554. People's Gas, Light and Coke Co. Refunding Mortgage 5 per cent, 1947.....	105
726. People's Gas, Light and Coke Co. (Illinois) Capital Stock.....	106 $\frac{3}{4}$
923. Peoria & Pekin Union Rly. 1st Mortgage 6 per cent, 1921.....	105 $\frac{3}{4}$
924. Peoria & Pekin Union Rly. 2nd Mortgage 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 1921.....	92 $\frac{1}{4}$
249. Perkiomen R.R. 2nd Series, 5 per cent, 1918.....	105
925. Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington R.R. 1st Cons. Mortgage 4 per cent, 1943.....	103 $\frac{3}{8}$
555. Philadelphia Co. 1st Mortgage and Coll. Trust 5 per cent, 1949.....	104 $\frac{3}{8}$
926. Philadelphia Co. Cons. Mortgage and Coll. Trust 5 per cent, 1951.....	91 $\frac{1}{4}$
727. Philadelphia Co. Conv. Deb. 5 per cent, Notes, 1919.....	101 $\frac{1}{4}$
728. Philadelphia Co. Conv. Deb. 5 per cent Notes, 1922.....	92 $\frac{3}{8}$
194. Philadelphia & Erie R.R. Gen. Mortgage 6 per cent, 1920.....	110 $\frac{3}{4}$
927. Philadelphia & Reading R.R. Mortgage 5 per cent, 1933.....	115 $\frac{1}{2}$
107. Philadelphia & Reading R.R. Improvement Mortgage 4 per cent, 1947.....	101 $\frac{3}{4}$
729. Pine Creek Rly. Registered 1st Mortgage 6 per cent, 1932.....	123 $\frac{7}{8}$
108. Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Rly. Cons. Mortgage 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 1940-2, Series "A" and "B".....	106

Description of Security.		Deposit Value.
360. Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Rly. Cons. Mortgage 4½ per cent, 1942, Series "C"		106
361. Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Rly. Cons. Mortgage 4 per cent, 1945, Series "D"		98 ⁵ / ₈
362. Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Rly. Cons. Mortgage 3½ per cent, 1949, Series "E"		98 ¹ / ₈
363. Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Rly. Cons. Mortgage 4 per cent, 1953, Series "F"		97 ⁵ / ₈
364. Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Rly. Cons. Mortgage 4 per cent, 1957, Series "G"		97 ⁵ / ₈
365. Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Rly. Cons. Mortgage 4 per cent, 1960, Series "H"		97 ³ / ₈
366. Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Rly. Cons. Mortgage 4½ per cent, 1963, Series "I"		105 ¹ / ₄
367. Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Rly. Cons. Mortgage 4½ per cent, 1964, Series "J"		105 ¹ / ₂
732. Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Rly. 4 per cent Non-Cum. Preferred		98 ¹ / ₂
733. Pittsburg, Cleveland & Toledo Rly. 1st Mortgage 6 per cent, 1922		111 ¹ / ₄
556. Pittsburg Coal Co. of Pennsylvania 5 per cent Deb., 1931		102 ⁵ / ₈
211. Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Rly. Guaranteed 7 per cent (by Penn. R.R.)		163
368. Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Rly. Special Guaranteed Stock		149 ¹ / ₄
928. Pittsburg Junction R.R. 1st Mortgage 6 per cent, 1922		111 ³ / ₄
730. Pittsburg & Lake Erie R.R. 2nd Mortgage 5 per cent, 1928, Series "A" and "B"		107
929. Pittsburg Steel Co. 7 per cent Cum. Preferred		102 ¹ / ₂
930. Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston Railway 1st Mortgage 4 per cent, 1943		99 ¹ / ₈
731. Pittsburg & Western Rly. 1st Mortgage 4 per cent, 1917		104 ¹ / ₈
931. Pittsburg, Youngstown & Ashtabula Rly. Preferred		163 ¹ / ₄
734. Portland Rly. 1st and Refunding Mortgage 5 per cent, 1930		94 ¹ / ₂
735. Portland Rly., Light and Power Co. 1st and Refunding S.F. 5 per cent, 1942		78 ³ / ₄
932. Portland Terminal Co. 1st Mortgage 4 per cent, 1961		92 ⁷ / ₈
736. Providence Terminal Co. 1st Mortgage 4 per cent, Guaranteed, 1956		87 ¹ / ₈
737. Public Service Corporation of New Jersey General S.F. Mortgage 5 per cent, 1959		95 ¹ / ₂
933. Puget Sound Power Co. 1st Mortgage Guaranteed 5 per cent, 1933		96 ¹ / ₂
557. Puget Sound Traction, Light and Power Co. 6 per cent Notes, 1919		102 ⁷ / ₈
934. Pullman Co. Capital Stock		170
935. Railway Steel Spring Co. (Inter-Ocean Plant) 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1931		101 ¹ / ₄
936. Railway Steel Spring Co. (Latrobe Plant) 1st Purchase Mortgage 5 per cent, 1921		105
45. Reading Co. General Mortgage 4 per cent, 1997		99 ³ / ₈
195. Reading Co. Jersey Central Coll. Trust 4 per cent, 1951		100 ¹ / ₄
212. Reading Co. 4 per cent Non-Cum. 1st Preferred		44 ⁷ / ₈
213. Reading Co. 4 per cent Non-Cum. 2nd Preferred		47 ⁵ / ₈
68. Reading Co. Common		107 ³ / ₄
738. Republic Iron and Steel Co. S.F. Mortgage 5 per cent, 1940		102 ³ / ₈
739. Republic Iron and Steel Co. 7 per cent Cum. Preferred		115 ³ / ₈
937. Rensselaer & Saratoga R.R. Guaranteed 8 per cent Capital Stock		175 ³ / ₈
938. Richmond & Danville R.R. Debentures 5 per cent, 1927		108 ¹ / ₈
939. Richmond-Washington Co. Guaranteed Coll. Trust Mortgage 4 per cent, 1943		96 ¹ / ₂
250. Rio Grande Junction Rly. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1939		91 ⁷ / ₈
940. Rio Grande Western Rly. 1st Cons. Mortgage 4 per cent, 1949		65 ¹ / ₈
196. Rio Grande Western Rly. 1st Trust 4 per cent, 1939		78 ¹ / ₈
941. Rochester & Pittsburg Coal and Iron Co. Helvetia Property Purchase Money Mortgage 5 per cent, 1946		102 ⁷ / ₈
740. Rochester & Pittsburg R.R. 1st Mortgage 6 per cent, 1921		112 ⁷ / ₈
741. Rochester & Pittsburg R.R. Cons. Mortgage 6 per cent, 1922		114 ⁷ / ₈
942. Rochester Railway 1st Consolidated 5 per cent, 1930		105
742. Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg R.R. 1st Cons. Mortgage 5 per cent, 1922		108 ¹ / ₈
743. Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Terminal 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1918		106 ¹ / ₂
744. Rutland R.R. 1st Cons. Mortgage 4½ per cent, 1941		86
943. St. Joseph Railway, Light, Heat & Power Co. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1937		101 ¹ / ₂
745. St. Lawrence & Adirondack Rly. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1996		104 ³ / ₈
746. St. Lawrence & Adirondack Rly. 2nd Mortgage 6 per cent, 1996		107
197. St. Louis Bridge Co. 1st Mortgage 7 per cent, 1929		120 ⁵ / ₈
747. St. Louis Bridge Co. 6 per cent 1st Preferred		110 ¹ / ₂
944. St. Louis & Cairo R.R. 1st Mortgage 4 per cent, 1931		91 ¹ / ₄
369. St. Louis Iron Mountain & Southern R.R. General Cons. Rly. & Land Grant Mortgage 5 per cent, 1931		106
198. St. Louis Merchants Bridge Terminal Rly. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1930		105

Description of Security.	Deposit Value.
945. St. Louis, Peoria & North Western Railway 1st Mortgage Guaranteed 5 per cent, 1948.....	110 $\frac{1}{4}$
946. St. Louis Southern R.R. 1st Mortgage 4 per cent, 1931.....	95
199. St. Louis South Western Rly. 1st Mortgage 4 per cent, 1989.....	79 $\frac{3}{4}$
947. St. Louis South Western Rly. 1st Cons. Mortgage 4 per cent, 1932.....	64 $\frac{1}{4}$
559. St. Louis, Springfield & Peoria R.R. 1st and Refunding Mortgage 5 per cent, 1939.....	91 $\frac{1}{4}$
558. St. Louis, Springfield & Peoria R.R. (St. Louis & Springfield Rly.) 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1933.....	103 $\frac{7}{8}$
565. St. Paul City Rly. Cable Cons. Mortgage 5 per cent, 1937.....	106 $\frac{1}{2}$
562. St. Paul & Duluth R.R. 1st Cons. Mortgage 4 per cent, 1968.....	95 $\frac{3}{4}$
560. St. Paul & Duluth R.R. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1931.....	112 $\frac{1}{4}$
561. St. Paul & Duluth R.R. 2nd Mortgage 5 per cent, 1917.....	105 $\frac{3}{4}$
148. St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba R.R. 1st Cons. Mortgage 6 per cent, 1933	125 $\frac{5}{8}$
149. St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba R.R. 1st Cons. Mortgage 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 1933	107 $\frac{5}{8}$
150. St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba R.R. 1st Cons. Mortgage 4 per cent, 1933	100 $\frac{1}{4}$
370. St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba R.R. (Montana Ext.) Mortgage 4 per cent, 1937.....	100 $\frac{1}{4}$
200. St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba R.R. (Pacific Ext.) Stlg. 4 per cent, 1940.....	94 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.
563. St. Paul & Northern Pacific R.R. General Mortgage 6 per cent, 1923.....	114 $\frac{1}{2}$
564. St. Paul & Sioux City R.R. 1st Mortgage 6 per cent, 1919.....	109 $\frac{5}{8}$
566. St. Paul Union Stock Yards Co. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1916.....	105
948. San Antonio & Aransas Pass Rly. 1st Mortgage Guaranteed 4 per cent, 1943.	69 $\frac{1}{4}$
748. San Joaquin Light and Power Corp'n. 1st and Refunding Mortgage S.F. 6 per cent, Series "A", 1950.....	102 $\frac{7}{8}$
749. San Joaquin Light and Power Corp'n. 1st and Refunding Mortgage S.F. 5 per cent, Series "B," 1950.....	90 $\frac{1}{2}$
949. Santa Fé, Prescott & Phoenix R.R. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1942.....	107 $\frac{5}{8}$
567. Savannah, Florida & Western Rly. 1st Mortgage 6 per cent, 1934.....	123 $\frac{5}{8}$
568. Savannah, Florida & Western Rly. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1934.....	110 $\frac{3}{4}$
201. Scioto Valley & New England R.R. Co. 1st Mortgage 4 per cent, 1989.....	96 $\frac{1}{4}$
152. Seaboard Air Line Rly. 1st Mortgage 4 per cent, 1950.....	82 $\frac{7}{8}$
950. Seaboard Air Line Rly. Adjustment Mortgage 5 per cent, 1949.....	66
750. Seaboard Air Line Rly., Atlanta-Birmingham Div., 1st Mortgage 4 per cent, 1933.....	86
153. Seaboard Air Line Rly. Refunding Mortgage 4 per cent, 1959.....	70 $\frac{3}{8}$
951. Seaboard & Roanoke R.R. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1926.....	107
751. Sears, Roebuck & Co. 7 per cent Cum. Preferred.....	126 $\frac{5}{8}$
752. Seattle Electric Co. Cons. and Refunding Mortgage 5 per cent, 1929.....	96 $\frac{1}{2}$
753. Seattle Electric Co. (Seattle-Everett) 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1939.....	91 $\frac{1}{4}$
952. Shamokin, Sunbury & Lewisburg R.R. 1st Mortgage 4 per cent, 1925.....	98 $\frac{1}{8}$
953. Shamokin, Sunbury & Lewisburg R.R. 2nd Mortgage 6 per cent, 1925.....	115 $\frac{1}{2}$
954. Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf R.R. and Land Grant 1st Mortgage 4 per cent, 1918.....	104 $\frac{1}{8}$
754. South Carolina & Georgia R.R. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1919.....	106
109. South & North Alabama R.R. Cons. Mortgage 5 per cent, 1936.....	112 $\frac{1}{4}$
371. South & North Alabama R.R. General Cons. Gtd. Mortgage 5 per cent, 1963	105
755. South Pacific Coast Rly. 1st Mortgage 4 per cent, 1937.....	98 $\frac{5}{8}$
569. Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co. of New York 1st Mortgage S.F. 5 per cent, 1941.....	105 $\frac{3}{4}$
47. Southern Pacific Co. Collateral Trust 4 per cent, 1949.....	87 $\frac{5}{8}$
49. Southern Pacific Co. Convertible 5 per cent, 1934.....	108 $\frac{7}{8}$
48. Southern Pacific Co. Convertible 4 per cent, 1929.....	91 $\frac{1}{4}$
154. Southern Pacific Co. (San Francisco Terminal) 1st Mortgage 4 per cent, 1950	87 $\frac{1}{8}$
69. Southern Pacific Co. Common.....	102 $\frac{3}{8}$
570. Southern Pacific R.R. 1st Cons. Mortgage 5 per cent, 1937.....	113 $\frac{3}{8}$
50. Southern Pacific R.R. 1st Refdg. Mortgage 4 per cent, 1955.....	93 $\frac{7}{8}$
155. Southern Rly. Development and General Mortgage 4 per cent, 1956.....	74 $\frac{1}{2}$
251. Southern Rly. East Tennessee Reorganisation 5 per cent, 1938.....	104 $\frac{5}{8}$
46. Southern Rly. 1st Cons. Mortgage 5 per cent, 1994.....	106
372. Southern Rly., Memphis Div., 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1996.....	105
110. Southern Rly., St. Louis Div., 1st Mortgage 4 per cent, 1951.....	84
955. Springfield Railway and Light Co. 1st Lien 5 per cent S.F. 1926.....	89 $\frac{1}{4}$
756. Standard Electric Co. of California 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1939.....	96 $\frac{1}{2}$
757. Standard Gas and Electric Co. (Delaware) Conv. 6 per cent S.F., 1926.....	105
956. Standard Gas Light Co. of New York 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1930.....	107
957. Standard Milling Co. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1930.....	101 $\frac{7}{8}$
958. Standard Milling Co. Preferred.....	90 $\frac{1}{4}$
758. Studebaker Corp'n. 7 per cent Cum. Preferred.....	112 $\frac{1}{8}$

Description of Security.	Deposit Value.
373. Swift & Co. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1944.....	105
759. Swift & Co. Capital Stock.....	144 $\frac{7}{8}$
959. Syracuse Lighting Co. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1951.....	105
760. Tennessee Coal, Iron & R.R. Co. General Mortgage 5 per cent, 1951.....	105
761. Tennessee Coal, Iron & R.R. Co., Birmingham Div., 1st Cons. 6 per cent, 1917	105
762. Tennessee Coal, Iron & R.R. Co., Tennessee Div., 1st Cons. 6 per cent, 1917	105
113. Terminal R.R. Assn. of St. Louis 1st Mortgage 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 1939.....	103 $\frac{3}{8}$
112. Terminal R.R. Assn. of St. Louis 1st Consd. Mortgage 5 per cent, 1944.....	110 $\frac{1}{4}$
111. Terminal R.R. Assn. of St. Louis Gen. Mortgage Refdg. 4 per cent, 1953.....	87 $\frac{1}{8}$
763. Texas Co. 1st Mortgage 6 per cent Notes, 1917-21.....	*
764. Texas Co. Convertible Debs. 6 per cent, 1931.....	109 $\frac{1}{8}$
960. Texas & New Orleans R.R. Cons. Mortgage 5 per cent, 1943.....	95 $\frac{1}{2}$
202. Texas & Pacific Rly. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 2000.....	99 $\frac{3}{4}$
571. Third Avenue Railway 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1937.....	110 $\frac{1}{2}$
765. Third Avenue R.R. 1st Refunding Mortgage 4 per cent, 1960.....	84 $\frac{1}{2}$
572. Toledo & Ohio Central Rly. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1935.....	108 $\frac{7}{8}$
573. Toledo & Ohio Central Rly. General Mortgage 5 per cent, 1935.....	91 $\frac{1}{4}$
252. Toledo & Ohio Central Rly., Western Divn., 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1935...	102 $\frac{7}{8}$
114. Toledo, St. Louis & Western R.R. Prior Lien 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 1925.....	84
253. Toledo, Walhonding Valley & Ohio R.R. 1st Mortgage 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 1931 and 1933.....	104 $\frac{1}{8}$
374. Toledo, Walhonding Valley & Ohio R.R. 1st Mortgage 4 per cent, 1942, Series "C".....	97 $\frac{5}{8}$
766. Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Rly. 1st Mortgage 4 per cent, 1946.....	85
574. Tri-City Railway & Light Co. Collateral Trust 1st Lien 5 per cent, 1923.....	104 $\frac{1}{8}$
575. Tri-City Railway & Light Co. 1st and Refunding 5 per cent, 1930.....	96
767. Tunnel R.R. of St. Louis Guaranteed Capital Stock.....	110 $\frac{1}{2}$
961. Twenty-third Street Rly., Impvt. and Refdg. Mortgage 5 per cent, 1962.....	99 $\frac{1}{8}$
768. Twin City Rapid Transit Co. 7 per cent Cum. Preferred.....	130 $\frac{3}{8}$
962. Twin City Rapid Transit Co. Common.....	101 $\frac{5}{8}$
769. Union Oil Co. of California 1st Lien S.F. & Coll. Trust 5 per cent, 1931.....	93 $\frac{1}{2}$
54. Union Pacific R.R. Convertible 4 per cent, 1927.....	97 $\frac{7}{8}$
53. Union Pacific R.R. 1st Lien and Refunding Mortgage 4 per cent, 2008.. 93 $\frac{1}{8}$ (90 $\frac{7}{8}$ p.c.)	
52. Union Pacific R.R. 1st Mortgage Rly. and Land Grant 4 per cent, 1947.....	101 $\frac{1}{4}$
71. Union Pacific R.R. 4 per cent Non-Cum. Preferred.....	84 $\frac{3}{4}$
70. Union Pacific R.R. Common.....	145 $\frac{5}{8}$
770. Union Traction Co. of Indiana 1st General Mortgage 5 per cent, 1919.....	97 $\frac{5}{8}$
375. United Fruit Co. 4-year 5 per cent Notes, 1918.....	105
376. United Fruit Co. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Bonds, 1925.....	101 $\frac{1}{4}$
261. United Fruit Co. S.F. Gold Debs. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 1923.....	101 $\frac{1}{4}$
963. United Fruit Co. Common.....	167 $\frac{3}{4}$
771. United Light & Railways Co. 1st and Refunding Mortgage 5 per cent, 1932..	90 $\frac{1}{2}$
377. United New Jersey R.R. & Canal Co. General Mortgage 4 per cent, 1923.....	104 $\frac{3}{8}$
203. United New Jersey R.R. & Canal Co. General Mortgage 4 per cent, 1929....	104 $\frac{3}{8}$
204. United New Jersey R.R. & Canal Co. Gen. Mortgage 4 per cent, 1944.....	104 $\frac{3}{8}$
772. United New Jersey R.R. & Canal Co. 10 per cent Guaranteed Stock.....	232
576. United States Govt. Cons. 2 per cent Bonds, 1930.....	103 $\frac{1}{8}$
578. United States Govt. 4 per cent Bonds, 1925.....	115 $\frac{1}{2}$
577. United States Govt. 10- 20-year 3 per cent Bonds, 1918.....	105
773. United States Rubber Coll. Trust 6 per cent, 1918.....	107
964. United States Smelting, Refining & Mining Co. 7 per cent Cum. Preferred...	52 $\frac{1}{4}$
965. United States Smelting, Refining & Mining Co. Common.....	72 $\frac{7}{8}$
774. United States Steel Corporation 1st Mortgage S.F. Coll. Trust 5 per cent, 1951	117 $\frac{1}{2}$
51. United States Steel Corporation S.F. Coll. Trust 2nd 5 per cent, 1963.....	110
72. United States Steel Corporation 7 per cent Cum. Preferred.....	124 $\frac{1}{4}$
775. United States Steel Corporation Common.....	91 $\frac{1}{4}$
966. Utah Copper Co. Capital Stock.....	16 $\frac{1}{4}$ per share
776. Utah Light & Power Co. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1930.....	96 $\frac{1}{2}$
967. Utah Light & Power Co. Cons. Mortgage 4 per cent, 1930.....	88 $\frac{3}{8}$
968. Utah & Northern Rly. Cons. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1926.....	106 $\frac{1}{2}$
969. Utah & Northern Rly. 1st Ext. Mortgage 4 per cent, 1933.....	98 $\frac{1}{8}$
970. Utah Securities Corporation 10-year Gold Notes 6 per cent, 1922.....	99 $\frac{3}{8}$
971. Utica Electric Light & Power Co. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1950.....	105
972. Utica Gas & Electric Co. Refunding and Extension Mortgage 5 per cent, 1957	104 $\frac{5}{8}$
156. Vandalia R.R. Cons. Mortgage 4 per cent, 1955, Series "A".....	95 $\frac{1}{2}$
157. Vandalia R.R. Cons. Mortgage 4 per cent, 1957, Series "B".....	95 $\frac{1}{2}$
580. Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1923.....	101 $\frac{3}{4}$
579. Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. S.F. Conv. Debenture 6 per cent, 1924.....	105
973. Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. 8 per cent Cum. Preferred.....	111 $\frac{5}{8}$

Description of Security.

Deposit
Value.

777. Virginia Midland Rly. 5 per cent Mort., 1921, Series "D"	106 ⁵ / ₈
778. Virginia Midland Rly. 5 per cent Mort., 1926, Series "E"	108 ¹ / ₈
779. Virginia Midland Rly. 5 per cent Mort., 1931, Series "F"	108 ⁵ / ₈
780. Virginia Midland Rly. Gen. Mort. 5 per cent, 1936.....	111 ¹ / ₄
115. Virginia Railway 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1962.....	103 ¹ / ₈
781. Virginia Rly. & Power Co. 1st and Refunding 5 per cent, 1934.....	89 ³ / ₄
974. Virginia & South Western Rly. 1st Cons. Mortgage 5 per cent, 1958.....	94 ² / ₅
975. Virginia & South Western Rly. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 2003.....	109 ¹ / ₈
378. Wabash R.R. 1st Lien and Equipment 5 per cent, 1921.....	101 ¹ / ₄
205. Wabash R.R. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1939.....	108 ¹ / ₈
976. Wabash R.R. 2nd Mortgage 5 per cent, 1939.....	102 ⁷ / ₈
977. Washington Central Railway 1st Mortgage 4 per cent, 1948.....	91
379. Washington Terminal Co. 1st Mortgage 4 per cent, 1945.....	97 ⁵ / ₈
116. Washington Terminal Co. 1st Mortgage 3½ per cent, 1945.....	88 ¹ / ₈
978. Westchester Lighting Co. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1950.....	109 ³ / ₈
380. Western Electric Co. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1922.....	107
381. Western New York & Pennsylvania Rly. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1937.....	109 ¹ / ₈
382. Western New York & Pennsylvania Rly. General Mortgage 4 per cent, 1943..	88 ¹ / ₈
254. Western Pennsylvania R.R. Consolidated Mortgage 4 per cent, 1928.....	101 ³ / ₄
979. Western Transit Co. 3½ per cent Bonds, 1923.....	88 ¹ / ₈
383. Western Union Telegraph Co. Collateral Trust 50-year 5 per cent, 1938.....	105 ² / ₇
162. Western Union Telegraph Co. Funding & Real Estate 50-year 4½ per cent, 1950.	99 ¹ / ₈
782. Western Union Telegraph Co. Capital Stock.....	97 ³ / ₄
582. Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. Conv. S.F. 5 per cent, 1931.....	119 ⁵ / ₈
581. Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. 10-year Coll. Notes 5 per cent, 1917.....	105 ¹ / ₂
583. Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. 7 per cent Cum. Participating Preferred.....	71 ¹ / ₈
980. West Pennsylvania Traction Co. 6 per cent Secured Notes, 1917.....	105
117. West Shore R.R. 1st Mortgage Guaranteed 4 per cent, 2361.....	92 ⁷ / ₈
206. West Virginia & Pittsburg R.R. 1st Mortgage 4 per cent, 1990.....	88 ⁵ / ₈
981. Weyman-Bruton Co. 7 per cent Non-Cum. Preferred.....	118 ³ / ₄
783. Wheeling Electric Co. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1941.....	100 ³ / ₄
584. Wheeling & Lake Erie R.R. Extension and Improvement 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1930.....	99 ³ / ₄
585. Wheeling & Lake Erie R.R., Lake Erie Div., 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1926..	103 ³ / ₈
384. Wheeling & Lake Erie R.R., Wheeling Div., 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1928...	101 ³ / ₄
982. Wichita Union Terminal Rly. 1st Mortgage 4½ per cent, 1941.....	93 ³ / ₄
983. Wilkes-Barre & Eastern R.R. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1942.....	85
255. Wilmar & Sioux Falls Rly. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent, 1938.....	114 ⁵ / ₈
385. Winston-Salem Southbound Rly. 1st Mortgage 4 per cent, 1960.....	90 ¹ / ₄
158. Wisconsin Central Rly. 1st General Mortgage 4 per cent, 1949.....	89 ¹ / ₄
784. Wisconsin Central Rly. 1st and Refunding Mortgage 4 per cent, 1959.....	78 ¹ / ₈
256. Wisconsin Central Rly., Superior & Duluth Div. & Term., 1st Mortgage 4 per cent, 1936.....	89 ¹ / ₄
984. Worcester & Connecticut Eastern Railway 1st Mortgage S.F. 4½ per cent, 1943	91 ¹ / ₄

REGULATION OF FOREIGN EXCHANGES.

LOAN OF SECURITIES TO THE TREASURY.

SCHEME B.

FIRST SUPPLEMENTARY LIST.

The prices set against the following securities are the "deposit values" of such securities as defined in paragraph (6) of the Scheme.

Description of Security.

Deposit
Value.

Amsterdam City 3 per cent Bonds.....	90 ⁷ / ₈
Argentine Government 3½ per cent External Bonds (1889).....	84
Argentine Government 4 per cent Loan (1898).....	72 ⁷ / ₈
Argentine Government 4 per cent Bonds (1899).....	72 ⁷ / ₈

Description of Security.	Deposit Value.
Argentine Government 4 per cent Bonds (1900), Laws 3378 and 3783.....	72 $\frac{7}{8}$
Argentine Government 4 per cent Bonds (1900), Laws 3378 and 3885.....	72 $\frac{7}{8}$
Argentine Government 4 per cent Bonds (1908).....	71 $\frac{7}{8}$
Argentine Government 4 per cent Loan (1910).....	71 $\frac{7}{8}$
Argentine Government 5 per cent Loan (1884).....	94 $\frac{3}{4}$
Argentine Government 5 per cent Treasury Conversion Bonds (1887).....	89 $\frac{1}{2}$
Argentine Government Port of Buenos Ayres 5 per cent Debentures.....	89 $\frac{1}{2}$
Argentine Government 5 per cent Internal Gold Loan (1909).....	89 $\frac{1}{8}$
Argentine Government 5 per cent Internal Gold Loan (1910).....	86 $\frac{3}{4}$
Argentine Government Port of the Capital (Buenos Ayres) 5 per cent Bonds.....	85 $\frac{1}{4}$
Argentine Government 5 per cent Irrigation Bonds (1st Series).....	84 $\frac{1}{4}$
Atlantic and North-West Railway Company (Leased to Canadian Pacific Railway Company) 5 per cent Guaranteed 1st Mortgage Bonds, 1937.....	98 $\frac{1}{4}$
Calgary and Edmonton Railway Company 4 per cent Consolidated Debenture Stock (Guaranteed by Canadian Pacific Railway Company).....	80 $\frac{7}{8}$
Canadian Northern Alberta Railway Company 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Debenture Stock (Guaranteed by Dominion Government), 1960.....	71 $\frac{1}{8}$
Canadian Northern Railway Company 1st Mortgage 3 per cent Debenture Stock (Guaranteed by Dominion Government), 1953.....	63
Canadian Northern Railway Company 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Debenture Stock (Guaranteed by Dominion Government), 1958.....	72 $\frac{1}{8}$
Chilian Government 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Loan (1885).....	84 $\frac{7}{8}$
Chilian Government 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Loan (1887).....	81 $\frac{3}{8}$
Chilian Government 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Gold (1889).....	80 $\frac{3}{8}$
Chilian Government 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Bonds (1893).....	77 $\frac{7}{8}$
Chilian Government 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Loan (1895).....	81 $\frac{1}{4}$
Chilian Government 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Coquimbo Railway Bonds.....	47 $\frac{3}{8}$
Chilian Government 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Bonds (Law of 9th September, 1910).....	75 $\frac{1}{4}$
Chilian Government 5 per cent Loan (1892).....	86 $\frac{1}{4}$
Chilian Government 5 per cent Loan (1905).....	83 $\frac{3}{4}$
Chilian Government 5 per cent Annuities, Series "A".....	84 $\frac{3}{4}$
Chilian Government 5 per cent Annuities, Series "B".....	82 $\frac{1}{4}$
Chilian Government 5 per cent Annuities, Series "C".....	81 $\frac{3}{4}$
Chilian Northern Railway Company 5 per cent, 1st Mortgage Debentures (Guaranteed by Chilian Government).....	82 $\frac{1}{4}$
Christiania City 4 per cent Loan (1900).....	85 $\frac{3}{4}$
Christiania City 4 per cent Loan (1912).....	83 $\frac{7}{8}$
Christiania City 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Loan (1914).....	96 $\frac{3}{8}$
Copenhagen City 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Loan 1887).....	83 $\frac{3}{4}$
Copenhagen City 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Loan (1898).....	76 $\frac{3}{8}$
Copenhagen City 4 per cent Loan (1901).....	90 $\frac{7}{8}$
Danish Government 3 per cent Gold Loan (1894).....	63 $\frac{7}{8}$
Dominion Atlantic Railway Company (Leased to Canadian Pacific Railway Co.) 4 per cent 1st Debenture Stock, 1944.....	78 $\frac{7}{8}$
Dominion Atlantic Railway Company (Leased to Canadian Pacific Railway Co.) 4 per cent 2nd Debenture Stock, 1956.....	78 $\frac{3}{8}$
Norwegian Government 3 per cent Conversion Loan (1886).....	68 $\frac{1}{8}$
Norwegian Government 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Conversion Loan (1894).....	76 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ontario and Quebec Railway Company (Leased to Canadian Pacific Railway Co.) 5 per cent Permanent Debenture Stock.....	99 $\frac{7}{8}$
Stockholm City 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Loan (1913) London Issue.....	96 $\frac{1}{8}$
Swedish Government 3 per cent Loan (1888).....	65 $\frac{7}{8}$
Swedish Government 3 per cent Conversion Loan (1894).....	64 $\frac{7}{8}$

National Debt Office,
19 Old Jewry, E.C.

No. 1009.

The London Gazette, 1st September, 1916.

[29730]

Amendments to German Contraband of War.

FOREIGN OFFICE,
August 31, 1916.

The following amended translation of the German ordinance of July 22nd, 1916,* is issued to replace that published in the London Gazette of August 18:—

GERMAN CONTRABAND OF WAR.

In further retaliation for the regulations adopted by England and her Allies, deviating from the London Declaration of Maritime Law of February 26, 1909, I approve for the present war of the following alterations of the Prize Ordinance of September 30, 1909, and of its supplements, dated October 18, November 23 and December 14, 1914, of April 18, 1915, and June 3, 1916.

Articles 21, 23, 27, 30 and 33, and the additions to Articles 23, shall be replaced by the following provisions:

21. *The following articles and materials, designated absolute contraband, shall be considered contraband of war:*

(1) Arms of all kinds, including arms for sporting purposes, their component parts as well as semi-manufactured articles which can be used in their manufacture.

(2) Projectiles, cartouches and cartridges of all kinds, their component parts as well as semi-manufactured articles which can be used for their manufacture.

(3) Powder and explosives of all kinds, smoke-producing and illuminating substances, incendiary matter, implements and substances for fighting with gas, and materials which can be used for their manufacture, including:—Nitric acid and nitrates of all kinds; ammonia, ammonia liquor, ammonium chloride, ammonium salts; sulphur, sulphur dioxide, sulphuric acid, fuming sulphuric acid (oleum) carbon bisulphide; acetic acid, acetates, for example, acetate of calcium; acetic ether, formic ether, sulphuric ether; acetone ethyl and methyl alcohol

* Page 2203.

(spirit), for example, sulphite spirits urea; resinous products, camphor and turpentine (oil and spirits); carbide of calcium; cyanamide; sodium cyanide; phosphorus and its compounds; chlorates and perchlorates of sodium, barium and calcium; chlorine, chlorhydrin; bromine; phosgene (carbonyl-chloride); stannic chloride; mercury; pitch; tar, including wood-tar, wood-tar-oil; benzol, toluol, xylol, solvent naphtha, phenol (carbolic acid), cresol, naphthalene and their mixtures and derivatives; aniline and its derivatives; glycerine; dioxide of manganese; arsenic and its compounds.

(4) Cannon barrels, gun mountings, limbers, munition wagons, field kitchens and bakeries, supply wagons, field forges, searchlights, searchlight accessories and their component parts.

(5) Range-finders and their component parts.

(6) Binoculars, telescopes, chronometers, nautical and artillery instruments of all kinds.

(7) Clothing and equipment of a recognisably military character.

(8) Saddle, draught and pack animals, suitable, at present or in the future for use in war.

(9) All kinds of harness of a distinctively military character.

(10) Articles of camp equipment and their component parts.

(11) Armour plates.

(12) Steel and iron wire; barbed wire, as well as implements for fixing and cutting the same.

(13) Sheets, tinned or galvanised.

(14) Warships and other vessels of war, as well as component parts of such a nature that they can be used only on a vessel of war; ship plates and construction steel.

(15) Submarine sound-signalling apparatus.

(16) Airships and aeroplanes of all kinds and their component parts, together with accessories, articles and materials for use in connection with aerial navigation; goldbeaters' skin.

(17) Photographic articles.

(18) Tools and appliances designed exclusively for the manufacture and repair of arms and war material.

(19) Lathes, machinery and tools used in the manufacture of munitions of war.

(20) Electrical articles designed for use in war.

(21) Mining timber, including undressed and partly dressed timber for mining purposes, rattan, bamboo, cork, including cork flour.

(22) Coal and coke.

(23) Flax, hemp, jute, vegetable fibres and yarns made therefrom.

(24) Wool, raw, combings or cardings; wool waste, flocks of wool and wool combings; carded and combed woollen yarn;

animal hair of all kinds, as well as flocks, combings and yarns made of animal hair.

(25) Raw cotton, linters, cotton waste, cotton yarns, cotton goods and other cotton products capable of being used in the manufacture of explosives.

(26) Barrels of all kinds and their component parts.

(27) Gold, silver, coined and in bars, paper money and all negotiable commercial documents and marketable securities.

(28) Rubber tyres for motor vehicles, as well as all articles and materials used specially in manufacturing or repairing rubber tyres.

(29) Rubber (including crude rubber, waste rubber, reclaimed rubber, rubber solution, rubber cement, or any other preparation containing rubber), balata and guttapercha, as well as the following kinds of rubber—viz., Borneo, Guyule, Jelutong, Palembang, and all other materials containing rubber; besides articles which are made in whole or in part of rubber.

(30) Mineral oils (including shale oils, petroleum, benzine, naptha, gasoline).

(31) Lubricants.

(32) Tanning material of all kinds, including quebracho wood and the extracts used in tanning.

(33) Hides of cattle, buffaloes and horses; hides of calves, pigs, goats and wild animals; and leather dressed or undressed, if suitable for use in saddlery, harness, military boots and military clothing; belting, hydraulic leather and pump leather.

(34) The following ores—Tungsten ores (wolframite and scheelite), molybdenite, manganese ore, nickel ore, chrome ore, zinc ore, lead ore, hæmatite iron ore, pyrites (crude and calcined), copper ores.

(35) Aluminium, aluminium salts, calcined alumina, bauxite.

(36) Antimony, together with the sulphides and oxides of antimony.

(37) Felspar.

(38) The following metals—Tungsten, molybdenum, vanadium, nickel, selenium, cobalt, hæmatite pig iron, manganese and its alloys, copper and its alloys, tin, lead.

(39) Alloys of iron (ferro compounds), including tungsten, manganese, vanadium and chrome iron.

23. *The following articles and materials suitable for warlike as well as for peaceful purposes, coming under the designation of conditional contraband, shall be considered as contraband of war:*

(1) Foodstuffs.

(2) Forage and all kinds of feeding stuffs for animals; oil seed, nuts and kernels; animal, fish and vegetable oil and fats,

excluding those suitable as lubricants, and not including volatile oils.

(3) The following articles, if suitable for use in war: articles of clothing, fabrics for clothing, boots and shoes, skins and furs which can be used for clothing, boots and shoes.

(4) Vehicles of all kinds and their component parts, as well as accessories (especially all motor vehicles), suitable for use in war.

(5) Railway materials, both fixed and rolling stock, and materials for telegraphs, wireless telegraphs and telephones.

(6) Fuel, exclusive of coals, coke and mineral oils.

(7) Horseshoes and shoeing materials.

(8) Harness and saddlery.

(9) Ships, boats and floating craft of all kinds, floating docks and appliances for dry docks, as well as their component parts.

(10) Cement.

(11) All kinds of timber, rough or worked (especially hewn, sawn, planed, groved), excepting mining timber, etc. [See paragraph 21, under (21).]

27. *The following articles cannot be declared contraband of war:—*

(1) Raw silk.

(2) Resin, varnish, hops.

(3) Horns, bones and ivory.

(4) Natural and artificial fertilisers.

(5) Earths, lime, chalk, stones including marble, bricks, slates and roofing tiles.

(6) Porcelain and glass.

(7) Paper and the materials prepared for its manufacture.

(8) Soap, colours, including the materials exclusively used for their manufacture, and varnish.

(9) Chloride of lime, soda, caustic soda, sulphate of soda in cakes, copper sulphate.

(10) Machinery specially adapted for agriculture, for textile industry, and for printing.

(11) Precious stones, semi-precious stones, pearls, mother of pearl and corals.

(12) Steeple and wall clocks, timepieces and watches, excepting chronometers.

(13) Fashion and fancy goods.

(14) Feathers of all kinds.

(15) Articles of domestic furniture and decorative articles for domestic purposes; office furniture and appliances.

30. The *hostile destination* referred to in Article 29 is to be taken for granted—

(a) if the goods are destined to be unloaded in a hostile port or to be delivered to the hostile army forces;

(b) if the ship is to call only at hostile ports or if it is to call at a hostile port or to meet the armed forces of the enemy before reaching the neutral port to which the goods are consigned.

Without considering the port of destination of the ship, the hostile destination referred to in Article 29 is to be presumed, in the absence of conditions to the contrary, if the shipment is consigned—

(a) directly or indirectly to an enemy authority or the agent of such; or

(b) to order or to a consignee not specified in the ship's papers, or directly or indirectly to a person residing in territory belonging to or occupied by the enemy, or who during the present war has directly or indirectly supplied contraband goods to territory belonging to or occupied by the enemy, or to an enemy authority or the agent thereof.

33. In the absence of conditions to the contrary, the hostile destination referred to in No. 32 is to be presumed when—

(a) the goods are consigned to an enemy authority or the agent of such or to a dealer known to have supplied articles of the kind in question or products thereof to the armed forces or the administrative authorities of the enemy State;

(b) the goods are consigned to order or to a consignee not specified in the ship's papers or directly or indirectly to a person residing in territory belonging to or occupied by the enemy or who during the present war has directly or indirectly supplied contraband goods to territory belonging to or occupied by the enemy or to an enemy authority or the agent thereof;

(c) the goods are consigned directly or indirectly to a fortified place belonging to the enemy or to a place serving as a base of operations or supplies to the armed forces of the enemy.

Merchant vessels as such are not to be considered as destined for the armed forces or the administrative authorities of

the enemy merely for the reason that they are on a voyage to one of the places referred to under letter (c).

This ordinance takes effect the day of its promulgation.

Chief Headquarters, July 22nd, 1916.

(Signed) WILHELM.
(Countersigned) VON CAPELLE.

Previous notices respecting the German list of contraband appeared in the London Gazette of September 18, 1914, December 22, 1914, and May 11, 1915.

No. 1010.

The London Gazette, 1st September, 1916.

[29730]

Notice amending list of persons in Liberia to whom Commodities may be exported.

FOREIGN OFFICE,
1st September, 1916.

LIBERIA.

Foreign Office (Foreign Trade Dept.),
28th August, 1916.

The following names are added to the list of persons and bodies of persons to whom articles to be exported to Liberia may be consigned:—

Acolatse, C.
Adorkor, Mrs.
Andrews, T. J.
Ankrah, J. W.
Ashoi Kai, Mrs.
Bartholomews Ltd., Messrs.
Bhojraj, L.
Bhojraj, Pahloomal.
Briggs, Clement & Co., Messrs.
Brown, J.
Butcher, J. B.

Cooper, A. E. D., Mrs.
Cooper, D. B.
Cooper, J. H. R.
Cummings, S. G., & Co., Messrs.
Cummings, W. C., Rev.
Dennis, J. E.
Dingwall, J. A.
Ferguson, S. D., Rev.
Gant, T. A., Miss.
Gardiner, T. M., Rev.
Garrett, A. E., Mrs.
Gibson, G. W., Rev.
Grand Cess Trading Co.
Greenfield, W. A.
Grimes, L. A.
Grimes, W. E., Mrs.
Harrison, J. H.
Herman, D. W.
Hill, Jessena A., Mrs.
Hill, Solomon, Jun.
Johnson, F. E. R.
Johnson, F. E. R., Mrs.
Jones, S. H.
Kennedy, A. A., Mrs.
Ledlow, T.
Marsh, D. D.
Mason, D., & Son.
Massy, R. A.
Mitchell, J. T., & Son.
Montgomery, R. S.
Moort, E. M., Mrs.
Morris, J. L.
Muhlenberg Mission.
Nottey, W.
Pelman, T. E. H.
Prout, G. L., Mrs.
Prout, S. T., Rev.
Randall, Erupa, Mrs.
Scott, S. L., Rev.
Shields, A. Rebecca, Mrs.
Smythe, J. H.
Strong, W. H.
Tetley, W. J.
Thomson, S. A. D.
Walker, J. T.
Watkins, W. E.
Worrell, E. J.

No. 1011.

Canada Gazette, 30th September, 1916.

*Supplement to The London Gazette, 1st September, 1916—1st
September, 1916.*

[29731]

Military Honours.

WAR OFFICE,

1st September, 1916.

His Majesty the KING has been graciously pleased to award the Military Medal for bravery in the field to the undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officers and Men:—

CANADIAN CONTINGENT.

406667, Private J. S. Baird, Infantry.
55162, Corporal H. V. Brisbin, Infantry.
406061, Private F. Crosford, Infantry.
423159, Lance-Sergeant W. A. Dawe, Infantry.
53648, Private A. Forrester, Infantry.
A2937, Private D. C. Gray, Infantry.
428779, Sergeant C. B. Hamm, Infantry.
406342, Private F. King, Infantry.
77148, Sergeant E. Lane, Infantry.
61196, Corporal A. LeBel, Infantry.
55088, Corporal A. F. Lynch, Infantry.
16255, Corporal S. McDowell, Infantry.
A6474, Private W. D. G. Reid, Infantry.
428077, Sergeant D. N. Ross, Infantry.
55500, Private J. C. Rule, Infantry.
476014, Private N. Scott, Infantry.
7194, Private R. E. Shuel, Infantry.
16241, Sergeant H. H. Weeks, Infantry.
55316, Private N. A. Wheadon, Infantry.

No. 1012.

Order in Council authorizing a battalion for Victoria, Haliburton, North Ontario, Muskoka and Parry Sound.

P.C. 1777.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 2nd September, 1916.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a memorandum, dated 19th July, 1916, from the Right Honourable the Prime Minister, submitting a recommendation of the Parliamentary Secretary of the Department of Militia and Defence, which he approves, that a new battalion with headquarters at Lindsay, Ont., be authorized for Victoria, Haliburton, North Ontario (Riding), Muskoka and Parry Sound.

The Committee concur in the above recommendation and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 1013.

The London Gazette, 5th September, 1916.
[29735]

BOARD OF TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

LICENCES FOR THE IMPORTATION INTO FRANCE AND ALGERIA OF
GOODS THE IMPORT OF WHICH INTO THOSE COUNTRIES IS
PROHIBITED.

In agreement with the British Government, the French Government has set up at King's House, Kingsway, London, W.C., a special office for the issue of licences for the importation

into France and Algeria of goods of *British* production or manufacture which are included in the list of articles prohibited to be imported into those countries.

The following procedure has been laid down for the working of this service:—

The application for a licence must be drawn up strictly in accordance with the annexed form, and must include a certificate to the effect that the place of production or manufacture of the goods is situated within the British Empire, that is to say, either in the United Kingdom or in a British Dominion, Colony or Protectorate. This certificate (which is to be inserted on the form of application itself) must be signed on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce of the district or town in which the merchant concerned carries on his business.

The form should then be forwarded by the applicant to the Board of Trade, Gwydyr House, Whitehall, London, S.W., which Department, after examining the application, will “viser” the same and forward it to the French Office in London. On receipt of this document the French Office will, unless there are reasons to the contrary, issue an import licence, which will be dispatched in original to the actual consignee of the goods in France, and of which a copy will be addressed to the exporter in this country.

In order to prevent delays and difficulties, applicants for licences are specially recommended—

- (1) to draw up their applications in as precise a form as possible as regards the number and description of the packages, the marks and numbers thereon, the description of the goods, and the qualities to be exported;

- (2) to specify on the application, in a legible manner, the name and address of the consignee, and the port of discharge in France or Algeria; and to furnish the description of the goods in both French and English.

The French Office in London will not grant licences for the import into France or Algeria of diamonds, woods and metals, and those parts or accessories of automobiles of which the importation is prohibited. In these cases applications for import licences should be made by the consignee to the competent authorities in France.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR LICENCE TO IMPORT INTO FRANCE
OR ALGERIA.

I, the undersigned (here give name, business, and address), request that the importation into France (or Algeria) of the goods which are designated below, and which I declare to be of British* production or manufacture, may be allowed.

Name, business and address of consignor.....

Name, business and address of actual consignee.....

Port of discharge in France (or Algeria).....

Description of goods.....

(This description is to be given in both English and French).

Place of production or manufacture.....

Number of packages, marks and numbers thereon.....

Weight of the packages.....

Date.....

Signature.....

NOTE.—This application, with the attestation by a Chamber of Commerce as to the origin of the goods appended thereto, must be forwarded to the Board of Trade, Gwydyr House, Whitehall, London, S.W.

Board of Trade, 2nd September, 1916.

*For the purpose of these import licences, goods are regarded as "British" when the place of production or manufacture is situated either in the United Kingdom or in a British Dominion, Colony, or Protectorate.

No. 1014.*Extra Canada Gazette, 18th September, 1916.***Order in Council respecting Recruiting.**

P. C. 2086.**AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.**

Saturday, the 2nd day of September, 1916

PRESENT:**HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.**

His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council, under and in virtue of the provisions of The War Measures Act,* is pleased to make the following regulations with respect to recruiting for the Canadian Expeditionary Forces, and the same are hereby made and established accordingly:—

1. It is and shall be lawful for any military officer to hold public meetings at which speeches may be made for the purpose of securing, persuading or encouraging men to join or enlist in the Canadian Expeditionary Forces for service during the present war, and such meetings may be held, not only in any room or building which may be engaged for the purpose, but also out of doors in any public park, square, area or space, within any city, town, village or other municipality.

2. It is and shall be lawful for any officer, non-commissioned officer or man belonging to the Canadian Expeditionary Forces, whose duty it is to obtain or canvass for recruits for the said forces, to go, stand or remain upon any public street or highway in any city, town, village or other municipality, and there to accost, interview and converse with any man of military age who is willing to listen to or consider recruiting proposals.

3. It shall be an offence for any person by interruptions or otherwise to interfere with or disturb the proceedings or the speakers who are advocating recruiting at any meeting held for the encouragement of recruiting or thereat to speak against or to discourage recruiting; or to obstruct, impede or interfere with

* App. 129.

any military officer, non-commissioned officer or man belonging to the Expeditionary Forces, while lawfully engaged at any place where he is entitled to be in the business or with the object of obtaining or canvassing for recruits for the said forces.

4. It shall be lawful for any military, police or peace officer, or for any non-commissioned officer or man belonging to the Canadian Expeditionary Forces under the direction of his superior officer, to arrest upon view and without warrant any person who disturbs or attempts to disturb the proceedings or the speakers who are advocating recruiting at any such meeting as aforesaid, or any person who thereat speaks against or discourages recruiting, or any person who prevents, impedes or interferes with any military officer, non-commissioned officer or man belonging to the Expeditionary Forces while lawfully engaged in the business or with the object of obtaining or canvassing for recruits for the said forces, and to take the person so arrested before a stipendary magistrate or justice of the peace to be punished in accordance with the provisions and subject to the procedure sanctioned by these regulations; and it shall moreover be the duty of all police or peace officers to co-operate with and assist the military authorities in the enforcement of these regulations, in the preservation of order at the recruiting meetings, and in facilitating the lawful proceedings of all persons engaged in recruiting.

5. Any person committing an offence against these regulations shall be punishable upon summary conviction under Part XIV of the Criminal Code by imprisonment for a period not exceeding two months, or by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or by both fine and imprisonment; and for a second or subsequent offence the offender shall be imprisoned for a period of two months.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 1015.

The London Gazette, 5th September, 1916.

[29735]

War Office Notice under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations.

WAR OFFICE,
4th September, 1916.

An Order has been made by the competent military authority requiring all persons having in their custody or under their control any stocks or having made contracts for the supply of any of the following tanning materials, viz., Chestnut Extract, Oak Extract, Quebracho Extract, Hemlock Extract, Myrabolams, Myrabolam Extract, Mimosa Bark, Mimosa Extract, Gambier, Divi-Divi, Algarobilla, Valonia, Sumach, to furnish to the Director of Army Contracts (R.M.S.) at Imperial House, S.W., particulars of their stocks, their contracts on the 9th September, and their requirements for the five months September 1916 to January 1917.

Any person concerned who has not yet received a form on which to make the required return should apply at once to the Director of Army Contracts (R.M.S.) at the above address.

Any person failing to comply with the Order may be proceeded against for an offence against the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914-1916.

No. 1016.

The London Gazette, 8th September, 1916.

[29739]

Notice to Mariners.

No. 990 of the year 1916.

NOTICE TO ALL MASTERS, SHIPOWNERS AND OTHERS CONCERNED.

The attention of all Masters or other persons in command or charge of vessels is directed to the duty of obeying promptly and strictly all orders, whether by way of signal or otherwise,

given by any Officer in Command of any of His Majesty's Ships or by any Naval or Military Officer engaged in the defence of the coast. Cases have been reported to the Admiralty in which British Merchant vessels have wilfully disregarded the orders given by Patrol Boats, etc., and it is therefore considered necessary to remind all persons concerned of the penalties provided for such acts of disobedience.

Where vessels neglect to obey orders so given the person in charge is liable to prosecution under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations 1914,¹ and upon conviction to be fined £100 or imprisoned for six months or, where the disobedience was of an aggravated kind, to suffer both penalties.

It should also be noted that failure to obey orders may necessitate the seizure and detention of the vessel, when found in any port of the United Kingdom subsequently to the time at which the act of disobedience was committed.

Authority.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

By Command of their Lordships,

J. F. PARRY,
Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Department, Admiralty,
London, 6th September, 1916.

No. 1017.

Canada Gazette, 7th October, 1916.

The London Gazette, 8th September, 1916.

[29739]

**Order of His Majesty in Council amending the Alien Restriction
(Consolidation) Order, 1916.**

**AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR CASTLE, THE 7TH DAY
OF SEPTEMBER, 1916.**

PRESENT:

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS, by the Aliens Restriction (Consolidation) Order 1916² (hereinafter referred to as the principal Order), His

¹App. 284. ²Page 1226.

Majesty, in exercise of the powers conferred by the Aliens Restriction Act, 1914,* has been pleased to impose restrictions on aliens, and to make various regulations for carrying these restrictions into effect;

AND WHEREAS the principal Order has been extended and amended by subsequent Orders in Council, and it is expedient further to amend the provisions of the principal Order in manner hereinafter appearing,—

NOW, THEREFORE, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

The following article shall be inserted after article 22*a* of the principal Order:—

22*b*. As from and after the first day of October, 1916, a person shall not take steps to obtain the services for work other than munitions work in the United Kingdom of aliens or any alien not in the United Kingdom except with the permission in writing of the Board of Trade, and subject to such special or general conditions as the Board of Trade may impose.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

No. 1018.

The London Gazette, 8th September, 1916.

[29739]

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION REQUIRING RETURNS TO BE MADE OF BRITISH PROPERTY IN ENEMY TERRITORY AND CLAIMS BY BRITISH SUBJECTS AGAINST ENEMY PERSONS AND ENEMY GOVERNMENTS.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS in the interests of Our Realm it is of great importance that full information should be obtained with regard to property in enemy territory belonging to Our subjects, and also with regard to the claims of Our subjects against enemy persons and enemy Governments:

* App. 178.

AND WHEREAS for the purpose of obtaining that information it is necessary that returns of such property and claims should be made by Our subjects to the Officers appointed to receive the same:

NOW, THEREFORE, We strictly command and enjoin Our subjects within the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, or within any country or place outside Our Dominions and Protectorates who are entitled to property of any description whatsoever in enemy territory or to any interest in such property or have claims against enemy persons or enemy Governments, forthwith to make returns of their said property or claims to the Officers appointed to receive the same:

Provided that it shall not be necessary to make such returns respecting property or claims, whereof returns have before the date of this Proclamation been voluntarily made to such Officers as aforesaid in the form prescribed by them.

The Officers appointed to receive such returns shall be:—

(a) In the case of property in enemy territory and of claims against enemy persons, the Public Trustee, Kingsway, London, W.C.

(b) In the case of claims against enemy Governments, the Directors of the Foreign Claims Office, Foreign Office, London, S.W.

The said returns shall be made in such form and with such particulars as the Public Trustee and the Directors of the Foreign Claims Office may respectively require.

For the purposes of this Proclamation:—

The expression “property” includes documents of title to property; the expression “enemy territory” means the territory of any State at war with Us (including the Colonies and Dependencies thereof); the expression “enemy persons” includes all persons, firms, companies and corporations, residing or carrying on business in enemy territory; the expression “enemy Government” means the Government of any state at war with Us.

Given at Our Court at Windsor Castle, this Seventh day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, and in the Seventh year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

No. 1019.

The London Gazette, 8th September, 1916.

[29739]

Decree of the Portuguese Government declaring certain goods to be contraband under certain conditions.

FOREIGN OFFICE,
September 7, 1916

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has received from His Majesty's Minister at Lisbon the following translation of a Decree, dated the 14th August, 1916, and published in the Portuguese Official Gazette of the same date, declaring certain goods to be contraband under certain conditions.

ARTICLE I.

The goods enumerated in the List annexed to this Decree are declared to be contraband of war when they come under the conditions provided for in the following Articles.

ARTICLE II.

The goods mentioned in the preceding Article are considered contraband of war when they are destined, either directly or indirectly, to enemy territory or their allies' territory.

ARTICLE III.

Besides goods the enemy destination of which is clearly shown by documents, those which are carried by vessels bound to or calling at enemy ports or ports of their allies shall be considered as directly destined to enemy territory.

ARTICLE IV.

Goods are considered as directly destined to enemy territory:

(a) when they are destined to neutral ports, but consigned to the enemy or their allies, to their agents or recognised intermediaries, or to persons acting under their orders or directions, or who may be under their influence;

(b) when they are destined to neutral ports, not comprised in the preceding sub-clause, but whose final destination to enemy territory may be deduced from the evident deviation from her normal course of the conveying vessel, or when it is proved by any other means.

§1. The conveyance of goods to a country adjacent to enemy territory or from which it is notorious that the latter obtains supplies of merchandise which the importing country in question has already imported in quantities exceeding its highest imports for the last three years, shall be considered as a well-founded assurance of the above enemy destination.

ARTICLE V.

Besides any other goods which shall be considered as such, the following shall always be considered as legitimate prizes:—

(a) Ships carrying contraband of war the value, weight, size or freight of which amounts to more than half the value, weight, size or freight of her cargo;

(b) Ships on their return voyage after having carried contraband in the manner described in the preceding sub-clause;

(c) Ships not included in sub-clauses (a) and (b) habitually employed in contraband traffic or other traffic which may be qualified as that of rendering assistance to the enemy;

(d) Ships of enemy ownership, which by their build, armament or internal disposition and fittings, may be converted into ships of war.

ARTICLE VI.

Goods not considered contraband of war, but being actually the property of the enemy or their allies, may be seized whilst on board neutral ships whatever port they may be bound to, and shall be deposited and dealt with in accordance with the terms of the Decree No. 2350 of the 20th of April, 1916, and other enactments in force.

ARTICLE VII.

In other cases which have not been provided for in this decree or other national legislation in force, the provisions bearing on the subject contained in the legislation of the Allied Nations, as well as the general principles of Public International Law, shall be applicable.

ARTICLE VIII.

The present decree shall come into force immediately, and all legislation contrary thereto is hereby revoked.

Seat of the Government of the Republic.

14th August, 1916.

LIST REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE I. OF THE DECREE NO. 2567.

1. Acetones, and raw and finished materials usable for their preparation
2. Acetic acid and acetates; hydrochloric acid.
3. Aircraft of all kinds, including aeroplanes, airships, balloons, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft.
4. Caustic alkalis.
5. Rangefinders and their component parts.
6. Wood tar and wood tar oil.
7. Methyl and ethyl alcohol.
8. Cotton, raw, cotton wool, and other vegetable fibres and their respective yarns and waste.
9. Aluminium, alumina and salts of aluminium.
10. Asbestos.
11. Starch.
12. Ammonia and its salts; urea; aniline, its components and derivatives.
13. Animals, saddle, draught or pack.
14. Antimony, sulphides and oxides of antimony.
15. Barbed and other wire, and implements for fixing a d cutting barbed wire.
16. Arms of all kinds, including arms for sporting purposes and their component parts; artillery material, including component parts and accessories.
17. Harness and saddles of all kinds.
18. Arsenic and its compounds; boron and its compounds; chlorine; chlorides and chlorate of sodium; iodine and its compounds; sulphur; sulphurous anhydrite, phosphorus and its compounds.

19. Articles of clothing and of military equipment.
20. Bladders, guts, and sausage skins.
21. Field glasses, telescopes, telemeters, chronometers and nautical instruments of all kinds.
22. Carbon disulphide.
23. Rubber, gutta percha and similar substances, including raw, reclaimed, waste solutions and jellies and goods made wholly or partly of rubber or gutta percha.
24. Calcium carbide.
25. Maps and plans of any place within the territory of any belligerent or within the area of military operations, on a scale of $\frac{1}{250,000}$ or any larger scale, and reproductions on any scale, by photography, or otherwise, of such maps or plans.
26. Casein.
27. Celluloid.
28. Paraffin wax.
29. Armour plates.
30. Barium chlorate and perchlorate.
31. Lead, cobalt, iron, manganese, molybdenum, nickel, selenium, tungsten, and vanadium.
32. Copper wrought or unwrought, copper wire, alloys and compounds of copper.
33. Fuel.
34. Carbon, halogen compounds of.
35. Corundum, natural and artificial, including emery in all forms.
36. Cork and cork dust.
37. Hair, animal of all kinds, and tops, noils and yarns of animal hair.
38. Docks of all kinds, fittings and separate parts of.
39. Tin, chloride of tin.
40. Ether (acetic, sulphuric, formic).
41. Phenol and its mixtures and derivatives.
42. Horseshoes and shoeing material.
43. Field forges and their component parts.
44. Forage and feeding stuffs for animals.
45. Ramee.
46. Searchlights and their component parts.
47. Submarine sound signalling apparatus.
48. Wool, raw, combed, or carded, worsted yarns combed or carded, wool waste.
49. Iron or steel alloys, including special iron or steel containing tungsten, molybdenum, manganese, vanadium or chrome.
50. Lubricants.
51. Camp equipments and their component parts.
52. Railway material, both fixed and rolling stock, material for telegraphs, wireless telegraphy and telephones.

53. Tanning substances.

54. Mineral ores, (arsenical, chrome, lead, copper, tin, iron, manganese, nickle, zinc, and bauxite, "criolite," molybdenite, scheelite and wolframite.)

55. Naphthaline and its mixtures and derivatives.

56. Vessels and boats of all kinds and their component parts.

57. Mineral oils and spirits, mineral oils unpurified, distilled, petroleum, benzine, naphtha and their mixtures and derivatives, and essences in general which may be used for motors.

58. Bones in any form, whole or crushed, and bone ash.

59. Gold and silver, in bars or in coin; paper money; bonds of the Public Debt and other negotiable securities.

60. Skins and hides of all kinds, raw or tanned; dressed leather suitable for saddlery, military boots or military clothing; leather packing, valves and belting.

61. Powders and explosives of all kinds and the raw materials for their manufacture, such as nitric acid and nitrates, sulphuric acid, glycerine, products from the fractional distillation of mineral tar between benzol and cresol inclusive, their mixtures and derivatives, perchloride of ammonium, perchloride of sodium, nitrate of ammonium, cyanamide and mercury.

62. Resinous products, camphor and turpentine (oil and spirit).

63. Projectiles, charges and cartridges of all kinds, and their distinctive component parts.

64. Soap.

65. Potassium salts.

66. Oleaginous seeds, nuts and kernels, and animal or vegetable fats and oils.

67. Sodium; prussiate and cyanide of sodium.

68. Foodstuffs.

69. Stuffs suitable for clothing or for use in war.

70. Toluol and its mixtures and derivatives.

71. Implements, instruments, machines and apparatus capable of being used for the manufacture of explosives and munitions of war, or for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or sea.

72. Vehicles of all kinds, available for use in war, and their component parts, including automobiles and motor cars of all kinds, their component parts and accessories, and material for their manufacture or repair.

73. Xylol, and its mixtures and derivatives.

No. 1020.

The London Gazette, 8th September, 1916.

[29739]

Notice of the winding up of certain firms and companies of
Enemy Nationality.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY AMENDMENT ACT,
1916.

An Order has been made by the Board of Trade requiring the undermentioned business to be wound up:—

331. Switchgear Construction Co., Limited, Park Street, Southwark, London, S.E., Electrical Engineers. *Controller:* J. H. Stephens, 6 Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C. 6 September, 1916.

An Order has been made by the Board of Trade requiring the undermentioned business to be wound up, in substitution for an Order made on the 29th day of June, 1916, prohibiting the firm from carrying on business after the 29th September, 1916:—p. 1933.

213. Turner and Burger, 149 Farringdon Road, London, E.C., Electrical Accessories Merchants. *Controller:* John Edward Percival, 6 Old Jewry, London, E.C. 7 September, 1916.

No. 1021.

The London Gazette, 12th September, 1916.

[29744]

Admiralty Notice under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation)
Regulations, 1914.

Order dated the 7th day of September, 1916.

By virtue of the powers conferred upon them by the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914,¹ and the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914,² and of all

¹ App. 191. ² App. 284.

other powers and authorities them thereunto enabling, the Lords Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom do hereby order that from and after the seventeenth day of September, 1916, all ships (other than ships belonging to His Majesty) which are under charter to or are in the service of His Majesty or any Department of His Majesty's Government, while navigating in any part of the pilotage district stated below for the purpose of entering, leaving, or making use of any dockyard port in such district, shall be under the pilotage of a pilot appointed by the Senior Naval Officer of such district or of a Master or Mate possessing a pilotage certificate for such district granted by the Senior Naval Officer, and shall not be obliged to employ any other pilot. If any such ship is not under pilotage as hereby required after a pilot appointed as aforesaid has offered to take charge, her Master shall be guilty of an offence against the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914.

Where this Order has effect Section 633 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, shall apply, and the Pilotage Act, 1913, shall not apply.

Nothing herein contained shall impose on the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty any liability for any loss or damage occasioned by any act or default of any pilot appointed by the Senior Naval Officer.

PILOTAGE DISTRICT.

Portsmouth Harbour.

HENRY BRADWARDINE JACKSON,
ARTHUR GOUGH-CALTHORPE.

No. 1022.

Supplement to The London Gazette, 12th September, 1916—13th September, 1916.

[29745]

Order of His Majesty in Council amending the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulation, 1914 and subsequent Orders in Council.

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR CASTLE, THE 7TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1916.

PRESENT:

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by an Order in Council, dated the twenty-eighth day of November, nineteen hundred and fourteen,¹ His Majesty was pleased to make Regulations (called the "Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914") under the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914,² for securing the public safety and the defence of the Realm:

AND WHEREAS the said Act has been amended by the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) Act, 1915,³ the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) (No. 2) Act, 1915,⁴ and the Munitions of War Act, 1915:⁵

AND WHEREAS the said Regulations have been amended by various subsequent Orders in Council:

AND WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the said Regulations in manner hereinafter appearing:

NOW, THEREFORE, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the following amendments be made in the said Regulations:

1. After regulation 8c the following regulation shall be inserted:—

"8cc. It shall be lawful for the Admiralty or Army Council or Minister of Munitions, with a view to the more efficient or increased production of war material, to require any person to communicate to a person nominated for that purpose by the Admiralty, Army Council, or Minister of Munitions, all such particulars as may be in his possession

¹ App. 284. ² App. 191. ³ App. 205. ⁴ App. 470. ⁵ App. 313.

of any invention, or process or method of manufacture, or of any article manufactured or proposed to be manufactured and to furnish drawings, models, or plans thereof, and to explain and demonstrate the same to such person, in all or any of its uses and workings; and if any person fails or neglects to comply with any such requirement he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations; and if the requirement is addressed to a company, every director, manager, or officer of the company who fails or neglects to comply with such requirement shall also be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

“If any person, except as authorized by the Admiralty or Army Council or Minister of Munitions, discloses or makes use of any information obtained in consequence of any requirement made under this regulation or communicated to him by the person by whom it was so obtained, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

“No communication of an invention made in consequence of any requirement under this regulation, or the use thereof by any person authorized under this regulation to use it, shall prejudice any right of the inventor or owner thereof subsequently to apply for or obtain a patent for the invention.”

2. After regulation 19 the following regulation shall be inserted:—

“19A. If any person, having in his possession or under his control any document, note, photograph, sketch, plan, design, model, pattern, specimen, or article (including any key or other instrument affording means of access to information) of such a nature as is calculated to be, or might be, directly or indirectly useful to the enemy,—

“(a) without lawful authority destroys, makes away with, or allows any person to inspect or to be in possession of such document, note, photograph, sketch, plan, design, model, pattern, specimen, or article as aforesaid; or

“(b) loses, fails to take reasonable care of, or so conducts himself as to endanger the safe custody of, such document, note, photograph, sketch, plan, design, model, pattern, specimen, or article as aforesaid; or

“(c) retains such document, note, photograph, sketch, plan, design, model, pattern, specimen, or article as aforesaid in his possession or control when he has no right to retain it, or when it is contrary to his duty to retain it; or

“(d) fails to comply with any directions issued by lawful authority with regard to the custody, production, or the return of such document, note, photograph, sketch, plan, design, model, pattern, specimen, or article as aforesaid;

he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and if any person, without lawful authority or excuse, has in his possession or under his control, any document, note, photograph, sketch, plan, design, model, pattern, specimen, or article as aforesaid, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.”

3. After regulation 40B the following regulation shall be inserted:—

“40c. If any man of His Majesty’s reserve forces not for the time being subject to the Naval Discipline Act or to military law, when under orders to report himself for medical examination, malingers or feigns any disease or infirmity, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

“If any such man produces any disease or infirmity in himself, or maims or injures himself, or causes himself to be maimed or injured, or takes or uses any drug or preparation, or does any other act, calculated or likely to render him, or to lead to the belief that he is, permanently or temporarily unfit for service, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, unless he proves that he did not so act with the intent of escaping service.

“If any person—

“(a) wilfully produces any disease or infirmity in, or maims or injures, any such man of His Majesty’s reserve forces, or any man belonging to any other of His Majesty’s forces, whether or not he knew that the man was such a man as aforesaid; or

“(b) with the intent of enabling any such man to render himself, or induce the belief that he is, per-

manently or temporarily unfit for service, supplies to or for such a man any such drug or preparation as aforesaid;

he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations."

4 After regulation 42 the following regulation shall be inserted:—

"42A. If any person attempts to induce a member of any of His Majesty's forces to act in a manner which such person knows to be in contravention of the King's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions or Admiralty Orders as respects the Navy, or the King's Regulations or Army or other Orders as respects the Army, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations."

ALMERIC FITZROY.

No. 1023.

Order in Council authorizing an additional battalion for Victoria and Haliburton.

P.C. 2103.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 8th September, 1916.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 31st August, 1916, from the Right Honourable the Prime Minister, submitting a memorandum from the Parliamentary Secretary of the Department of Militia and Defence, in which he concurs, recommending—upon the report of the District Officer Commanding Military District No. 3—that an additional Battalion of the Canadian Expeditionary Force be organized in the county of Victoria and Haliburton, Ont.

The Committee concur in the foregoing and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 1024.

The London Gazette, 8th September, 1916.

[29739]

Order of His Majesty in Council amending the List of Persons in Neutral Countries with whom trade is prohibited.

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL, THE
8TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1916.

BY THE LORDS OF HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY
COUNCIL.

WHEREAS His Majesty was pleased, in exercise of the power in that behalf conferred on Him by Section one, sub-section one, of the Trading with the Enemy (Extension of Powers) Act, 1915,¹ by a Proclamation dated the 29th day of February, 1916,² to prohibit all persons or bodies of persons, incorporated or unincorporated, resident, carrying on business, or being in the United Kingdom from trading with any of the persons or bodies of persons mentioned in the List contained in the said Proclamation:

AND WHEREAS by Section one, sub-section two, of the said Act, it is provided that any List of persons and bodies of persons, incorporated or unincorporated, with whom such trading is prohibited by a Proclamation under the said Act may be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of a Secretary of State, such List as so varied or added to being in the said Proclamation referred to as the "Statutory List":

AND WHEREAS the List contained in the said Proclamation has been varied and added to by subsequent Orders of Council:

AND WHEREAS His Majesty was pleased by a Proclamation, dated the 26th day of April, 1916, and entitled "The Trading with the Enemy (Statutory List) Proclamation, 1916, No. 2,"³ to amend the said Proclamation dated the 29th day of February, 1916, in certain particulars:

AND WHEREAS His Majesty was pleased by a Proclamation dated the 23rd day of May, 1916, and entitled "The Trading with the Enemy (Statutory List) Proclamation, 1916, No. 3,"⁴ to revoke the said Proclamation dated the 29th day of February,

¹ App. 653. ² Page 1210. ³ Page 1529. ⁴ Page 1679.

1916, with the variations and additions made to the List therein contained by subsequent Orders of Council, and also the said Proclamation dated the 26th day of April, 1916, and to order that the Proclamation now in recital should be substituted therefor:

AND WHEREAS by subsequent Orders of Council the List contained in the aforesaid Proclamation, dated the 23rd day of May, 1916, was varied and added to:

AND WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to the following effect:—

That the “Statutory List” of persons and bodies of persons, incorporated or unincorporated, with whom trading is prohibited, should be further amended by the variation and addition of the names set forth in the Schedule hereto.

NOW, THEREFORE, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Right Honourable Viscount Grey, K.G., one of His Majesty’s Principal Secretaries of State, the Controller of the Foreign Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

SCHEDULE.

ADDITIONS TO LIST.

ARGENTINA.

Gomez, Pedro, Comodoro Rivadavia, Territory of Chubut.
Kosmos Steamship Line (Agencia Maritima “Kosmos”).
Soteras y Val, Alsina 1251-55 Buenos Aires.

BOLIVIA.

Bacovich, Marcos, Oruro.
Schluter & Company, Oruro.

BRAZIL.

AO Cylindro, Porto Alegre.

Bauer, Walter F., Rua General Camara 88, Rio de Janeiro;
& Recife, Pernambuco.

Bier, F. G., & Company, Rua 7 de Setembro 106, Porto Alegre.

Deutsch Sud-Amerikanische Telegraphen Gesellschaft A. G., Rua da Assembleia 8; Rua General Camara 62, Rio de Janeiro; & Pernambuco.

Freyer, Hugo, Porto Alegre.

Gonczy, Port Alegre.

Kopinsky, Joseph, Rua Sao Paulo 52, Rio de Janeiro.

Lima, Luzio, Horacio, (Berringer & Company), Para.

Metzler, Hugo, Porto Alegre.

Pereira, E., & Company, Rio de Janeiro.

Schaible & Kanitz, Rua José Bonifacio 40, Sao Paulo; Rua Sao Pedro 52, Rio de Janeiro.

Schroeter, J., Porto Alegre.

Siemens-Schuckert Werke, Rio de Janeiro; Bahia; Port Alegre & Sao Paulo.

Viera de Mello, Francisco, Rio de Janeiro.

CHILE.

Groothoff, A. and O., Iquique.

Kosmos Steamship Line, (Agencia Maritima "Kosmos").

Smith, Charles Dudley (of A. and O. Groothoff), Iquique.

COLUMBIA.

Kosmos Steamship Line, (Agencia Maritima "Kosmos").

ECUADOR.

Kosmos Steamship Line, (Agencia Maritima "Kosmos").

GREECE.

Tiring, Victor, and Frères, Salonika.

Zachariou, Alexandre, & Company, (Alexandre Zachariou & Athanasios Papatheodorou), 54 Stadium Street, Athens.

ICELAND.

Faroe Islands.

Braun, Rich. N., Reykjavik, Iceland.
Brauns Verslun, Reykjavik, Iceland.
Krossanes Oil & Guano Factory, Krossanes, Iceland.
Obenhaupt, A., Templarasund 5, Reykjavik, Iceland.
Thomsen, H., Th. A., Reykjavik, Iceland, & Thorshavn,
Faroe Islands

JAPAN.

Doi, Nagashi, Minami Rokuchome 122 Aoyama, Tokyo.
Hattori, Y., Benton-Dori, Yokohama.
Ichikawa, Kiyoshi, 14 Nichome, Iidawachi, Kojimachi-Ku,
Tokyo.

LIBERIA.*

Deutsche Liberia Bank.

MOROCCO.*

Escalant, Antonio Lopez, Laraiche.

NETHERLANDS.

Bella, M. de la, 2e Jan van der Heydenstraat 2, Amsterdam.
Buitenlandsche Handels Maatschappij (Foreign Trading
Company), Haagsche Veer 35, Rotterdam.
Bunge & Company, Dam 2, 4, 6, Amsterdam. "B.E. Sons,"
Graaf Florisstraat 7, Amsterdam.
Dijk, Jac P. M. van, Berkelsche Laan 16, Rotterdam.
Goudzwaard, A. W. M., & Kolff, J. M., Pelikaanstraat 25,
Rotterdam.
Kaufmann's Huidenhandel, N. V., (formerly S. G. Kauf-
mann), Ruigeplaatweg 41, Rotterdam.
Loo, J. Van der, & Company, Kromme Waal 22, Amster-
dam; and Rotterdam.
Olifiers, L. N. G., Keizersgracht 70, Amsterdam.
Oostra, I., Pieter de Hooghstraat 42 and Prinsengracht 526,
Amsterdam.
Post, Van der Burg & Company, Willemsplein 11, Rotter-
dam.
Rijnberk, W. E. van, Wijnhaven 26, Rotterdam.
Schnitzer Gebr., Middensteiger 28, Rotterdam.
Slavenburg, J. L. Vijverhofstraat 86-92, Rotterdam.

NETHERLAND EAST INDIES.

Leezenberg, P., Medan.

NORWAY.

Guthormsen, C. (late Guthormsen & Shepherd), ϕ . Slotsgt. 5, Christiania.

Holger, Jensen, Stortingsgaden 4, 111, Christiania.

Stinnes, Hugo, A/S., Stortingsgaden 4, 111, Christiania.

Viking Canning Company Limited, A/S., Kopervik nær Bergen.

PERSIA.*

Haji Gholem Ali & Haji Mohamed Bagher Behbehani & Sons, Bushire.

PERU.

Kosmos Steamship Line (Agencia Maritima "Kosmos").

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Asuncion, Roman, Manila.

Botica Boie, Manila.

La Prueba Cigar Factory, P.O., Box 856, & Gunao 4, Manila.

Manila Drug Company, Manila.

Muller, Heinrich, Manila.

Vellguth, Rudolf, Manila.

SPAIN.

Deutsch, Charles, Atocha 151, Madrid.

Figueras, Manuel, Tarragona.

Hispano (La) Alemana, Viladomat 83, Barcelona.

Llombet, Andres, Rosario 2, Santa Cruz de Tenerife.

Postigo, Salvador, Trinidad Grund 21, Malaga.

Rodriguez, Andres Llombet, Rosario 2, Santa Cruz de Tenerife.

Saggese Hermanos de Binisalem et de Palma, Palma, Balearic Islands.

Serra, Juan, Tarragona.

Tapias, Jose, Tarragona.

Wimmer, J., & Company (Hans, Johannes & Max Wimmer), Puerta del Sol 6, Madrid

URUGUAY.

Delcampo, Carlos, Montevideo.

REMOVALS FROM LIST.

ARGENTINA.

Vogel, F. W., & Company, Calle Defensa 467, Buenos Aires.

BRAZIL.

Albuquerque, Antonio de, Rua 13 de Mayo 25, Para.
Empresa de Navegação Mosqueiro e Soure, Para.
Mosqueiro & Soure, Para.
Officina Viuva Camillier.
Rosa Neves & Company, Florianopolis.
Teltscher & Company, Rua 7 de Setembro 122, Porto Alegre.

CHILE.

Sociedad Imprenta y Litografia Universo, Santiago.

ECUADOR.

Moreira, Nicanor, Manta.

MOROCCO.

Assayag, Simon, Laraiche.
Haquiba, Cades, Laraiche.
Moryusef, Mesod uld Bami, Laraiche.

NETHERLAND EAST INDIES.

Plantagen Gesellschaft Langkapoera, Batavia.
Teller, Scholte & Company, Sourabaya.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Keller, E. A., & Company, Martinez 4, Manila.
Menzie, J.

SPAIN.

Albert, Joaquin Duran, Vergara 10-12, Barcelona.
 Chell, Jose Vilchex, Isac Peral 22, Cadiz.
 Duran, Joaquin, Vergara 10-12, Barcelona.
 Guardiola, Juan, Alicante.
 Pi y Sarriera, Antonio, Plaza del Teatro 3, Barcelona.
 Raich Hermanos & Company, Plaza Urquinaona 10, Barcelona.
 Wirth, Robert, Calle Sevilla 6, Madrid.

SWEDEN.

Ganslandt & Gussing (A/B), Hjulhamnsg. 4, Malmo;
 Gothenburg and Ystad.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Electro Bleaching Gas Company, The, Buffalo Avenue, and
 Union Street, Niagara Falls and 25 Madison Avenue, New York
 City.
 Gravenhorst & Company, 96 Wall Street, New York.
 Neuhaus, Richard, (of the Electro Bleaching Gas Company)

VARIATIONS IN LIST.

Corrections in the names and alterations in and additions
 to addresses of the persons or firms whose names have been
 already published on the respective dates shown in the margin
 are made as under:—

DENMARK.

8 Aug. 1916. Seelk, Alfred, Strandv. 118; Vimmelskaftet
 42; and Børsen, Copenhagen.
 30 June, 1916. Bonne, C. Riis, Linoleum Company Ltd.,
 Kronprinsensgade 6, Copenhagen.

JAPAN.

9 May, 1916. Benicke, F., Nachf, 4 Honkawaya-Cho,
 Nihonbashi-Ku, Tokyo; and 81 Kyo-Machi, Kobe.

NETHERLAND EAST INDIES.

24 Mar. 1916. Adler Warenhuis (Moritz Adler), Soura-
 baya.

NORWAY.

30 June, 1916. Forenede Feldspatbrud A/S, Sarpsborg & Strandgade 24, Christianssand, S.

29 Feb., 1916. Moller, E. D., Skippergatan 9, Christiania.

PERU.

18 May, 1916. Ludowieg, C., & Company, Ucayali 300 Lima.

SPAIN.

8 Aug., 1916. Bosser, Emilio Badia, Calle Aribau 110 & 121; Calle Provenza 177, Barcelona.

15 June, 1916. Ramirez, Antonio, Trinidad Grund 7, Malaga.

VENEZUELA.

22 Aug., 1916. Behrens, Adolfo, (partner of Blohm & Company).

22 Aug., 1916. Christern, Zingg & Company, Maracaibo.

*NOTE (1).—Under the Trading with the Enemy Proclamations of 25 June and 10 November, 1915, all Proclamations relating to Trading with the Enemy apply to all persons or bodies of persons of enemy nationality, resident or carrying on business in Liberia, Persia, Morocco or Portuguese East Africa, and consequently it is an offence to trade with any person or body of persons of enemy nationality, resident or carrying on business in Liberia, Persia, Morocco or Portuguese East Africa, even though such person or body of persons is not included by name in the above List, and the omission of the name of any such person or body of persons from such List is not an authority or licence to trade with such person or body of persons.

NOTE (2).—Where a firm named in the List has more than one branch *in the same country*, all branches in that country are held to be included in the List even in cases where no address, or of several addresses one only is specifically mentioned.

NOTE (3).—The List for each country is sent by telegraph to His Majesty's Representative in that country, who will

notify British Consular Officers, to whom persons abroad should apply for information as to names on the List; but firms in the United Kingdom with branches abroad are advised to furnish such branches with copies of the Statutory List. The Lists for all countries in Central and South America are also telegraphed to His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington.

The Foreign Trade Department is prepared on application to inquire of His Majesty's Representatives abroad for the names of substitutes for any firm on the Statutory List. When the applicant wishes this done by telegraph he must undertake to pay the cost of the telegraphic correspondence. A considerable amount of information is, however, already available at the Foreign Trade Department, and it is hoped that it may be possible in many cases to suggest the names of satisfactory substitutes in response to inquiries, without the necessity of referring the matter abroad. It would greatly facilitate the work of this Department if applicants in making inquiries would specify the particular trade, or trades, for which substitutes are required.

No. 1025.

The London Gazette, 8th September, 1916.

[29739]

Order of His Majesty in Council amending the Proclamation, dated 10th of May, 1916, under Section 8 of The Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act 1900, and Section 1 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, prohibiting the exportation of certain articles; and subsequent Orders in Council, in relation thereto.

**AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL, THE
8TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1916.**

**BY THE LORDS OF HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY
COUNCIL.**

WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914,* that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and

* App. 182.

Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

AND WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914,¹ that any Proclamation made under Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to, whilst a state of war exists, by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

AND WHEREAS by a Proclamation, dated the 10th day of May, 1916,² and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and Section 1 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain articles to certain or all destinations was prohibited:

AND WHEREAS by subsequent Orders of Council the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars:

AND WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect:—

That the Proclamation, dated the 10th day of May, 1916, as amended and added to by subsequent Orders of Council, should be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the Schedule to the same:—

(1) That the following headings should be deleted:—

- (c) Bleaching powder;
- (c) Brewers' dried yeast;
- (c) Cloth manufactured wholly or partly of wool or hair except khaki woollen or worsted cloth;
- (b) Gloves, fingerless sheepskin;
- (b) Gloves, with leather palms;
- (c) Grindstones;
- (c) Hacksaw blades;
- (b) Hair, animal, tops, noils, and yarns of;

Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man, the following:—

- (c) Egg, yolk and liquid, and albumen;

¹App. 191. ²Page 1602.

(b) Scarves, jerseys, cardigan jackets, socks, men's gloves and underwear, manufactured wholly or partly of wool;

(a) Small tools, the following:—

Files;

(c) Strontium sulphate;

(b) Waxes, mineral and vegetable (except carnauba), and composite waxes;

(b) Wool, raw (sheep's and lamb's) and mixtures thereof.

(2) That the following headings should be added:—

(c) Albumen;

(a) Bleaching powder;

(c) Boots and shoes, other than heavy boots for men;

(c) Felt carpets, and carpet rugs;

(b) Gloves made wholly or partly of leather;

(c) Gramophone record compositions;

(b) Grindery, the following articles of:—

Brads;

Metal toe tips;

(a) Grindstones;

(a) Hacksaw blades;

(b) Hair, animal, and tops, noils, mixtures, waste, and yarns thereof

(a) Iron wire;

(a) Iron wire rods;

(c) Leather, not otherwise prohibited;

(a) Leather sole:

Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man, the following:—

(c) Egg, yolk and liquid;

(b) Scarves, shawls, jerseys, cardigan jackets, socks, men's gloves and underwear, manufactured wholly or partly of wool;

(b) Shoemakers' tools, the following:—

Awls;

Awl hafts;

Chisels, hand cold, 8 inches by $\frac{3}{4}$ inch;

Files, seat;

Hammers, single and double faced;

Irons, forepart, glazing, lap, seat wheel and waist;

Knives;

Nippers, cutting;

Pinchers;

Pliers, eyelet;

Punches, spring;

Rasps;

Welt ploughs, runners and mills;

(a) Small tools, the following:—

Files, other than shoemakers' seat files;

- (b) Steel rivets, bifurcated;
- (b) Strontium sulphate;
- (c) Tissues manufactured wholly or partly of wool or hair except khaki woollen or worsted cloth;
- (a) Umbrella ribs, tubes and tube frames;
- (b) Waxes, animal, mineral, and vegetable (except carna-uba) and composite waxes;
- (c) Woollen gloves and hoisery not otherwise prohibited;
- (c) Woollen underwear not otherwise prohibited;
- (b) Wool, raw, and mixtures thereof;
- (c) Yeast.

(3) That on and after the 1st day of October, 1916, the exportation of "steel hoops" should be prohibited to all destinations.

(4) That on and after the 9th day of October, 1916, the heading "(c) Bags and sacks not otherwise specifically prohibited (except paper bags)" should be deleted and there be substituted therefor the heading "(c) Bags, wrappers or sacks not otherwise specifically prohibited (except paper bags) other than any such bags, wrappers or sacks as constitute the coverings of goods to be shipped for exportation and are allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as such coverings."

NOW, THEREFORE, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

No. 1026.

The London Gazette, 8th September, 1916.

[29739]

Notice restricting the exportation of Commodities to China and Siam.

FOREIGN OFFICE,
September 8, 1916.

The following additions or corrections to the lists published as a supplement to the London Gazette of 14th August, 1916,*

* Page 2112 .

of persons to whom articles to be exported to China and Siam may be consigned, are notified by order of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in accordance with the provisions of the Proclamation relating to the exportation of articles to China and Siam during the present war, issued on the 24th day of September, 1915:—

CHINA.

Foreign Office (Foreign Trade Department), 4th August, 1916.

The following names are added to the list of persons and bodies of persons to whom articles to be exported to China may be consigned:—

China Mining & Metal Co., Ltd.

Jovansen, M., Miss, Tientsin.

Ki Heng Co., Swatow.

Moksey, H. J. (A. B. Svenska Kullager Fabriken).

Svenska Kullager Fabriken, A. B. (Moksey, H. J.).

Torin & Co., Canton.

The following correction is notified in the list of persons and bodies of persons to whom articles to be exported to China may be consigned:—

British Mining and Industrial Co., should read Russo-British Mining and Industrial Co.

NOTE.—In the case of firms having branches in more than one port in China, the name of the port will in future be omitted after the firm's name. Certain names of persons and firms will, however, continue to appear without addresses pending receipt of information regarding their place of business.

No. 1027.

*Third Supplement to The London Gazette, 8th September, 1916—
11th September, 1916.*

[29742]

**Notice of Persons and Firms in Egypt licensed to carry on business
for the purpose of liquidation.**

FOREIGN OFFICE, (FOREIGN TRADE DEPARTMENT,
8th September, 1916).

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs publishes for general information the following lists of persons and firms in Egypt with enemy interests which have been licensed by the Egyptian Government to carry on business for the purpose of liquidation only.

No new transactions should be entered into with any person or firm mentioned in the lists.

Persons having claims against any person or firm in these lists should make such claims at once to such person or firm, or, in cases where a Controller or Receiver has already been appointed, to the Controller or Receiver thereof.

These lists supersede the lists published as a supplement to the *London Gazette* of April 7 last.*

LIST 1.—Persons and firms, licensed to carry on business for the purpose of liquidation only, to which no Controller has yet been appointed:—

Andres, Fritz, & Co., 19, Rue Stamboul, Alexandria.

Blumenthal Frères, Sharia Bosta el Kadima, Cairo.

Bohm, Friedrich, & Heymann, 14, Sharia Maghraby, Cairo.

Confalonieri, Antonio, 3, Sharia Abou el Sebaa, Cairo.

Egyptian Lloyd, The, 21, Sharia Madabegh, Cairo.

Engelhardt, Leopold, & Co., 12, Sharia Kawala, Cairo.

Galizenstein, Jacques, per Albert Tomich, 16, Sharia el Maghraby, Cairo.

Hussein Bey Younes Ben Chaaban (Agency for the Soc. Anon. des Fabriques Autrichiennes des Bonnets Turcs), Rue Fahamine, Ghourieh, Cairo.

Klink & Lauer, Rue el Mokattam, Port Said.

Koenig & Jessenitzer, P.O. Box 1226, Cairo.

Lepique, H., per Th. D. Kaiopoulos, Shebin el Quanâter.

Lepique, H., per Stello Mavridis, Toukh.

Mez, Gustav, Koubbeh les Bains.
Sayegh & Sorer, 6, Rue Hamzawi, Cairo.
Sterzing, Otto, 45, Rue Abdine, Cairo.
Toch, S., per B. Press, P.O. Box 1137, Cairo.
Zuker, Leo, 10 Sharia Maghraby, Cairo.

LIST 2.—Persons and firms licensed to carry on business for the purpose of liquidation only under supervision of a Controller—

Abel & Schellenberg. *Controller*: E. C. Widdows, Gresham House, Cairo.

Barkowski, H. *Controllers*: E. L. Bristow and R. T. Prieau, Port Said.

Bayer Bruder. *Controller*: R. E. Moore, Savoy Chambers, Cairo.

Bornstein, L., & Co. *Controller*: J. W. Eady, P.O. Box 1078, Cairo.

Brach, Gustav, & Co., Succrs. *Controller*: C. E. Pheysey, Bank of Egypt, Alexandria.

Colloid Wolfram Lamp Co. *Controller*: F. H. Russell, Gresham House, Cairo.

Cotton Export Co. *Controller*: F. H. Russell, Gresham House, Cairo.

Diemer, F., Finck & Bayländer, Succrs. *Controller*: R. E. Moore, Savoy Chambers, Cairo.

Entreprises Foncières et Immobilières, Société Anonyme Egyptienne. *Controller*: R. E. Moore, Savoy Chambers, Cairo.

Escher, Jesumann & Co. *Controllers*: Messrs. Carver Bros. & Co., Ltd., Alexandria.

Fix & David. *Controller*: R. E. Moore, Savoy Chambers, Cairo.

Flasch, F. *Controller*: F. H. Russell, Gresham House, Cairo.

Flick, H. & C. *Controller*: A. E. Mills, P.O. Box 23, Alexandria.

Geiger, W., & Co. *Controller*: E. C. Widdows, Gresham House, Cairo.

Hess & Co. *Controllers*: Messrs. R. J. Moss & Co., Alexandria.

Holz & Co. *Controller*: W. B. Delany, Standard Buildings, Cairo.

Kortenhaus & Hammerstein. *Controller*: F. H. Russell, Gresham House, Cairo.

Kunzler & Co. *Controller*: R. E. Moore, Savoy Chambers, Cairo.

Landgrebe & Leisching. *Controller*: A. J. Lowe, 5, Rue Adib, Alexandria.

Lichtenstern, J. M. *Controller*: J. W. Eady, P.O. Box 1078, Cairo.

Lion, Ludwig. *Controller*: R. E. Moore, Savoy Chambers, Cairo.

Meinecke, Georg. *Controller*: J. M. Norman, Port Tewfik.

Mochonoff, Ed. *Controller*: A. E. Mills, P.O. Box 23, Alexandria.

Mohr & Fenderl, Alexandria, Toukh & Shebin el Quanâter. *Controller*: J. F. Luard, Ionian Bank, Ltd., Alexandria.

Mulhauser & Co. *Controllers*: Messrs. Peel & Co., Ltd., Alexandria.

Orenstein & Koppel-Arthur Koppel, Société Anonyme. *Controller*: F. H. Russell, Gresham House, Cairo.

Pollack & Co., Leopold. *Controller*: W. B. Delany, Standard Buildings, Cairo.

Poppel, C., & Co. *Controller*: A. C. Hann, National Bank of Egypt, Alexandria.

Protzman, Carl. *Controllers*: Messrs. Peel & Co., Ltd., Alexandria.

Reiser, Lucien. *Controller*: A. E. Mills, P.O. Box 23, Alexandria.

Riecken, Georg. *Controller*: H. Bridson, 6, Rue de l'Ancienne Bourse, Alexandria.

Ruelberg, George. *Controller*: A. E. Mills, P.O. Box 23, Alexandria.

Salamander Shoe and Clothing, Brod & Co. *Controller*: R. E. Moore, Savoy Chambers, Cairo.

Seeger, Albert. *Controllers*: Messrs. Barker & Co., Alexandria.

Seeger Bros. & Co. *Controller*: F. H. Russell, Gresham House, Cairo.

Seidemann, A. *Controller*: H. Bridson, 6, Rue de l'Ancienne Bourse, Alexandria.

Siemens-Schuckert. *Controller*: R. E. Moore, Savoy Chambers, Cairo.

Steaua Romana. *Controllers*: Messrs. Carver Bros. & Co., Ltd., Alexandria.

Stein's Oriental Stores, Ltd. *Controller*: R. E. Moore, Savoy Chambers, Cairo.

Stern Frères, G. m. b. H. *Controller*: J. W. Eady, P.O. Box 1078, Cairo.

Stobbe, Rudolf, G. m. b. H. *Controller*: H. Swinglehurst, Alexandria.

Stross Bruder. *Controller*: F. H. Russell, Gresham House, Cairo.

Tiring, Victor, & Frères. *Controller*: R. E. Moore, Savoy Chambers, Cairo.

Trapp, Wm., & Co. *Controller*: O. J. Finney, Alexandria Cotton Co., Alexandria.

Union Export, G. m. b. H. *Controller*: J. W. Eady, P.O. Box 1078, Cairo.

Upper Egypt Artesian Boring Co. *Controller*: C. R. Beasley, 3, Sharia Elwi, Cairo.

Werner & Co. *Controller*: H. Bridson, 6, Rue de l'Ancienne Bourse, Alexandria.

NOTE.—The Deutsche Orient Bank, A. G., and the Egyptische Hypotheken Bank are licensed to carry on business in Egypt under the supervision of a Controller with instructions, the effect of which is to prevent these banks from undertaking new business.

LIST 3.—Persons and firms to which a Receiver has been appointed for the purpose of liquidation.

*Austro-Orientalische Handels Aktiengesellschaft, Cairo. *Receiver*: F. H. Russell, Gresham House, Cairo.

Bindernagel, H. *Receiver*: A. C. Hann, National Bank of Egypt, Alexandria.

Boehme & Anderer. *Receiver*: R. E. Moore, Savoy Chambers, Cairo.

Cinema Moderne, Alexandria. *Receiver*: A. J. Lowe, 5, Rue Adib, Alexandria.

*Continental Caoutchouc and Gutta Percha Co., Cairo. *Receiver*: F. H. Russell, Gresham House, Cairo.

Deutsches Kohlen Depot, Port Said. *Receiver*: F. Lloyd Jones, Port Said.

*Deutz, Gasmotoren-Fabrik, Cairo. *Receiver*: R. E. Moore Savoy Chamber, Cairo.

*Egyptische Egrenir Fabriken, Alexandria. *Receiver*: H. Bridson, 6, Rue de l'Ancienne Bourse, Alexandria.

*Fernus Frères. *Receiver*: C. W. Green, Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Alexandria.

*Ganz, Soc. Anon. d'Electricité, Cairo. *Receiver*: F. H. Russell, Gresham House, Cairo.

*Graz, Prima Fabbrica Birra di, Alexandria. *Receiver*: E. D. Joyce, Imperial Ottoman Bank, Alexandria.

Hackh, Hugo, Cairo and Alexandria. *Receiver*: F. H. Russell, Gresham House, Cairo.

*"Hadies Nessim," Soc. Anon. pour la Fabrication des Cigarettes Egyptinenes, Marque. *Receiver*: E. D. Joyce, Imperial Ottoman Bank, Alexandria.

*Kirchmayer, R., & Co., Cairo and Alexandria. *Receiver*: F. H. Russell, Gresham House, Cairo.

Knoll, Guiseppe, Cairo. *Receiver*: W. B. Delany, Standard Buildings, Cairo.

*Lindemann, R. & O., Alexandria. *Receiver*: H. Bridson, 6, Rue de l'Ancienne Bourse, Alexandria.

*Mayer, A., & Co., Cairo and Alexandria. *Receiver*: R. E. Moore, Savoy Chambers, Cairo.

Mohr, H., Cairo. *Receiver*: W. B. Delany, Standard Buildings, Cairo.

*Neumann, Franz, Alexandria. *Receiver*: C. W. Green, Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Alexandria.

*Schneider & Rothacker, Alexandria. *Receiver*: E. D. Joyce, Imperial Ottoman Bank, Alexandria.

Stern, Leo & Harry, Cairo. *Receiver*: W. B. Delany, Standard Buildings, Cairo.

*Stross, A., Alexandria. *Receiver*: E. D. Joyce, Imperial Ottoman Bank, Alexandria.

Trinklein, Frederick, Cairo. *Receiver*: E. C. Widdows, Gresham House, Cairo.

*Tuyaux & Poteaux, Soc. Anon. de, Cairo. *Receiver*: F. H. Russell, Gresham House, Cairo.

Upper Egyptian Irrigation Co., Cairo. *Receiver*: C. R. Beasley, 3, Sharia Elwi, Cairo.

Vulcaan Coal Co., Port Said. *Receivers*: E. L. Bristow and R. T. Prioleau, Port Said.

Winterstein, Alexandre, Alexandria. *Receiver*: A. J. Lowe, 5, Rue Adib, Alexandria.

NOTE.—On the nomination of a Receiver, the Licence of the firms marked (*) were cancelled, and in such cases where a Controller had been appointed for supervision of the firm's licence, such appointment was also cancelled.

No. 1028.

The London Gazette, 15th September, 1916.

[29750]

ADMIRALTY NOTICE UNDER THE DEFENCE OF THE REALM (CONSOLIDATION) REGULATIONS, 1914.

SHIP'S LIGHTS.

In amplification of Their Order on the same subject dated the twenty-fourth day of June, 1916 * (which is hereby cancelled), the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty hereby make the

following Order under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914,* which shall come into force forthwith:—

1.—*Anchor Lights*.—No electrically-lit lanterns are to be employed as anchor lights. The normal brilliancy of all anchor lanterns is to be reduced by 50 per cent.

All anchor lanterns are to be fitted with overhead screens, so arranged as to cut off the light at an angle of between 20 and 25 degrees above the horizontal.

NOTE.—Specimen screens can be viewed at the Board of Trade Surveyor's Offices at Leith, North Shields, Hull, London, Plymouth, Cardiff, Liverpool, Glasgow and Dublin.

2.—*Bow and Masthead Steaming Lights*.—Vessels in estuaries, harbours, anchorages and channels, where navigation in the dark hours is permitted, are not to employ electrically-lit lanterns as bow or steaming lights, with the exception of those vessels specially mentioned in paragraph 5.

3.—*Other Lights*.—No light, either aloft, on deck or below except those required by the Regulations for the Prevention of Collisions at Sea, and such as may be permitted to be visible from outboard. This applies to vessels whether under way or at anchor.

4.—The above order applies to vessels of every description, other than H.M. Ships and the vessels mentioned in the succeeding paragraph, in the waters of the United Kingdom except within three miles of the Irish Coast.

5. Vessels carrying volatile oil or spirits in bulk are, notwithstanding the above orders, to exhibit (in lieu of oil lamps) electrically-lit lanterns not exceeding in brilliancy 50 per cent of the brilliancy of the normal oil lamps.

Given under Our hands and the Seal of the Office of Admiralty, this Eighth day of September, 1916.

ARTHUR CALTHORPE,
LYTTON,

being two of the Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom, of Great Britain and Ireland, etc.

*App. 284.

No. 1029.**Order in Council authorizing the organization of two new battalions at Winnipeg.**

P.C. 2135.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 9th September, 1916.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a memorandum, dated 4th September, 1916, from the Right Honourable the Prime Minister, submitting a recommendation of the Parliamentary Secretary of the Department of Militia and Defence, in which he concurs, that two additional Battalions of the Canadian Expeditionary Force be organized at Winnipeg; one to be commanded by Mr. W. H. Hastings and the other by Mr. George Nicholson.

The Parliamentary Secretary states that the District Officer Commanding has recommended under date 12th August, 1916, that two such Battalions be raised.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 1030.

Canada Gazette, 14th October, 1916.

*Supplement to the London Gazette, 8th September, 1916—
9th September, 1916.*

[29740]

Military Honours.

WAR OFFICE,
9th September, 1916.

The undermentioned Officers have been awarded a Bar to their Military Cross for subsequent acts of conspicuous gallantry:—

Lieutenant (Acting Captain) Alfred Syer Trimmer, Canadian Infantry, for coolness, bravery and great devotion to duty. Under heavy fire for two days, he, with the assistance of two of his platoon, carried out the special duties assigned to him in a most heroic manner.

(The Military Cross was awarded in *The London Gazette* dated 15th March, 1916 (see *Canada Gazette*, 8th April, 1916).

No. 1031.

Canada Gazette, 23rd September, 1916.

Regulations governing enlistment of men in the Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve for Overseas Service in the Royal Navy.

The following regulations for the enrolment of not more than 5,000 men for service in the Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve for Overseas Service in the Royal Navy have been approved by Order in Council, P.C. 2130, dated 9th September, 1916.

1. Men enrolling in the Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve for service overseas to be entered for the period of the war.

2. Men enrolling in the Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve for service overseas will receive, from the date of enrolment, pay according to the following scale.

Ordinary Seamen and Able Seamen.....	\$ 1.10 a day.
Leading Seamen.....	1.20 “
Petty Officers.....	1.60 “
Chief Petty Officers.....	1.90 “

Men subsequently transferred to stoker ratings be paid 10c. per diem more than the pay of their equivalent seamen ratings as specified above.

3. Wives and approved dependents of men enrolling in the Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve for service overseas will be paid from the date of enrolment, separation allowance on the following scale:—

Wives and approved dependents of ordinary seamen, able seamen, leading seamen and equivalent ratings, \$20 per month.

Petty officers and chief petty officers and equivalent ratings, \$25 per month.

The payment of this separation allowance being subject to the provisions governing scale "B" separation allowance, as specified in Order in Council P.C. 2960 of the 28th November, 1914. *

No. 1032.

The London Gazette, 12th September, 1916.

[29744]

Despatch amending List of Persons in Liberia to whom Articles may be consigned.

FOREIGN OFFICE,
September 12, 1916.

LIBERIA.

Foreign Office (Foreign Trade Department), 8th September, 1916.

The following names are added to the list of persons and bodies of persons to whom articles to be exported to Liberia may be consigned:—

Abbaye, Dada, Mrs.
Arnold, L., Miss
Askie, H. A., Mrs.
Bingeman, Miss.
Boddie, M., Miss
Bowley, H. E.
Brewer, G. T.
Coleman, J. T. B., Rev.
Dennis, C., Miss
Dennis, H. W.
Deputie, Evelyn B., Mrs.
Duncan, T. S.
Ellens, Louise, Mrs.
Evans, M. E., Mrs.
Finch, E. E.
Finny, A., Miss

Fisher, C., Miss
Gibson, N. H.
Hamid, A. S.
Harmon, A. R., Rev
Hazeley, L.
Hisey, M., Miss
Horace, J. B.
Johnson, W. H.
Johnson, W. H., Mrs.
Kennedy, D. F., Mrs.
Kennedy, E. B. B., Mrs.
Lima, A. M. de., Rev.
Maryland Relief Association.
McGill, J. B.
Melville, B. V. R., Mrs.
Mendenhall, R., Miss
Mends-Cole, J. A., Dr.
Morris, G. M. J.
Murvee Sone, Chief.
Neeley, J. S.
Neeley, J. S., Mrs.
Parker, G. W., Mrs.
Parker, G. W., Rev.
Parkins, J. M., Mrs.
Payne, B. W., Dr.
Perkins, J. M., Rev.
Pratt, Juliana R., Mrs.
Pratt, T. G.
Price, F. A., Rev.
Sawyer, J. S.
Sharper, A. E., Mrs.
Snetter, E. A., Mrs.
Snyder, C., Miss
Tate, J. H. P.
Thomas, J. G.
Thomas, W. H., Rev.
Thompson, V. E., Mrs.
Witherspoon, Amos.

No. 1033.

The London Gazette, 19th September, 1916.

[29755]

**Notice amending Mmunition Order under Regulation 30a of the
Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914.**

MINISTER OF MUNITIONS,
13th September, 1916.

With reference to the Order made by the Minister of Munitions on 7th July, 1916,* bringing metallurgical coke, pig iron and certain classes of steel under the provisions of Defence of the Realm Regulations 30a, the Minister of Munitions hereby gives notice that the general permit under the above Order, dated 7th July, 1916, is modified by the insertion in the Schedule thereto of the following revised maximum prices for the articles specified, in substitution for the maximum prices contained in the Schedule as published and in addition to the revised maximum prices contained in the Notice of 15th August, 1916.

REVISED MAXIMUM PRICES FOR PIG IRON.

Derbyshire, Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire Pig Iron.

Present prices per ton net f.o.t., Makers' Works—

	£	s.	d.
Forge.....	4	5	0
Foundry numbers.....	4	7	6

Price as amended per ton net f.o.t., Makers' Works—

	£	s.	d.
No. 4 Forge.....	4	10	0
No. 3 Foundry.....	4	12	6
No. 2 Foundry.....	4	14	6
No. 1 Foundry.....	4	16	6
Basic.....	4	17	6

The advance in prices to take effect as from 19th July, 1916, until 30th September, 1916.

No. 1034.

Canada Gazette, 21st October, 1916.

The London Gazette, 26th September, 1916.

[29764]

Honours.

CHANCERY OF THE ORDER OF SAINT MICHAEL
AND SAINT GEORGE.

DOWNING STREET,
14th September, 1916.

THE KING has been graciously pleased to give directions for the following promotion in and appointment to the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George:—

To be an Ordinary Member of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders, of the said Most Distinguished Order:—

Colonel Arthur Percy Sherwood, C.M.G., M.V.O.,
Chief Commissioner of Police of the Dominion of Canada.

To be an Ordinary Member of the Third Class, or Companions, of the said Most Distinguished Order:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Alexander Stanton, Military Secretary to His Royal Highness the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

No. 1035.

Extra Canada Gazette, 16th September, 1916.

Order in Council respecting Exportation of Commodities to Norway,
Sweden, Denmark, Holland and Switzerland.

P.C. 2161.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

THURSDAY, the 14th day of September, 1916.

PRESENT:

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council, under and in virtue of the provisions of Section 6 of The War Measures Act, 1914, * is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Certificates of origin and interest, in the form set forth in Appendix "A" hereto, and which shall be issued by British consular officers, shall be required in respect of all goods imported from Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland and Switzerland, before such goods are admitted to entry at customs in Canada.

This Order in Council shall be proclaimed by publication in *The Canada Gazette*.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

APPENDIX "A"

Form of certificate of origin and interest.

I,hereby certify
that Mr.(producer, manu-
facturer, merchant, trader, etc.), residing at.....
in this town, has declared before me that the merchandise

* App. 129

designated below, which is to be shipped from this town to
consigned to (a)
(merchant, manufacturer, etc.)
 in the Dominion of Canada, has not been manufactured or
 produced in enemy territory; that no person who is an enemy,
 or is treated as an enemy under any law or proclamation for
 the time being in force relating to trading with the enemy or
 relating to trading with persons of enemy nationality or associa-
 tion, has any interest in such merchandise; and that he has
 produced to my satisfaction invoices or other trustworthy
 documents in proof thereof.

No. and description of cases.	Marks and Numbers.	Weight or quantity.	Total value (b).	Contents.	Name of producer or manufacturer.

This certificate is valid only for a period of not more than
 (c) days from the date hereof, and for not more than
 (d)

(Signed)
 (Signature of person declaring.)

(Signed)
 (Signature of consular authority issuing certificate and date.)
 (Consular Fee Stamp.)

(a) If desired the word "order" may be inserted here,
 instead of the name of the purchaser in the Dominion of
 Canada.

(b) This column may be left blank if desired.

(c) Here insert number of days for which certificate is
 valid.

(d) Here insert quantity or weight.

No. 1036.

*Extra Canada Gazette, 16th September, 1916.***Order in Council restricting the Exportation of Commodities to Holland.**

P.C. 2164.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

THURSDAY, the 14th day of September, 1916.

PRESENT:

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council, under and in virtue of the provisions of Section 291 of the Customs Act and Section 6 of the War Measures Act, 1914, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

The exportation of the following articles is prohibited to all ports and destinations in Holland, except when consigned to the Netherlands Oversea Trust, viz.:

All articles which are not by virtue of any Order in Council for the time being in force, other than this Order in Council, prohibited to be exported to Holland.

This Order in Council shall be proclaimed by publication in *The Canada Gazette*.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 1037.

The London Gazette, 15th September, 1916.

[29750]

REGULATION OF FOREIGN EXCHANGES.

LOAN OF SECURITIES TO THE TREASURY.

(Scheme B.)

The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury hereby give notice that transfers of deposits from Scheme A to Scheme B will continue to be accepted until further notice.

No. 1038.

The London Gazette, 19th September, 1916.

[29755]

Notice to Mariners.

No. 1035 of the year 1916.

SCOTLAND, EAST COAST—FIRTH OF FORTH.

GRANTON HARBOUR—TRAFFIC OF NEUTRAL VESSELS PROHIBITED.

Notice is hereby given that under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914,* the following Regulation has been made by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and is now in force:—

On and after the 21st September, 1916, no vessels other than those of British Nationality, or those of the Allied Nations, shall enter Granton Harbour, until further notice.

Caution.

This Admiralty Notice to Mariners is issued under the provisions of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation)

*App. 284.

Regulations, 1914, and failure to comply strictly with the directions contained in it will constitute an offence against those Regulations.

Any person found guilty of such an offence is liable to severe penalties both of imprisonment and fine.

Any person aiding or abetting the commission of such an offence is himself guilty of an offence against the Regulations.

Attention is also drawn to the fact that any infringement of the directions contained in this Admiralty Notice to Mariners is liable to result in the detention of the ship or vessel.

Authority.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

By Command of their Lordships,

J. F. PARRY,
Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Department, Admiralty,
London, 16th September, 1916.

No. 1039.

The London Gazette, 19th September, 1916.

[29755]

**Despatch amending List of Persons in Liberia to whom articles
may be consigned.**

FOREIGN OFFICE

September 19, 1916.

LIBERIA.

Foreign Office. (Foreign Trade Department.)

15th September, 1916.

The following names are added to the list of persons and bodies of persons to whom articles to be exported to Liberia may be consigned:—

Andrews, T. J., Mrs.
Bright, W. O. D.
Bryant, W. H.

Butler, A. H., Jun.
Clark, F. T.
Clark, J. D., Rev.
Cooper, S. Ellen, Mrs.
Copeland, J. F.
Cox, J. F.
Davis, C. M. A.
Dennis, M. L.
Dennis, M. L., Mrs.
Dimerson, G. H. Van.
Dunbar, C. A.
Dyson, J. B.
Ferguson, Sarah E., Mrs.
Fox, J. F.
George, C. J.
Herron, E. F.
Holder, R. N.
Hope, M. A.
Ivy, J. T.
Johnson, B. E.
Johnson, G. G.
King, Z. J., Miss.
Langley, C.
McCarey, H. E., Dr.
Mensah, C. A.
Mensah, L. A.
Metzzer, Eliza.
Monger, H. B. C.
Morris, J. T.
Neal, J. J.
Nijo, Lawani.
Pappoe, J. A. O.
Protestant Episcopal Mission.
Reilingh, M.
Ricks, J. H.
Ross, S. A.
Ross, W. N.
Sackey, J. W.
Salifoh, Varfee, Chief.
Scott, W. N.
Smith, C. H.
Snetter, E. A.
Tay, G. M. H.
Taylor, Armah.
Taylor, C. S.
Thomas, L. J., Mrs.
Warner, W. H.
Whitfield, J. W.

Wieks, Juas.
Wiles, H. T.
Wilker, W.
Williams, Bernice.
Wynn, J. H. B.
Yanson, W. T.

No. 1040.

Canada Gazette, 7th October, 1916.

Order in Council restricting Immigration.

P.C. 2195.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

TUESDAY, the 19th day of September, 1916.

PRESENT:

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council, in view of the present uncertain condition of the labour market in the Province of British Columbia, is pleased, pursuant to the authority conferred by subsection (c) of section 38 of The Immigration Act, 9-10 Edward VII, to order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

From and after the 1st day of October, 1916, and until the 31st day of March, 1917, the landing at any port of entry in British Columbia, hereinafter specified, of any immigrant of any of the following classes or occupation, viz., artizans; labourers, skilled and unskilled, is hereby prohibited.

The following ports of entry in British Columbia are hereby designated as the ports of entry at which this order shall apply:—

Vancouver,	Ganges Harbour,	Paterson,
Victoria,	Douglas,	Aldergrove,
New Westminster,	Gateway,	Rykerts,

Nanaimo,
Prince Rupert,
Port Simpson,
Anyox,
Atlin,
Chilliwack,
Bridestville,
Chopaka,
Carson,
Cascade,
Comox,
Osoyoos,

Grand Forks,
Huntingdon,
Kamloops,
Keremeos,
Kingsgate,
Ladner,
Myncaster,
Ladysmith,
Midway,
Steveston,
Chemainus,
Powell River,

Rossland,
Stewart,
Union Bay,
Upper Sumas,
Waneta,
Pacific Highway,
White Rock,
Mission Junction,
Whales Island,
Newport,
Alberni,
White Pass.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 1041.

Order in Council amending Order in Council of 16th August, 1916,
substituting the designation Director General of National
Service for Director General of Recruiting.

P.C. 2251.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of the Committee of the Privy
Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor
General on the 20th September, 1916.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them
a memorandum from the Right Honourable the Prime Minister,
dated the 20th day of September, 1916, submitting a report
from the Parliamentary Secretary of the Department of Militia
and Defence, in which he concurs, recommending that under
the provisions of The War Measures Act of 1914* the regulations
established by Order in Council approved on the 16th day of
August last, be amended by substituting the designation
"Director General of National Service" for the designation
"Director General of Recruiting;" and by substituting the
designation "Director of National Service" for the designation
"Director of Recruiting" therein referred to.

*App. 129.

The Committee on the recommendation of the Prime Minister submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 1042.

Order in Council appointing Sir Thomas Tait, Director General of National Service.

P.C. 2252.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 20th September, 1916.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a memorandum from the Right Honourable the Prime Minister, dated 20th September, 1916, submitting a report from the Parliamentary Secretary of the Department of Militia and Defence, in which he concurs, recommending that Sir Thomas Tait of the City of Montreal, gentleman, be appointed Director General of National Service under the regulations established by Order in Council approved on the 16th day of August, 1916, as amended by the Order in Council approved on the 20th day of September, 1916.

The Prime Minister observes that Sir Thomas Tait proposes to undertake and perform the duties of Director General of National Service without compensation for his services.

The Prime Minister further recommends that the expenses of Sir Thomas Tait in the discharge of his duties as Director General of National Service be paid out of the monies available for the defence and security of Canada under The War Appropriation Act, 1914.*

The Committee on the recommendation of the Prime Minister submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

*App. 129.

No. 1043.

Extra Canada Gazette, 25th September, 1916.

Order in Council respecting Alien Enemies.

P. C. 2194.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of September, 1916.

PRESENT:

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council, pursuant to the authority conferred by The War Measures Act, 1914, is pleased to sanction and doth hereby sanction the Regulations, hereto appended, respecting aliens of enemy nationality.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

1. Every alien of enemy nationality residing or being in Canada who has no permanent place of residence or abode in Canada shall, within twenty days after the publication of these regulations in the *Canada Gazette*, attend upon the chief officer of police of the city, town, village, county or district in which such alien of enemy nationality resides or is and report to the said chief officer of police his name, age, place of residence, nationality and occupation, and truly answer all such questions as may be put to him by or on behalf of the said chief officer of police with regard to any of the matters aforesaid, or the causes or purposes of such alien of enemy nationality being within Canada.

2. The said chief officer of police shall, if satisfied that such alien of enemy nationality may, consistently with the public interest be suffered to remain at large, make out and deliver to

such alien of enemy nationality a certificate of parole in the form set forth in the schedule hereto annexed, marked "A."

3. It shall be the duty of any alien of enemy nationality to whom is issued a certificate of parole as aforesaid to preserve the same carefully and carry it upon his person and to produce the same for inspection at any time when required by any peace or military officer.

4. An alien of enemy nationality to whom any certificate of parole shall have been issued shall not quit or depart from the city, town, village, county or district within which his certificate of parole was issued without first attending upon the chief officer of police who issued the same and declaring to him the cause or purpose of his desire to quit or depart from the city, town, village, county or district aforesaid, and the name of the place to which such alien of enemy nationality intends or desires to go, and he shall thereupon truly answer all such questions as may be put to him by or on behalf of the said officer of police touching all or any of the matters aforesaid.

5. The said chief officer of police, shall, if satisfied that it is not contrary to the public interest that such alien of enemy nationality should be permitted to quit or depart from the city, town, village, county or district in which the certificate of parole was issued as aforesaid, endorse upon the said certificate of parole, in the form set forth in Schedule B hereto, notice to the effect that the said alien of enemy nationality has been duly granted permission to go to the place therein specified.

6. An alien of enemy nationality having so reported and obtained permission shall immediately upon arrival at his place of destination attend upon and report to the chief officer of police at the latter place.

7. An alien of enemy nationality having obtained a certificate of parole shall at regular intervals of one month thereafter attend upon and report to the chief officer of police who issued his certificate of parole, unless in the meantime he shall have obtained permission in manner aforesaid to remove or go to a place outside of the city, town, village, county or district within which his certificate of parole was issued, in which case he shall report at the same intervals to the chief officer of police of the place to which he has removed or gone.

8. In like manner, before any such alien of enemy nationality shall remove or go from any place at which he is for

the time being obliged to report, he shall attend upon the chief officer of police for that place and report in manner aforesaid, and obtain an endorsement upon his certificate or parole in form and effect as hereinbefore required.

9. Any refusal, failure or neglect on the part of any alien of enemy nationality to observe, fulfil and comply with any requirement of these regulations shall constitute an offence punishable by summary conviction, under Part XIV of the Criminal Code, by the imposition of a penalty of imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or a fine not exceeding \$500, or of both such imprisonment and fine; and moreover, any refusal, failure or neglect on the part of any alien of enemy nationality to whom a certificate of parole has been granted to produce and submit to reasonable inspection whenever required by any peace or military officer his certificate of parole shall constitute an offence punishable in like manner by the imposition of the like penalty.

10. The expression "chief officer of police" as used in these regulations, shall mean and include the chief officer of police, chief constable or principal peace officer of any municipality, and in the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, the North West Territories and the Yukon Territory, the principal officer of the Royal North West Mounted Police exercising authority in any district for which there is no municipal organization or municipal police officer, and shall include also the successor or representative in office of any such chief officer of police as herein defined. Provided that the said expression for the Cities of Montreal and Winnipeg respectively shall mean the Registrar of Alien Enemies.

SCHEDULE A.

CERTIFICATE OF PAROLE.

This is to certify that.....
 at present residing at.....
 a.....subject of.....years
 of age, weight about.....pounds; complexion
, is by law entitled and required to carry
 this certificate upon his person and to produce it for reasonable

inspection as may be required by any peace or military officer, and moreover to report monthly to the chief officer of police at.....and that he is subject to compliance with the requirements of the law entitled to be at liberty; provided that he shall not remove or depart fromwithout having this certificate duly endorsed.

Dated at.....this.....
day of.....1916.

SCHEDULE B.

ENDORSEMENT.

The within named.....
is granted permission to remove to.....
where he shall report immediately and at monthly intervals to the chief officer of police for that locality.

Dated at.....this.....day
of.....1916.

No. 1044.

Extra Canada Gazette, 27th September, 1916.

**Order in Council respecting Cases of Injury by Collisions with H.M.
Ships.**

P.C. 2221.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of September, 1916.

PRESENT:

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS it is deemed desirable to make provision for dealing with cases of injury by collision or otherwise to H.M.

ships, through the design or negligence of masters of other ships, and for the detention and punishment of seamen engaged to serve on board any British ship belonging to or chartered or requisitioned by the Admiralty, who, by absenting themselves or otherwise, are delaying the sailing of their ships,—

THEREFORE His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council, under and in virtue of the provisions of section six of The War Measures Act, 1914, is pleased to make the regulations following and the same are hereby made and established accordingly:—

1. If any vessel causes any injury by collision or otherwise to any ship belonging to or engaged in the service of His Majesty or to any person on board such ship, or is so navigated or managed as to cause danger of collision with any ship belonging to or engaged in the service of His Majesty, the master or other person in charge of the vessel shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, unless it is shown that such injury or danger of collision was not caused or contributed to by any failure on his part to keep or cause to be kept a proper lookout, or to observe or cause to be observed any of the regulations for preventing collisions at sea or any regulations relating to the navigation or mooring of ships in a harbour or the approaches thereto or any of these regulations, or to take or cause to be taken any precaution required by the ordinary practice of seamen or by the special circumstances of the case.

2. If a seaman lawfully engaged in accordance with The Merchant Shipping Acts, 1894 to 1914, or The Canada Shipping Act, to serve on board any British ship belonging to or chartered or requisitioned by the Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom, or the commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom.

(a) Neglects or refuses without reasonable cause to join his ship, or to proceed to sea in his ship, or deserts or is absent without leave from his ship or from his duty at any time; or

(b) Joins his ship in a state of drunkenness so that the performance of his duties or the navigation of his ship is thereby impeded;

shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

(2) The master, mate, or owner of the ship, or his agent, or any naval or militia officer, or any superintendent as defined by The Merchant Shipping Acts, 1894 to 1914, or the Canada Shipping Act, may, with or without the assistance of any police constable or other peace officer, convey on board his ship any seaman whom he has reason to believe to be guilty of an offence under paragraph (a) of this regulation.

(3) Police constables and other peace officers shall render such assistance as may be required of them in arresting seamen and conveying them on board their ships under the provisions of this regulation.

(4) The exercise of the powers conferred by this regulation shall not be subject to the restriction imposed by the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1894 to 1914, or The Canada Shipping Act, on the exercise of any similar powers conferred by those Acts.

3. Any person violating any of the provisions of the foregoing regulations shall be liable, upon summary conviction before two or more justices of the peace, to a penalty not exceeding five thousand dollars or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding five years, or to both fine and imprisonment.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 1045.

The London Gazette, 22nd September, 1916.

[29759]

Despatch respecting the Extension of the Limits of the Blockade
of the Coast of the Aegean Sea.

FOREIGN OFFICE,
September 20, 1916.

The limits of the blockade of the coast of the Aegean Sea, notified in *The London Gazette* of October 19, 1915, have been extended westwards as far as the mouth of the Struma River, in 40° 46' North Latitude and 23° 53' East Longitude. The blockade takes effect in the area thus added from the 16th instant.

Neutral ships already in ports or at places on the newly blockaded coast are being allowed until 8 a.m. on the 21st instant to leave the blockaded area.

No. 1046.

The London Gazette, 22nd September, 1916.
[29759]

Notice to Mariners.

No. 1043 of the year 1916.

ENGLISH CHANNEL, NORTH SEA, AND RIVERS
THAMES AND MEDWAY, ETC.

PILOTAGE AND TRAFFIC REGULATIONS.

Former Notice.—No. 800 of 1916;¹ hereby cancelled.

Mariners are hereby warned that, under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914,² the following Regulations have been made by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty and are now in force:—

I. ENGLISH CHANNEL AND NORTH SEA.

1. All ships (other than British ships of less than 3,500 tons gross tonnage, when trading coastwise or to or from the Channel islands, or to or from the Port of Brest or any French Channel Port north and east of Brest, and not carrying passengers) whilst bound from, and whilst navigating in the waters from, the Downs Pilot Station to Gravesend or *vice versa*, must be conducted by Pilots licensed by the London Trinity House.

2. All ships (other than British ships of less than 3,500 tons gross tonnage, when trading coastwise or to or from the Channel islands, or to or from the Port of Brest or any French Channel Port north and east of Brest, and not carrying passengers) whilst bound from, and whilst navigating in the waters from, Gravesend to Great Yarmouth or *vice versa*, must be conducted by Pilots licensed by the London Trinity House.

¹Page 2042. ²App. 284.

3. All ships (other than British ships of less than 3,500 tons gross tonnage, when trading coastwise or to or from the Channel islands, or to or from the Port of Brest or any French Channel Port north and east of Brest, and not carrying passengers) whilst navigating in the waters from Gravesend to London Bridge or *vice versa*, must be conducted by Pilots licensed by the London Trinity House.

4. All ships (other than British ships) whilst navigating in the waters between the Downs Pilot Station and Great Yarmouth and *vice versa*, and between those places and the Sunk light-vessel, or any intermediate Pilot Station that may hereafter be established, and *vice versa*, must be conducted by Pilots licensed by the London Trinity House.

5. The Trinity House Pilot Station at Dungeness having been discontinued, pilotage is therefore not compulsory between the Downs Pilot Station and Dungeness, except for ships bound into or out of the Harbours of Dover and Folkestone.

6. Trinity House Pilot Stations have been established at the undermentioned places, and merchant vessels not under compulsion of pilotage are very strongly advised to take pilots:—

(a) THE DOWNS, where ships proceeding north can obtain Pilots capable of piloting as far as Great Yarmouth, and also pilots for the River Thames, and for Folkestone and Dover Harbours. The Pilot Steamers attached to the Downs Station will cruise in the vicinity of a position two miles southeast of Deal Pier.

(b) GREAT YARMOUTH, where ships from the North Sea bound for the River Thames or the English Channel can obtain Pilots capable of piloting as far as the Downs.

The Pilot Steamer attached to the Great Yarmouth Station will cruise between the position of the wreck of the Corton Light-Vessel (Lat. $52^{\circ} 31\frac{1}{2}'$ N., Long. $1^{\circ} 50'$ E.) and the South Scroby Buoy.

(c) THE SUNK LIGHT-VESSEL, where ships trading with Netherlands Ports, but *no others*, can obtain Pilots for the River Thames and the Downs.

The Sunk Pilot Steamer will be on her station between the hours of 5 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. only, G.M.T.

(d) Pilots can also be obtained at LONDON for the Downs and Great Yarmouth (including the River Thames and approaches).

NOTE.—The Pilots referred to in this Notice are the Pilots licensed by the London Trinity House and no others.

II. RIVERS THAMES AND MEDWAY, ETC.

1. All traffic into and out of the River Thames must pass through the Edinburgh Channels, or through the Black Deep south of the Knock John and Knob Light-Buoys, and through the Oaze Deep, until further notice.

No vessels are to remain under way in the above-mentioned Channels between a line drawn from London Stone to No. 3 Sea Reach Light-Buoy and thence to Canvey Point on the west, and the Sunk Head Buoy or a line joining the positions of the South Long Sand and East Shingles Buoys, on the east, from one hour after sunset until one hour before sunrise.

Vessels at anchor within these limits must not exhibit any lights from one hour after sunset until one hour before sunrise. No merchant or other private vessel is, however, to be at anchor in the Black Deep, and the Main Channel of the Thames, to the southward of a line joining a position in Lat. $51^{\circ} 38' N.$, Long. $1^{\circ} 21' E.$, D3 Buoy, East Knock John Buoy, Knob Light-Buoy, West Oaze Buoy, Nore Light-Vessel and Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Sea Reach Buoys, from one hour after sunset until one hour before sunrise, and no vessel is to anchor in the Black Deep Channel between the parallel of Lat. $51^{\circ} 40' N.$, and the Sunk Light-Vessel from one hour after sunset until one hour before sunrise except such South-bound vessels as are unable to proceed further south owing to darkness or thick weather.

Anchorage for merchant or private vessels is also prohibited in the West Swin, and in the area enclosed on the east by a line joining North Knob and Knob Light-Buoys, on the west by a line joining South Shoebury Light-Buoy, and Nore Light-Vessel, and on the north by a line joining North Knob and South Shoebury Light-Buoys.

All other Channels are closed to navigation.

The Nore Examination Anchorage is reserved for vessels under examination before entry into the Medway, and also for

vessels on Government service which have left the Medway and are awaiting orders as to route, etc.

2. Coasting vessels are not to be under way nor exhibit any lights in the East Swin or Wallet between sunset and sunrise.

3. (a) The cruising of yachts and pleasure craft in the Thames Estuary and River Medway will be permitted under the following restrictions.

(b) No yachts or pleasure boats under sail or steam, or otherwise mechanically driven, are allowed:—

(i.) In the Estuary of the Thames east of a line drawn between the Grain Spit and West Shoebury Buoys.

(ii.) In the area enclosed by a line drawn north and south through the Ovens Buoy to a line joining Holehaven Point and the Blyth Middle Buoy.

(iii.) In the Medway east of Rochester Bridge.

(c) The Estuary of the Thames mentioned above in paragraph (b) (i.) is to be considered to include the north coast of Kent from North Foreland to Sheerness, and the coast of Essex from Shoeburyness to the Naze.

(d) All pleasure craft of any description are prohibited from being under weigh between the hours of 8 p.m. and 6 a.m. G.M.T.

(e) Pleasure craft using the waters to the west of the line mentioned in paragraph (b) (i.), in which cruising is permitted, must obtain a license from the local police.

(f) If more than one craft is used, a separate license is required for each.

(g) The name must be marked legibly on every yacht. All open, half-decked and other craft must have the number and distinguishing letter of the license clearly painted on each side of the bow.

(h) The license must be carried in the craft, and is to be available for inspection.

(i) Boats licensed for hire may be taken out by British subjects other than those in whose names the licenses are made out, provided that they be returned to the licensees by 8 p.m. G.M.T. on the day of hire. The license for the boat must be carried by the person hiring it.

(j) Pulling boats are allowed within the area prohibited by paragraph (b) (i.), provided:—

(i.) A license is obtained in accordance with paragraphs (e) and (f).

(ii.) A separate license is obtained for each boat.

(iii.) Paragraphs (d), (h) and (i) are complied with.

(iv.) No such boats proceed further than one mile from the shore, and in the area between Margate Coast Guard Station and the North Foreland they must keep within half a mile from the shore.

(k) Pulling boats are forbidden to go alongside or communicate with any vessel lying off the shore.

(l) No pleasure pulling boats are allowed in the Medway to the eastward of Rochester Bridge, nor are they allowed in the area mentioned in paragraph (b) (ii.).

(m) Fishing vessels are governed by the terms of the Notices issued by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.

4. (a) The cruising of yachts and other pleasure craft under sail, steam, or otherwise mechanically driven, and under oars, in the Colne, Blackwater, Crouch and Roach rivers will be permitted under the following restrictions:—

(b) All pleasure craft of any description are prohibited from being under weigh between the hours of 8 p.m. and 6 a.m. G.M.T.

(c) Pleasure craft using the areas mentioned in paragraphs (j) and (k), in which cruising is permitted, must obtain a license from the local Police.

(d) If more than one craft is used, a separate license is required for each.

(e) The name must be marked legibly on every yacht. All open, half-decked and other craft must have the number and distinguishing letter of the license clearly painted on each side of the bow.

(f) The license must be carried in the craft, and is to be available for inspection.

(g) Boats licensed for hire may be taken out by British subjects other than those in whose names the licenses are made out, provided that they be returned to the licensees by 8 p.m. G.M.T. on the day of hire. The license for the boat must be carried by the person hiring it.

(h) Local craft used for business purposes are subject to the foregoing regulations, but may in certain instances be allowed in prohibited areas, if permission in writing has been previously obtained from the Naval or Military Authorities.

(i) Fishing vessels are governed by the terms of the Notices issued by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.

(j) Cruising is permitted in the area to the west of a line drawn from Colne Point to N.W. Knoll Buoy and thence to Sales Point; and up these rivers. In the River Blackwater no craft of any description may anchor, nor may any landing be effected in the areas bounded by a line drawn in a 0° (N. 14° E. Mag.) and a 180° (S. 14° W. Mag.) direction, through Ramsey Stone to the opposite shore, and a line drawn through the Tollesbury and Mersea Oyster Fishery Company's Beacon on Thurslet Spit and the same Company's Beacon on the south side of the river, and extended to the north and south shores of the river.

(k) Cruising is permitted in the Crouch west of a line drawn in a 0° (N. 14° E. Mag.) and a 180° (S. 14° W. Mag.) direction through Nass Point. Cruising is also permitted in the Roach as far as Paglesham Hard, but owners of yachts are to intimate their intention to proceed up the Roach to the Coast Guard, Burnham, before leaving, and report their return.

(i.) In the River Crouch no craft of any description is permitted to anchor in the area bounded by lines drawn in a 0° (N. 14° E. Mag.) and a 180° (S. 14° W. Mag.) direction through Burnham Coast Guard Station and Holliwell Point.

(ii.) Landing in the Roach may be permitted only at Paglesham Hard and permits are to be exhibited to the Military Patrol stationed there.

5. The use of the Swin and Wallet Channels by sailing barges and small trading vessels engaged in coastwise traffic along the Essex coast is permitted, subject to compliance with the following restrictions:—

(a) Each vessel must obtain from the Customs a special clearance card, which is to be kept available for inspection by the Patrol Officers, on demand.

(b) A red ensign is to be displayed while navigating the Middle Deep and Swin Channel.

(c) No vessel may be under way after dark, except as provided for hereinafter.

(d) When at anchor in the Wallet, Ray Sand, and Whitaker Channels, or in the Rivers Colne, Blackwater, and Crouch, all lights are to be screened so that they will not show outboard.

(e) No vessel may anchor in the Rivers Crouch and Blackwater in the areas indicated in Section II., Sub-section 4.

(f) To enable vessels to save their tides they will be permitted to navigate the Rivers Colne, Blackwater, and Crouch at night above the following places:—

River Roach above Quay Reach.

River Crouch above Burnham Coast Guard Station.

River Blackwater above Ramsey Island Stone.

River Colne above Brightlingsea Creek.

They are to anchor immediately, should they be ordered to do so by the Naval or Military Authorities.

(g) Vessels are to carry out all instructions received from the Naval Officers in command of vessels patrolling these Channels and Rivers.

(h) No vessels are to enter or pass through the defended area in the Middle Deep and Swin Channels until they have been boarded and examined by the vessels stationed there for that purpose.

NOTE.—The Examination Officers will board South-bound vessels in the vicinity of the Whitaker Spit. Those leaving the Thames and Medway will be boarded near the Mouse Light-Vessel.

The Boarding Officers will give Masters of vessels instructions as to the course they are to steer when passing through the defended area.

(i) Vessels reaching the entrance to the defended area within one hour of sunset will not be allowed to pass through till daylight.

6. All vessels, other than those of British Nationality or those of the Allied Nations, are prohibited from entering the Medway and Swale rivers.

All Neutral Aliens are prohibited from entering the Medway and Swale rivers in British vessels, and this applies to Aliens carried in British ships or barges as passengers or part of crew; the limits of the prohibited area are defined as from the Outer Bar buoy in the River Medway to Rochester bridge, and the whole of the River Swale from the light on Queenborough spit to Columbine spit buoy. Attention is drawn to the necessity of ship-owners and charterers satisfying themselves that no Neutral Aliens are on board vessels sent to the Rivers Medway and Swale.

Variation.—14° W.

NOTE.—This Notice is a revision of Notice No. 800 of 1916.

Caution.

This Admiralty Notice to Mariners is issued under the provisions of The Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, and failure to comply strictly with the directions contained in it will constitute an offence against these Regulations.

Any person found guilty of such an offence is liable to severe penalties both of imprisonment and fine.

Any person aiding or abetting the commission of such an offence is himself guilty of an offence against the Regulations.

Attention is also drawn to the fact that any infringement of the directions contained in this Admiralty Notice to Mariners is liable to result in the detention of the ship or vessel.

Authority.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

By Command of their Lordships,

J. F. PARRY,
Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Department, Admiralty,
London, 20th September, 1916.

No. 1047.

Canada Gazette, 21st October, 1916.

*Third Supplement to The London Gazette, 19th September, 1916—
21st September, 1916.*

[29758]

Military Honours.

WAR OFFICE,
21st September, 1916.

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to award the Military Medal for bravery in the field to the undermentioned Non-commissioned Officers and Men:—

CANADIAN CONTINGENT.

419043, Private J. V. H. Bellers, Infantry.
8069, Sergeant R. N. Broad, Infantry.
71548, Private H. C. Burrell, Infantry.
55407, Private R. L. Dinsmore, Infantry.
8659, Private S. Gracey, Canadian Army Medical Corps.
319, Driver W. Harper, Canadian Engineers.
55766, Sergeant J. R. Holk, Infantry.
418997, Private B. S. Jackes, Infantry.
427024, Private A. Maquard, Infantry.
71198, Private G. S. Muir, Infantry.
8486, Private R. A. Murphy, Infantry.
73308, Private J. E. Price, Infantry.
432171, Sergeant L. E. Rawlinson, Infantry.
71836, Private J. Rogers, Infantry.
447229, Private S. Taylor, Infantry.

No. 1048.

The London Gazette, 22nd September, 1916.

[29759]

Notice respecting Exportation of Articles to China and Siam.

FOREIGN OFFICE,
September 22, 1916.

The following additions or corrections to the lists published as a supplement to *The London Gazette* of 14th August, 1916, of

persons to whom articles to be exported to China and Siam may be consigned, are notified by order of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in accordance with the provisions of the Proclamation relating to the exportation of articles to China and Siam during the present war, issued on the 24th day of September, 1915:—

CHINA.

FOREIGN OFFICE (FOREIGN TRADE DEPT.),
20th September, 1916.

The following names are added to the list of persons and bodies of persons to whom articles to be exported to China may be consigned:—

British Medical Imports Co. (proprietors, F. J. Norbury & Son).

British Post Offices in China.

Bukit Toh Alang Rubber Estates Ltd.

Esser, L. C.

His Majesty's Supreme Court for China.

Ho Chay Co., Amoy.

Mercantile Printing Co.

Norbury, F. J. & Son (proprietors of British Medical Imports Co.).

Odell & Co., Foochow.

Ommid & Co.

Popoff Bros. & Co., Harbin.

Shanghai Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Co.

Societe Anonyme Belge Pour L'Industrie Des Oeufs, Hankow.

Wegelin, L.

Yui Tai & Co., Tiensin.

The following corrections are notified in the list of persons and bodies of persons to whom articles to be exported to China may be consigned:—

Rondon & Co. should read Rondon, L.

Heiman, S. S., should read Heiman & Co.

Spunt & Rosenfeld should read Spunt, J. & Co.

No. 1049.

The London Gazette, 22nd September, 1916.

[29759]

**Notice amending Lists of Persons in Liberia to whom goods may
be consigned.**

FOREIGN OFFICE (FOREIGN TRADE DEPT.),
September 22, 1916.

LIBERIA.

The following is a complete list, revised up to date, of persons and bodies of persons to whom articles to be exported to Liberia may be consigned, under the terms of the Exportation to Liberia Prohibition Proclamation, of April 26th, 1916.

This list is to be regarded as superseding all previous lists.

Attention is called to the fact that shipments may be made to any branch in Liberia, wherever situated, of the firms included in this list.

His Majesty's Consul-General and Officials of Consulate-General.

Abbaye, Mrs. Dada.
Acolatse, C.
Adorker, Mrs.
American Legation.
American Officers, Liberia Frontier Force.
Andrews, T. J.
Andrews, T. J., Mrs.
Ankrah, J. W.
Arnett, S. H.
Arnold, Miss L.
Ashoi-Kai, Mrs.
Askie, Mrs. H. A.
Atlantic Coast Development Corporation Ltd.
Bank of British West Africa Ltd.
Barclay, A.
Barclay, Mrs.
Bartholomews Ltd., Messrs.
Bhojraj, L.
Bhojraj, Pahloomal.
Bingeman, Miss E.
Boddie, Miss Mary.

Bowley, H. E.
Brewer, G. T.
Briggs, Clement & Co.
Bright, W. O. D.
Brown, J.
Brown, Dixon.
Bryant, W. H.
Bull, F. J.
Butler, A. H. (Junior).
Butcher, J. B.
Cassius, Ernest.
Cavalla River Co., Ltd.
Chatenay, Dr. F.
Clark, F. T.
Clark, Rev. J. D.
Clark, R. P.
Compagnie des Cables Sud-Americans.
Compagnie française de l'Afrique Occidentale.
Coleman, J. T. B., Rev.
Cooper, A. E. D., Mrs.
Cooper, C. E.
Cooper, D. B.
Cooper, J. H. R.
Cooper, Mrs. S. Ellen.
Copeland, J. F.
Cox, J. F.
Cummings, S. G., & Co., Messrs.
Cummings, W. C., Rev.
Davies, C. M. A.
Dennis, Miss C.
Dennis, J. S.
Dennis, H. W.
Dennis, J. E.
Dennis, M. L.
Dennis, M. L., Mrs.
Dennis, Wilmot E.
Deputie, Mrs. Evelyn B.
Dossen, S. J.
Dossen, J. J.
Dimerson, G. H. Van.
Dingwall, J. A.
Duncan, T. S.
Dunbar, C. A.
Dyson, J. B.
Ellens, Mrs. Louise.
Evans, Mrs. M. E.
Faulkner, T. J. R.

Feighery, T. J.
 Ferguson, S. D., Rev.
 Ferguson, Mrs. Sarah E.
 Finch, E. E.
 Finny, Miss A.
 Fisher, Miss C.
 Fox, J. F.
 French Consulate.
 Gant, T. A., Miss.
 Gardiner, Rev. T. M.
 Garrett, Mrs. A. E.
 George, C. J.
 Gibson, Rev. G. W.
 Gibson, N. H.
 Grand Cess Trading Co.
 Greenfield, W. A.
 Grimes, L. A.
 Grimes, E. M., Mrs.
 Grimes, Mrs. E. M.
 Grimes, Mrs. W. E.
 Hamid, A. S.
 Harmon, S. G.
 Harmon, A. R., Rev.
 Harrison, J. H.
 Hazeley, L.
 Herron, E. F.
 Herman, D. W.
 Hill Jessena, Mrs. A.
 Hill, Solomon (Junior).
 Hizey, Miss M.
 Holder, R. N.
 Hope, Miss. M. A.
 Horace, J. B.
 Howard, Daniel E., His Excellency.
 Howard, Mrs. Daniel E.
 Ivy, T. J.
 Jackson, Z. A.
 Johnson, G. M.
 Johnson, B. E.
 Johnson, G. G.
 Johnson, F. E. R.
 Johnson, Mrs. F. E. R.
 Johnson, Mrs. W. H.
 Johnson, W. H.
 Jones, S. H.
 Jourdrain, Dr. E.
 Kennedy, Mrs. A. A.

Kennedy, Mrs. D. F.
Kennedy, E. D. B.
King, Hon. C. D. B.
King, Mrs. C. D. B.
King, Miss Z. J.
Langley, C.
Ledlow, T.
Liberian Government Departments.
Liberian Development Company, Chartered and Limited.
Liberian Merchants, Ltd.
Liberian Rubber Corporation, Ltd.
Lima, Rev. A. M. de.
Marsh, D. D.
Maryland Relief Association.
Mason, D., & Son.
Massaquoi, A. M.
Massaquoi, Mrs. R. E. T.
Massy, R. A.
McCarey, Dr. H. E.
McCritty, J. B.
McGill, J. B.
Melville, Mrs. B. V. R.
Mendenhall, Miss R.
Mends-Cole, Dr. J. A.
Mensah, L. A.
Mensah, C. A.
Metzzer, Eliza.
Mitchell, J. T., & Son.
Montgomery, R. S.
Monger, H. B. C.
Moort, Mrs. E. M.
Morris, J. L.
Morris, G. M. J.
Morris, J. T.
Muhlenberg Mission.
Murvee Sone, Chief.
Neal, J. J.
Neeley, Mrs. J. S.
Neeley, J. S.
Nelson, D. C.
Nelson, Mrs. D. C.
Nijo Lawani.
Nottey, W.
Oost-Afrikaansche Compagnie.
Pappoe, J. A. O.
Parker, Mrs. G. W.
Parker, Rev. G. W.

Parkins, Mrs. J. M.
 Paterson Zochonis & Co., Ltd.
 Payne, Dr. B. W.
 Pelman, T. E. H.
 Perkins, Rev. J. M.
 Pratt Juliana, Mrs. R.
 Pratt, T. G.
 Price, Rev. F. A.
 Protestant Episcopal Mission.
 Prout, Mrs. G. L.
 Prout, Rev. S. T.
 Randall, Mrs. Erupa.
 Reffel & Co., T. J.
 Reilingh, M.
 Richards, J. G.
 Ricks, J. H.
 Roberts, S. S.
 Ross, S. A.
 Ross, W. N.
 Sackey, J. W.
 Sawyer, J. S.
 Scott, W. N.
 Scott, Rev. S. L.
 Sharpe, Richard.
 Sharper, Mrs. A. E.
 Shields, Mrs. A. Rebecca.
 Smith, C. H.
 Smythe, J. H.
 Snetter, E. A.
 Snetter, Mrs. E. A.
 Snyder, Miss C.
 Spanish Consulate.
 Station Radio-Télégraphique française, Monrovia.
 Strong, W. H.
 Tate, J. H. P.
 Tay, G. M. H.
 Taylor, Armah.
 Taylor, C. S.
 Tetley, W. J.
 Thomas, J. G.
 Thomas, Rev. W. H.
 Thomas, Mrs. L. J.
 Thompson, Mrs. V. E.
 Thompson, S. A. D.
 Varfee Salifoh, Chief.
 Walker, J. T.
 Warner, W. H.

Watkins, W. E.
Whitfield, J. W.
Wieks, Juas.
Wiles, R. S.
Wiles, H. T.
Wilker, W.
Williams, Bernice.
Witherspoon, Amos.
Wolf, E. F.
Woodin, W. D., & Co., Ltd.
Worrell, E. J.
Wynn, J. H. B.
Yanson, W. T.

No. 1050.

Canada Gazette, 21st October, 1916.

*Supplement to The London Gazette, 22nd September, 1916—
22nd September, 1916.*

[29760]

Military Honours.

WAR OFFICE,
22nd September, 1916.

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve of the appointment of the undermentioned Officer to be Companion of the Distinguished Service Order, in recognition of his gallantry and devotion to duty in the field:—

CANADIAN FORCE.

Captain Charles Edward Kilmer, Canadian Infantry, for conspicuous gallantry during operations. He led with great skill a successful daylight attack on the enemy's trenches. Though severely wounded, he was the last man to withdraw after all his party, including the wounded, had got clear.

No. 1051.

Canada Gazette, 21st October, 1916.

*Supplement to The London Gazette, 22nd September, 1916—
22nd September, 1916.*

[29760]

Military Honours.

WAR OFFICE,

22nd September, 1916.

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to confer the Military Cross on the undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officers in recognition of their gallantry and devotion to duty in the field:—

CANADIAN FORCE.

Lieutenant Arthur Spencer Allen, Canadian Infantry, for conspicuous gallantry on several occasions, notably when he organized and led parties against an enemy post, dispersing them with bombs. He also volunteered and cut a gap in the enemy's wire previous to a raid.

Lieutenant James Clifford Andrews, Canadian Infantry, for conspicuous gallantry during a raid on the enemy's trenches. He captured a prisoner and removed him from the trench under heavy fire. When the officer in charge was wounded he took command and displayed great coolness during the withdrawal.

Lieutenant Guy Sedden Clarkson, Canadian Infantry, for conspicuous gallantry and skill when leading a raiding party into the enemy's trenches. He inflicted heavy casualties and withdrew with one prisoner and some valuable identifications. His party suffered only one slight casualty.

Lieutenant Harry Robertson Dillon, Canadian Field Artillery, for conspicuous gallantry during operations. He rescued a wounded officer from close to the enemy's wire. He also controlled the fire of his battery from an exposed point within forty-five yards of the enemy's trenches, standing up and exposed to machine-gun fire.

Lieutenant Sydney Baker Harris, Canadian Infantry, for conspicuous gallantry during a raid on the enemy's trenches. He killed two of the enemy with his revolver

and three with bombs. After being wounded he continued to encourage his men and to throw bombs. Finally he helped to carry a wounded sergeant back to our lines under heavy fire.

Lieutenant Thomas Lewis Owen Williams, Canadian Infantry, for conspicuous gallantry when leading a raid into the enemy's trenches. After a fight his party succeeded in entering the trenches and in bringing back a prisoner and valuable information. He was himself severely wounded, and, has since lost both his legs.

Lieutenant John Stanley Woods, Canadian Infantry, for conspicuous gallantry when destroying an enemy post with its garrison. With another officer and a supply of explosive he forced his way through the wire round the post, and, though the enemy bombed him heavily, he laid and exploded his charge successfully.

No. 1052.

Canada Gazette, 21st October, 1916.

*Supplement to The London Gazette, 22nd September, 1916—
22nd September, 1916.*

[29760]

Military Honours.

WAR OFFICE,

22nd September, 1916.

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve of the award of the Distinguished Conduct Medal to the under-mentioned Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men for acts of gallantry and devotion to duty in the field.

CANADIAN FORCE.

71409, Sergeant J. M. Mackie, Canadian Infantry, for conspicuous gallantry. He crawled 200 yards across "No Man's Land" in broad daylight to within 20 yards of the enemy's parapet in order to reconnoitre. Later he entered the enemy's trench with a raiding party, killing three of the enemy with his revolver and wounding others with bombs. Though badly wounded he helped other wounded men out of the trench.

55914, Private J. Newton, Canadian Infantry, for conspicuous gallantry. After a raid it was found that an officer had been wounded and left in "No Man's Land." Private Newton, with a comrade, volunteered to go out under heavy rifle and machine gun fire. They found the officer helpless and brought him back to our trenches in broad daylight.

73821, Private R. F. Phillips, Canadian Infantry, for conspicuous gallantry during a raid on the enemy's trenches. He entered the trench under heavy bombing fire, and covered his officer while the latter reconnoitred and secured a prisoner. During the withdrawal he stood on the parapet throwing bombs, and finally assisted back the wounded.

61618, Sergeant C. E. Pouliot, Canadian Infantry, for conspicuous gallantry when on patrol. He attacked an hostile patrol, taking two prisoners. He spent four consecutive nights in hostile trenches with a view to making prisoners for identification.

18833, Sergeant G. W. Thorold, Canadian Infantry, for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in collecting and leading a party, under heavy shell fire, to dig out the grenade squad of another platoon which was buried by an enemy trench mortar bomb.

55955, Private W. Wilson, Canadian Infantry, for conspicuous gallantry. After a raid in which he had taken part, he volunteered to go with a comrade under heavy rifle and machine-gun fire and search for a wounded officer. They found the officer lying helpless and brought him back safely in broad daylight.

No. 1053.

Canada Gazette, 23rd September, 1916.

Passports—New Zealand Regulations.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

PASSPORTS REQUIREMENTS OF NEW ZEALAND.

Notification has reached the Department of External Affairs that the following regulations in regard to passports will be enforced by the Government of New Zealand:

“ 3. In the following regulations “Passport” means a passport which has been issued by the Government of the country of which the person to whom it relates is a subject or citizen and which is still in force or some other document satisfactorily establishing the nationality or identity of the person to whom it relates to which passport or document there is attached a photograph of the person to whom it relates.

4. After the first day of October, 1916, no person whose age exceeds 15 years shall land at any place in New Zealand from any place beyond the seas unless he has in his possession a passport which has been issued to him not more than two years before his arrival in New Zealand, and which in the case of a person coming from a foreign country has been issued or vised by the British Ambassador or a British Consul in that country, and in the case of a person coming from any part of the British Dominions has been issued or vised by some public official thereof duly authorized in that behalf.

5. (1) The last preceding regulation shall not apply to (a) any person returning from the Commonwealth of Australia if he is in possession of a permit to visit the Commonwealth issued to him under the authority of the war regulation relating to such permits; (b) Any person visiting New Zealand from the Commonwealth of Australia if he is in possession of a permit to visit New Zealand issued to him by or under the authority of the Department of External Affairs of the Commonwealth; (c) Any person visiting New Zealand from the Cook Islands or that part of Samoa in the military occupation of His Majesty if he is in possession of a permit to visit New Zealand issued to him by a Resident Commissioner of the Cook Islands or by the Administrator of Samoa as the case may be; (d) Any person resident in New Zealand returning to New Zealand on a return ticket issued to him in New Zealand; (e) Any member of the Naval or Military forces of any part of the British dominions entering New Zealand on duty; (f) Any person arriving in New Zealand as the master or a member of the crew of the vessel in which he arrives.

(2) The Minister of Internal Affairs or any person authorized by him to grant exemptions may exempt any person from any or all of the provisions of the last preceding regulation. If such exemption is granted subject to any condition and the

person to whom it is granted fails to comply with that condition he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

6. Any officer and any Collector of Customs may take possession of any passport in possession of any person entering New Zealand.

7. (1) An alien being the master or a member of the crew of a vessel arriving at any port in New Zealand after the first day of October, 1916, shall not land at that port unless he has in his possession a passport issued to him not more than two years before his arrival. (2) Where an alien is under the provisions of this regulation prohibited from landing at any port, the Collector of Customs may nevertheless grant him temporary permission to land for such purposes and subject to such conditions as the Collector thinks fit and if he fails to comply with any of those conditions he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations. (3) Where an alien who is not in possession of any such passport is a member of the crew of any such vessel the master shall, as soon as may be after the arrival of the vessel at any port, give written notice of the presence of that alien on board the vessel to the Collector of Customs, and that alien shall leave New Zealand with that vessel. (4) Nothing in these regulations shall apply to any master or member of the crew whose home is in New Zealand."

No. 1054.

Canada Gazette, 23rd September, 1916.

Passports—India Regulations.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

PASSPORT requirements for persons other than British subjects undertaking missionary or educational work in India.

The India Office communicates the following:—

Owing to circumstances arising out of the war, persons other than British subjects who are desirous of proceeding to India to undertake missionary or educational work are now required

to obtain permission from the Indian authorities to enable them to enter on such work.

To avoid any possible misunderstanding, it may be explained that the intention of the new arrangements is in no way to discourage the important and self-sacrificing work that is being done in India by many American missions, and by missions of neutral countries of Europe. The Indian authorities will continue to welcome missionaries of societies which have deserved well of India in the past and bear an honourable record of good faith towards the British Indian Government. But experience has shown that some safeguards are necessary to ensure that individuals desiring to work as missionaries in India are not in active sympathy with the enemies of the British Empire, or lacking in good-will towards the Government of the country in which they propose to teach.

Applications for the necessary permission should be made on forms which may be obtained from His Majesty's Representative in the country in which the applicant resides, or from the Secretary, Public Department, India Office, Whitehall, London, S.W.

No. 1055.

Order in Council amending the Pension Regulations.

P.C. 2270.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA,

Saturday, the 23rd day of September, 1916.

PRESENT:

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

The Pension Regulations enacted and made by Order in Council dated 3rd June, 1916, (P.C. 1334)* are amended by

* Page 1781.

adding thereto the following regulations which are hereby made and enacted:—

30. In any case or matter in which the Commission desires the approval of, or to report to, the Governor in Council, such report shall be made through the Minister of Finance.

31. The Commission shall, at the end of each month, submit to the Minister of Finance a report in writing of their proceedings and of the pensions, gratuities, allowances and other grants made by the said Commission during such month, and such reports shall be laid before Parliament by the Minister of Finance.”

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 1056.

Order in Council establishing Regulations respecting National Service.

P.C. 2287.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA,

Saturday, the 23rd day of September, 1916.

PRESENT:

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council, under the provisions of The War Measures Act, 1914,* is pleased to make the following regulations respecting National Service, and the same are hereby made and enacted accordingly.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

* App. 129.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING NATIONAL SERVICE.

1. The Governor in Council may appoint a Director General of National Service (hereinafter called the Director General) who, under the Prime Minister, shall be charged with the duty of directing, supervising and co-ordinating the work of the Directors of National Service hereinafter mentioned.

2. The Governor in Council may appoint for each military district one or more Directors of National Service (hereinafter called Directors) who under the Director General shall be charged with the duties hereinafter mentioned.

3. The powers and duties of a Director shall be as follows:—

(a) To make himself acquainted with the nature and importance of the various industries (agriculture, manufacturing, mining, lumbering, fishing and others) which are being carried on in any locality within his district.

(b) For the purpose of obtaining necessary information respecting conditions of industry and of employment from time to time, the Directors or the Board, as the case may be, shall confer with and receive communications from persons engaged in the industries hereinbefore mentioned and from any organizations especially interested, such as Agricultural Societies, Labour Organizations and Manufacturers' Associations.

(c) For the purpose of maintaining and carrying on all important industries and of affording to the greatest possible number of men the opportunity of military service, to take such measures as may be expedient to have all available labour in the Dominion utilized to the greatest advantage and with that view to make an estimate of such available labour.

(d) For the like purpose to arrange as far as possible for the employment of women in work within their capacity where additional labour is necessary.

(e) For the purpose of securing the largest available military forces in the present war, to co-operate with and to afford all possible information to the military authorities engaged in recruiting within his district.

(f) To take into consideration the character and importance of the employment in which any persons proposed to be recruited may be engaged; and to notify the Commanding Officer of any unit which is being recruited in any such locality whether the services of such persons would be of more value to the State in the employment in which they are then engaged than if such persons were enlisted for active service in the military forces of Canada.

(g) In case the Director determines that the services of any person are of more value to the State in the employment in which he is then engaged, such person shall not be enlisted in the military forces of Canada without the written authority of the Director General.

(h) The Officer Commanding any Unit which is being recruited in any such locality may appeal through the regular channel, from the decision of the Director to the Director General whose decision shall be final.

(i) The Governor in Council may at the instance of the Director General appoint a National Service Board or Boards in any Military District. Each Board shall be composed of three persons of whom the Director may be one; and the Director, if a member, shall be chairman, *ex officio*. The Order in Council appointing such Board may invest the Board with all or any of the powers and duties which otherwise would be vested in the Director or with any additional powers.

4. The salaries and allowances of the Director General and the Directors of National Service shall be such as the Governor in Council shall from time to time appoint.

5. Salaries and all other expenses incurred in carrying out the provisions of these regulations shall be paid out of the moneys available for the defence and security of Canada under The War Appropriation Acts.

6. Notwithstanding the provisions of the Alien Labour Act, or of The Immigration Act, or any Act amending the same or of any regulation or order made thereunder, where it is made to appear to the Minister of Labour that suitable workers required for any industry or employment cannot be secured in Canada, the Minister shall have power to direct the admission to Canada of persons suitable for such industry or employment, upon such terms and conditions as he may prescribe.

No. 1057.

Order in Council substituting regulations for recruiting for those provided by O.C., 16th August, 1916.

P.C. 2288.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

Saturday, the 23rd day of September, 1916

PRESENT:

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council, under and in virtue of the provisions of the War Measures Act, 1914,* is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered, that the accompanying regulations with regard to recruiting shall be and the same are hereby substituted for the regulations with regard to recruiting which were approved on the 16th day of August, 1916, and which are hereby repealed.

His Royal Highness is further pleased to order that the regulations relating to badges which were approved by the said Order in Council do remain nevertheless in force.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

REGULATIONS FOR RECRUITING.

1. The Governor in Council may appoint for each military district an officer to be designated District Recruiting Officer (or some other suitable title) who, under the district commander shall be charged with the duties hereinafter mentioned.

2. The duties of the District Recruiting Officer shall be as follows:—

(a) To have supervision of recruiting within his Military District, and therein to co-ordinate the work of all agencies, civil and military, including regimental institutions, connected with recruiting.

* App. 129.

(b) To make himself acquainted with the number of men of military age and fit for military service within his District, and to take all such measures as may be expedient for the purpose of recruiting within his district such forces as are authorized from time to time by the Governor in Council.

(c) For the purposes aforesaid to visit the various localities within his district in which recruiting is in operation and to co-operate with the Director of National Service or the Board of National Service within his District.

(d) To perform such other duties as from time to time are appointed by Order in Council.

3. The Governor in Council may also appoint for service at Militia Headquarters an officer who under the Adjutant-General shall be charged with the duty of supervising and co-ordinating the work of the District Recruiting Officers. Until such officer is appointed the Adjutant-General shall be charged with such duty.

4. The officer to be appointed under the last preceding paragraph and the District Recruiting Officers shall be appointed to the Canadian Expeditionary Force; and their salaries and allowances shall be such as the Governor in Council shall from time to time appoint.

5. Salaries and all other expenses incurred in carrying out the provisions of these regulations shall be paid out of the moneys available for the defence and security of Canada under The War Appropriation Acts.

No. 1058.

Order in Council appointing Sir Thomas Tait Director of National Service under the Regulations established by Order in Council of the 23rd September, 1916.

P.C. 2289.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 23rd September, 1916.

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Right Honourable the Prime Minister, advise that Sir Thomas Tait, of the city of Montreal, gentleman, be appointed Director General of National Service, under the regulations established by Order in Council of the 23rd day of September, 1916, and that the Order in Council appointing Sir Thomas Tait, Director General of National Service, approved on the 20th September, 1916, be amended accordingly.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 1059.

The London Gazette, 26th September, 1916.

[29764]

Foreign Office Notice under Trading with the Enemy Acts and Proclamations.

FOREIGN OFFICE,
FOREIGN TRADE DEPARTMENT,
September 25, 1916.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs desires to bring to the notice of all concerned that with a view to preventing breaches of the Trading with the Enemy Acts and Proclamations, particularly the Trading with the Enemy (Extension of Powers) Act, 1915,* *all* goods exported from the countries marked "A" below on and after October 1st next to the United Kingdom, Australia, Newfoundland, New Zealand, Union of South Africa, all Colonies not possessing responsible Governments and Protectorates, as well as India, must be accompanied by Certificates of Interest. These certificates will be issued by His Majesty's Consular Officers, who will require documentary evidence that no enemy or person with whom trade is for the time being prohibited (*e.g.*, persons on the Statutory List) has any interest in the goods.

* App. 653.

“A.”—Abyssinia, Argentina, Azores, Bolivia, Brazil, Canary Islands, Cape Verde Islands, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Danish West Indies, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Liberia, Madeira, Mexico, Morocco, Muscat, Netherland East and West Indies, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Persia, Peru, Philippine Islands, Portuguese East and West Africa, San Salvador, Spain, Spanish West Africa, Uruguay and Venezuela.

In the case of exports from the countries marked “B” below where Certificates of Origin have hitherto been required, Certificates of Origin and Interest will be required for goods exported on and after October 1st on the same conditions, except that the additional evidence required for a Certificate of Interest will have to be produced to the Consular Officer to whom application is made for the issue of the combined certificate.

“B.”—Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland and Switzerland.

(In the case of these five countries goods for which Certificates of Origin are not at present required will not have to be accompanied by the new form of Certificate of Origin and Interest.)

All goods exported on and after October 10th from the five countries marked “B” above to Canada must be accompanied by a Certificate of Origin and Interest.

In other cases Certificates are not compulsory, but many traders, and particularly British shipowners and masters, will no doubt require, for their own protection against possible breaches of the Trading with the Enemy Acts, to be furnished with Certificates for goods consigned to any destination whatsoever. His Majesty's Consular Officers have accordingly been instructed to furnish certificates in such circumstances on application.

The period of validity shown on Certificates of Interest and Certificates of Origin and Interest will in no case exceed two months. It is required that shipment shall have been effected from the country of origin within the period of validity stated on the certificate, and it is not necessary that the goods shall have arrived at their ultimate destination within that period. The onus of proving that the goods were shipped within the period

required will, if necessary, rest in cases of doubt with the importer of the goods.

Foreign Trade Department,
Lancaster House, St. James', S.W.,
September 25th, 1916.

No. 1060.

*Second Supplement to the The London Gazette, 29th September,
1916—2nd October, 1916.*

[29771]

Army Council Order under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914.

WAR OFFICE, 25th September, 1916.

DEFENCE OF THE REALM ACTS.

ORDER BY THE ARMY COUNCIL.

LEATHER TANNED OR PARTIALLY TANNED.

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914¹ (as amended by the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) Act, 1915,² and the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) No. 2 Act, 1915),³ and the Regulations made thereunder, and every other power enabling them in that behalf, the Army Council hereby give notice that it is their intention to take possession of all leather of the classes mentioned on the Schedule annexed, which is now in stock in the United Kingdom, whether in the finished state or in course of production.

If after this notice any person having control of any such leather, without the consent of the Army Council, sells, removes or secretes such leather or deals with it in any way contrary to any condition imposed in any licence, permit or order that may be granted in respect thereof, he will be guilty of an offence against the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914.

¹ App. 191. ² App. 205. ³ App. 471.

Applications for permission to sell or remove such leather should be addressed to the Director of Army Contracts, Imperial House, Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W.

R. H. BRADE,
By Order of the Army Council.

Dated 25th September, 1916.

SCHEDULE.

1. Vegetable-tanned Bends of 6 lbs. and upwards; Vegetable-tanned Butts of 12 lbs. and upwards; Vegetable-tanned Backs of 8 lbs. and upwards; produced from all classes of Hides, British and Imported.

2. Chrome-tanned Bends, Butts and Backs, having a substance of 7 Iron and upwards; produced from all classes of Hides, British or Imported.

3. Vegetable-tanned Shoulders, medium and heavy; produced from all classes of Hides, British or Imported.

4. Kip Butts of $1\frac{1}{2}$ m/m substance and upwards.

5. Kip Sides; any finish except Semi-Chrome.

6. Vegetable-grained Upper Leathers of $1\frac{1}{2}$ m/m substance and upwards.

7. Chrome of $1\frac{1}{2}$ m/m substance and upwards.

8. Upper Leathers of $1\frac{1}{2}$ m/m substance and upwards; manufactured by any other process which has been approved by the Chief Inspecting Officer.

No. 1061.

Canada Gazette, 21st October, 1916.

Supplement to The London Gazette, 26th September, 1916—26th September, 1916.

[29765]

Military Honours.

WAR OFFICE,
26th September, 1916.

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to confer the Military Cross on the undermentioned Officers and Warrant

Officers in recognition of their gallantry and devotion to duty in the field:—

CANADIAN FORCE.

Lieutenant Lawrence Francis Gartner Bole, Royal Canadian Regiment, for conspicuous gallantry after a raid. With two other officers he worked for 45 minutes under heavy fire clearing the casualties. He did fine work throughout the raid and afterwards.

Lieutenant Owen Sydney Dunn, Canadian Infantry, for conspicuous gallantry. When sent with a patrol to secure a prisoner he surprised a party of the enemy and shot and wounded one of them. The enemy retired throwing bombs, pursued by Lieutenant Dunn, who finally brought the wounded man back after dispersing the enemy party with bombs and repelling a rescue party.

Lieutenant Ernest Dorland Hicks, Canadian Force and Royal Flying Corps, for conspicuous gallantry and skill. He brought down two enemy machines and attacked and drove back over their lines three others. On one occasion he came down to 800 feet and bombed trains. On another he came down to 300 feet and dropped bombs on a station.

Captain Ivan Steele Ralston, Canadian Infantry, for conspicuous gallantry during an attack. Although twice buried by shell fire he refused to leave the front line till relieved 48 hours later. He showed great coolness and judgment in organizing his defences.

Lieutenant Harry Roy Urie, Canadian Engineers, for conspicuous gallantry. When the enemy blew a camouflet damaging one of our galleries in which some men were working he entered the shaft at great personal risk and succeeded in getting out the four remaining men into safety. The fifth man had been killed by the explosion.

Lieutenant John Gordon Young, Canadian Infantry, for conspicuous gallantry. At a critical time he went out to the front line, reorganized the bombers and recaptured a bombing post which had been lost. Later he went over the parapet and brought in a wounded prisoner.

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve of the award of the Distinguished Conduct Medal to the undermentioned Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned

Officers and Men for acts of gallantry and devotion to duty in the field:—

CANADIAN FORCE.

415151, Private G. McNamara, Canadian Mounted Rifles, for conspicuous gallantry. He went out in broad daylight and in full view of the enemy, and brought in a wounded sergeant under machine-gun and rifle fire.

No. 1062.

*Third Supplement to The London Gazette, 26th September, 1916—
27th September, 1916.*

[29767]

Regulation of Foreign Exchanges.

TREASURY,

26th September, 1916.

The Lords Commissioners of H.M. Treasury announce that the undermentioned securities have been withdrawn from the lists of securities acceptable for deposit under the terms of Schemes A and B, as sufficient of these securities have been obtained for the present requirements of the Treasury:—

Buenos Aires Gt. Southern Railway Co. 5 per cent Preference Stock.

Canadian Northern Pacific Railway Co. 4 per cent 1st Mortgage Debenture Stock (Guaranteed by British Columbia), 1950.

Central Argentine Railway Co. 4½ per cent Preference Stock.

Grand Trunk Railway Co. Perpetual 4 per cent Consd. Debenture Stock.

Grand Trunk Railway Co. Perpetual 5 per cent Debenture Stock.

Grand Trunk Great Western Railway Co. Perpetual 5 per cent Debenture Stock.

Japanese Government 4 per cent Sterling Loan (1899).

Japanese Government 4 per cent Sterling Loan (1905).

Japanese Government 4 per cent Sterling Loan (1910).

Japanese Government $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Sterling Loan (1905), 1st Series.

Japanese Government $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Sterling Loan (1905), 2nd Series.

Japanese Government 5 per cent Sterling Loan (1907).

Any tenders of these securities which are at present before the Treasury will, as far as possible, be accepted, but no further applications will be received.

No. 1063.

The London Gazette, 29th September, 1916.

[29769].

**Notice of Winding-up of Certain Firms and Companies of
Enemy Nationality.**

**TRADING WITH THE ENEMY AMENDMENT ACT,
1916.**

Orders have been made by the Board of Trade requiring the undermentioned businesses to be wound up:—

332. Selas Co., Ltd, 5 Newcastle Street, Hulme, Manchester Manufacturers of installations for lighting and heating. *Controller:* John P. Garnett, 61 Brown Street, Manchester. 25th September, 1916.

333. Feld Bros. and Co., Ltd., 432-433 Mansion House Chambers, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C., Manufacturers of electric wires. *Controller:* J. E. Percival, 6 Old Jewry, London, E.C. 26th September, 1916.

No. 1064.

Canada Gazette, 7th October, 1916.

Post Office Notice.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CANADA.

OTTAWA, 26th September, 1916.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a warrant of the Postmaster General of Canada, made under the authority of an Order in Council No. 94, assented to on the 6th day of November, 1914, under and in virtue of the provisions of section 6 of The War Measures Act, 1914,* the "Buffalo Volksfreund," a weekly paper printed in the German language and published by the Buffalo Volksfreund Printing Company, 46-48 Broadway, Buffalo, N.Y., is from this date refused the privilege of the mails in Canada, and is prohibited from circulation in Canada in any way. Under the terms of the Order in Council above quoted, no person in Canada shall be permitted hereafter to be in possession of any such paper, or of any issue thereof, already published or hereafter to be published, and further, any person in possession of any such paper shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars or imprisonment for any term not exceeding five years or to both fine and imprisonment.

R. M. COULTER,
Deputy Postmaster General.

* App. 129.

No. 1065.

Canada Gazette, 21st October, 1916.

Notice to Mariners.

No. 92 of 1916.

(*Atlantic No. 42.*)

ENGLAND.

(314) NOTICE TO ALL MASTERS, SHIPOWNERS AND OTHERS
CONCERNED.

The attention of all Masters or other persons in command or charge of vessels is directed to the duty of obeying promptly and strictly all orders, whether by way of signal or otherwise, given by any Officer in Command of any of His Majesty's Ships or by any Naval or Military Officer engaged in the defence of the coast. Cases have been reported to the British Admiralty in which British Merchant vessels have wilfully disregarded the Orders given by Patrol Boats, etc., and it is therefore considered necessary to remind all persons concerned of the penalties provided for such acts of disobedience.

Where vessels neglect to obey Orders so given the person in charge is liable to prosecution under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, and upon conviction to be fined £100 or imprisoned for six months or, where the disobedience was of an aggravated kind, to suffer both penalties.

It should also be noted that failure to obey orders may necessitate the seizure and detention of the vessel, when found in any port of the United Kingdom subsequently to the time at which the act of disobedience was committed.

N. to M. No. 92 (314) 26 9-16.

Authority.—British Admiralty N. to M. No. 990 of 1916.

A. JOHNSTON,
Deputy Minister.

Department of Marine,

Ottawa, Canada, 26th September, 1916.

No. 1066.

The London Gazette, 3rd October, 1916.

[29772]

Notice of Winding-up of Certain Firms and Companies of Enemy Nationality.

**TRADING WITH THE ENEMY AMENDMENT ACT
1916.**

An order has been made by the Board of Trade requiring the undermentioned business to be wound up:—

334. P. D. Raspe Sons, Limited, Windmill Lane, Stratford, London, E., Manufacturers of Agricultural Machinery. *Controller:* H. Crewdson Howard, 70a, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 27th September, 1916.

No. 1067.

Canada Gazette, 10th October, 1916.

Post Office Notices.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CANADA.

OTTAWA, 27th September, 1916.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a warrant of the Postmaster General of Canada, made under the authority of an Order in Council No. 94, assented to on the 6th day of November, 1914, under and in virtue of the provisions of section 6 of The War Measures Act, 1914, "Der Staats Anzeiger," a weekly newspaper printed in the German language and published by the Bismark Printing Co., Bismark, N.D., is from this date refused the privilege of the mails in Canada, and is prohibited from circulation in Canada, in any way. Under the terms of the Order in Council above quoted, no person in Canada shall be permitted hereafter to be in possession of any such paper or of any issue thereof, already published or hereafter to be published,

and further, any person in possession of any such paper shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or imprisonment for any term not exceeding five years or to both fine and imprisonment.

R. M. COULTER,
Deputy Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CANADA.

OTTAWA, 27th September, 1916.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a warrant of the Postmaster General of Canada, made under the authority of an Order in Council No. 94, assented to on the 6th day of November, 1914, under and in virtue of the provisions of section 6 of The War Measures Act, 1914, the "Dakota Freie Presse" and the "Neue Deutsche Presse," both issued weekly, printed in the German language and published by the Freie Press Printing Co., Aberdeen, S.D., are from this date refused the privilege of the mails in Canada, and are prohibited from circulation in Canada, in any way. Under the terms of the Order in Council above quoted, no person in Canada shall be permitted hereafter to be in possession of any such papers or of any issues thereof, already published or hereafter to be published, and further, any person in possession of any such papers shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars or imprisonment for any term not exceeding five years or to both fine and imprisonment.

R. M. COULTER,
Deputy Postmaster General.

No. 1068.

Canada Gazette, 21st October, 1916.

Despatch respecting War Risks.

CANADA.
No. 1096.

DOWNING STREET,
27th September, 1916.

SIR,—With reference to my predecessor's despatch No. 8 of the 5th January, 1915,* I have the honour to request Your Royal Highness to inform your Ministers that His Majesty's Government have decided to increase the rate charged for insurance against war risks on hulls under the Government War Risks Insurance Scheme, to £1 per cent for a voyage and £2 per cent for a round voyage or for a time policy of 91 days.

2. The new rates come into force on the 20th of September.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your Royal Highness's most
obedient humble servant,

(Signed) A. BONAR LAW.

Governor General

His Royal Highness

The Duke of Connaught and of Strathearn, K.G.,
K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E.,
G.C.V.O., etc., etc., etc.

* Page 225.

No. 1069.

The London Gazette, 3rd October, 1916.

[29772]

Notice to Mariners.

No. 1079 of the year 1916.

SCOTLAND, EAST COAST.

FIRTH OF FORTH—TRAFFIC REGULATIONS.

Former Notice—No. 899 of 1916;* hereby cancelled.

Mariners are hereby warned that under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the following Regulations have been made by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty and are now in force:—

SECTION I.

(1) Until further notice, the following Regulations are to be observed by all merchant vessels approaching or moving in the Firth of Forth (i.e., westward of a line joining Barns Ness and North Carr Rock).

(2) All orders and instructions given by the King's Harbour Master, or by any Patrol vessel, are to be implicitly obeyed, otherwise vessels will be liable to be fired upon.

SECTION II.—INSTRUCTIONS TO SHIPOWNERS, AGENTS, MASTERS, ETC.

(3) Shipowners, Agents, Masters of ships and other persons concerned are advised that, in their own interests and the interest of those whom they represent, they should assist in every possible way to conform to these Regulations.

(4) Shipowners and Agents must give not less than 24 hours' notice in writing to "The Trinity House, Leith," of the following particulars regarding vessels arriving, so that they may be readily identified:—

1. Name of vessel.
2. Nationality.
3. Nett tonnage.

* Page 2188.

4. Where from.
5. Where bound.
6. Nature of cargo.
7. Number of passengers.
8. Any particulars of appearance which might assist identification at sea.

NOTE.—If a vessel does not arrive within a reasonable time after this Notice has been given, it will be presumed that she has either been diverted to another port, or sailing cancelled, and her name will be removed from the list of expected arrivals.

(5) Ships outward bound must time their departure so as to be clear of the Firth of Forth before commencement of Official Night.

(6) Fishing boats' numbers are to be kept distinctly painted.

(7) No merchant vessel is permitted to be under way in Firth of Forth to the West-ward of Inchkeith during the hours of "Official Night."

(8) No merchant vessel is permitted to enter or leave the Docks at Leith or Granton during the hours of "Official Night". Special arrangements, which are notified from time to time, are made for merchant vessels entering and leaving docks at ports East of Inchkeith.

(9) (a) Whilst lying at anchor off Leith or Granton, vessels are to arrange for a night watch to be kept, with special orders to particularly observe the night signals shown by the Examination Vessel anchored in Leith Roads, in order that the "riding lights" for a ship at anchor reduced in power and screened as prescribed in Admiralty Notice to Mariners No. 1030 of 1916, may be exhibited directly that vessel shows "Night Distinguishing Signal." (three Red lights vertical). See Section III.

Riding lights are to be kept trimmed, lit and at hand where they are easily and quickly accessible when required.

(b) The side ladder and a boat should be kept ready for use. All boats are to be kept hoisted close up to the davit during the hours of "Official Night."

(c) The wireless room is to be locked, and no wireless messages are to be taken or despatched whilst the ship is in the Firth of Forth.

(d) No lights are to be visible from outboard other than navigation lights. Scuttles and skylights are to be effectively screened, or cabin lights kept extinguished.

(e) Anchor lights are not to be exhibited when off Leith or Granton, unless the "Night Distinguishing Signal" (three Red lights hoisted vertically) is shown by the Examination Vessel.

The Examination Vessel anchored in Leith Roads will only show this signal on occasions when it is considered necessary by the Deputy Examining Officer.

Vessels at anchor off Leith or Granton should keep a smart look-out, and when the "Night Distinguishing Signal" is shown by the Examination Vessel are immediately to exhibit the customary "riding lights" of a ship at anchor, reduced in power and screened as prescribed in Admiralty Notice to Mariners, No. 1030 of 1916.

(f) Merchant vessels berthed in Leith and Granton docks and harbours are prohibited from having any lights visible from outward during the hours of "Official Night", unless such vessel is actually engaged in working cargo. All such lights are to be screened from overhead and from seaward when possible.

(g) Navigation lights are to be kept well trimmed and burning brightly when inside the Firth of Forth if under way. Electric navigation lights are prohibited.

(10) When inward bound, The National Colours and number (or distinguishing signal) are to be hoisted on passing May island, and kept flying until the vessel docks.

(11) Care is to be taken that all flags displayed are showing clearly. If the weather is calm any flag signal which the vessel is ordered by an Examination Steamer to hoist should be shaken out so as to render it readily distinguishable.

(12) As little smoke as possible is to be allowed to escape from the funnels, and care is to be taken that neither lights nor flags are obscured by it.

(13) During thick or foggy weather, all mercantile traffic is to cease. Mercantile traffic is also to cease on all occasions when the Firth of Forth has been declared "Closed" by the King's Harbour Master.

(14) The Firth of Forth is always "Closed" during Official Night.

SECTION III—DISTINGUISHING SIGNALS OF EXAMINATION STEAMERS.

(15) Armed Examination steamers will be found at the Examination Station (see Section VII) and also at the Examination Anchorage, and will be distinguished by the following means.

Each Examination Steamer will be distinguished as follows:

By Day—At the foremost head the special pilot flag (white and red horizontal, surrounded by a blue border).

When the Firth of Forth is "Closed" three Red balls vertical will be hoisted in addition.

By Night—Three red lights vertically 6 feet apart, conspicuously displayed at the end of a yard so as to show an unbroken light round the horizon.

Masters of merchant vessels must approach these vessels with care, and see that when stopped they are in a favourable position for the Boarding Officer coming alongside, and that a boat-rope and sideladder are in position.

SECTION IV—NAVIGATION IN THE FIRTH OF FORTH.

(16) All merchant vessels are only permitted to enter the Firth of Forth when they have sufficient daylight to enable them to reach Inchkeith before the close of Official Day except such vessels mentioned in Clause 24 of this Section.

(17) Vessels must pass between Isle of May and Anstruther Wester, thence they must steer a course so as to pass 8 miles south of Elienness, and within half a mile to the southward of a green buoy in latitude $56^{\circ} 09' N.$, longitude $2^{\circ} 51' W.$, thence direct for Kinghorn ness.

(18) Vessels after entering the Firth of Forth must on no account pass to the southward of a line joining the north point of the Isle of May and Kinghorn ness until the longitude of $3^{\circ} 00' W.$ when course may be shaped for the Examining Station.

(19) No vessel is permitted to enter the Firth of Forth between the Isle of May and the South shore of the Firth of Forth.

(20) Merchant vessels approaching the Firth of Forth during the hours of darkness are to maintain a steady course and speed, and are to so arrange their speed that they shall not reach the Isle of May before "Official Day" and will thus avoid

having to reduce speed or stop in the vicinity of the Isle of May where they may render themselves liable to be fired upon by shore batteries or patrol boats.

(21) All merchant vessels are forbidden to enter the Firth of Forth during the hours of "Official Night" or during thick or foggy weather except such vessels provided for in Clause 24 of this section.

(22) All merchant vessels entering the Firth of Forth are to proceed to the Examining Station to be passed by the Examining Officer and given the "Special Signal" before proceeding to any port in the Firth of Forth. On arrival at the Examining Station they are to "heave to" and await instructions from the Examination steamer. If then ordered to the Examination Anchorage, they are to proceed there, anchor, and await further instructions. In the meantime they are to hold no communication with any other merchant vessel or with the shore without permission.

(23) If they arrive during the hours of "Official Night" or in thick or foggy weather, they must anchor outside the limits of the Firth of Forth (see definition of limits in Section 1) except as provided for in clause (24).

(24) Sailing ships and other small vessels which are forced to seek shelter owing to weather conditions, and arrive during the hours of "Official Night" will be anchored in the most convenient position by orders of a patrol vessel until the weather moderates.

SECTION V—VESSELS LEAVING THE FIRTH OF FORTH.

(25) Merchant vessels must on no account leave the Firth of Forth without first obtaining a "Port Clearance" from the Collector of Customs at the port of departure.

(26) No merchant vessels are permitted to leave the Firth of Forth

(a) During the hours of "Official Night."

(b) If sufficient daylight is not left to enable them to clear the Isle of May before dark; or

(c) When the Firth of Forth is "closed" except with the permission of the Commander-in-Chief, Rosyth, which must be obtained through the King's Harbour Master Rosyth.

(27) When the Firth of Forth is "Open" to the traffic of merchant shipping the following signal will be displayed at the various ports east of Oxcars.

One Red ball, indicating that merchant vessels anchored in the roads off any port are at liberty to proceed.

No merchant vessel is to proceed until one Red ball is hoisted as follows:—

LEITH.—From the Examination Steamer anchored in the Examination Anchorage.

INCHKEITH.—From the Flagstaff at the Signal Station.

BURNTISLAND.—From Middle Lighthouse.

KIRKCALDY.—From the Flagstaff at the Harbour Master's Office.

METHIL.—From a Flagstaff at the Dock Gate.

WEMYSS.—At the entrance to Wemyss Harbour.

DYSART.—From the East Pier at the entrance to Dysart Harbour.

GRANTON.—From Flagstaff at Central Pier.

The Licensed Trinity Pilot in charge of a merchant vessel will be held personally responsible that such vessel does not leave her anchorage until the above mentioned signal is hoisted.

The Red ball will be hoisted at the commencement of "Official Day" if the Firth of Forth is not "Closed" for any reason, and will be hauled down at the commencement of "Official Night."

NOTE.—It will be hauled down on all occasions when the Firth of Forth is "Closed" to merchant shipping traffic by order of the King's Harbour Master, Rosyth, and will be rehoisted by the order of the King's Harbour Master, Rosyth, when the Firth of Forth is "Opened" again to mercantile traffic.

SECTION VI.—SIGNALS INDICATING FIRTH OF FORTH "CLOSED."

(28) Whenever the Firth of Forth is "Closed" during the day the following signals will be displayed:

Three Red balls vertical will be hoisted by each Examination Steamer and also at Inchkeith and at the principal ports in the Firth of Forth.

The single Red ball which is hoisted at the principal ports in the Firth of Forth east of Oxears, to indicate that the Firth of Forth is "Open", will at the same time be hauled down.

NOTE.—By night the Firth of Forth is closed to all mercantile shipping, except as provided for in clause (24).

SECTION VII.—POSITION OF THE EXAMINING STATION.

(29) The Examination Station is in latitude $56^{\circ} 04' N.$; longitude $3^{\circ} 04' W.$

(30) Vessels are not under any circumstances to attempt to pass in from the Examining Station without obtaining permission from the Examination Steamer, or to leave the Examination Anchorage, or to communicate with the shore or any other vessel, without first obtaining permission from the Examination Vessel.

(See Appendix "A" Warnings to Masters.)

SECTION VIII.—PILOTS AND PILOTAGE.

(31) It will be compulsory for all vessels to have a licensed pilot on board when navigating the Firth of Forth. Incoming vessels will pick up the pilot from the Pilot vessel which will be found in the vicinity of the Examining Station during the hours of "Official Day."

Outward-bound vessels from ports west of Inchkeith are to proceed to the Examining Station and discharge their pilot there, Outward-bound vessels from ports east of Inchkeith will discharge their pilots when the main route channel is reached, whence the Masters will receive detailed instructions from the pilot how they are to proceed.

Incoming vessels will pick up the pilot from the Pilot vessel which will be found in the vicinity of the Examining Station during the hours of "Official Day."

Outward-bound vessels from ports west of Inchkeith are to proceed to the Examining Station and discharge their pilot there. Outward-bound vessels from ports east of Inchkeith will discharge their pilots when the main route channel is reached, whence the Masters will receive detailed instructions from the pilot how they are to proceed.

SECTION IX—CAUTION AS TO ANCHORING.

(32) No merchant vessel will be permitted to anchor within the limits of the Firth of Forth, except as hereinafter stated, unless;

(a) To avoid, or after an accident.

(b) Her further progress is prevented by unforeseen circumstances.

(c) During thick or foggy weather.

When anchoring, care must be taken to be well clear of the fairway;

(33) If a vessel has to anchor for any of the reasons shown (*a*, *b* or *c*, above) she is to hoist "Not under Control" Signals, and keep them displayed so long as she remains at anchor.

(34) Merchant vessels, after passing the Examination Steamer, may proceed during the hours of "Official Day" to anchor off the port of destination, if other than Leith or Granton in charge of a pilot on the understanding that they are to dock on the next succeeding tide unless prevented by weather or other conditions beyond their control.

The pilot in charge of the vessel is responsible that no contravention of the Traffic Regulations of the Firth of Forth occur during this period. Such a vessel is to show by night the ordinary riding lights of a ship at anchor unless ordered to the contrary*.

If whilst a merchant vessel is lying at anchor off any port east of Oxcars in the Firth of Forth, the weather conditions become so unfavourable as to jeopardize the safety of the vessel in the position in which she is then lying, the pilot may use his discretion and get under way to proceed under the lee of Inchkeith in the case of easterly gales and to Kirkcaldy in the case of westerly gales.

In doing this, he is responsible that the vessel carries navigation lights, proceeds at slow speed, and keeps out of the fairway.

*Electric navigation lights are prohibited. Anchor lights are to be reduced in power and screened as prescribed in Admiralty Notice to Mariners No. 1030 of 1916.

SECTION X—PATROL OF INTERNAL WATERWAYS AND APPROACHES TO THE FIRTH OF FORTH.

(35) The Firth of Forth, as well as the approaches thereto, will be patrolled by Naval Patrol Boats or other Government vessels.

Masters of merchant vessels and persons in charge of small craft are hereby warned to observe any orders which may be given by the naval patrols.

Merchant vessels and small craft will be subject to inspection and search, and will be liable to be fired upon in the event of disobedience to the orders given them by the patrols.

They also render themselves liable to be prosecuted under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Act, 1914.

SECTION XI—MERCHANT VESSELS TO FLY THEIR COLOURS, ETC.

(36) All merchant vessels which are within the limits of the Firth of Forth must:

- (a) Keep their colours flying day and night.
- (b) Keep their commercial code number flying from sunrise to sunset.
- (c) Show the regulation navigation lights by night unless ordered to the contrary. (See Section II, clause 9).

SECTION XII—ORDINARY NAVIGATION RULES TO BE ADHERED TO.

(37) The ordinary rules for the navigation and safe conduct of ships are to be adhered to in the Firth of Forth, except as far as they are affected by these Regulations.

Nothing in these regulations will exonerate the owner, master or agent of any ship from any neglect of the ordinary rules for the navigation and safe conduct of ships.

APPENDIX A.

WARNINGS TO MASTERS OF VESSELS IN THE FIRTH OF FORTH.

1. You are to strictly obey all orders given you by the officer who boards you, or by the King's Harbour Master or his representative.

2. When in the Examination Anchorage, or lying off any port in the Firth of Forth below the Forth Bridge, waiting to dock, or for the "Official Day" after undocking during the night, or when at anchor in consequence of fog, etc., you are forbidden except in emergency which you will be called upon to prove, to lower any boats or to communicate with the shore, or to work the cables, or to move the ship, or to allow any one to leave the ship without permission of the Deputy Examining Officer if anchored off Leith, or the Port Authority of Ports other than Leith in the Firth of Forth.

You are also to keep your National Colours and the Signal Letters of your ship's name flying day and night.

3. Before leaving any port or anchorage in the Firth of Forth you must obtain permission from the proper authorities (see Section V, clause 25).

4. The use of wireless telegraphy is prohibited. You are to forthwith lower all aerial wires, and disconnect them from their halliards and from the operating room. They are not to be rehoisted whilst your ship is in British territorial waters except by special permission from the Admiralty as laid down in Section V, "Instructions for Owners and Masters of British Merchant Ships, etc."

5. To communicate with the Port Authorities, hoist flags J.G.C. by day or lights Red, White, Red, vertically by night.

NOTE.—This Notice is a revision of Section 1 of Notice No. 899 of 1916.

CAUTION.

This Admiralty Notice to Mariners is issued under the provisions of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, and failure to comply strictly with the directions contained in it will constitute an offence against those Regulations.

Any person found guilty of such an offence is liable to severe penalties both of imprisonment and fine.

Any person aiding or abetting the commission of such an offence is himself guilty of an offence against the Regulations.

Attention is also drawn to the fact that any infringement of the directions contained in this Admiralty Notice to Mariners is liable to result in the detention of the ship or vessel.

Authority.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

By command of their Lordships.

J. F. PARRY,
Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Department,
Admiralty, London,
28th September, 1916.

No. 1070.

The London Gazette 29th September, 1916.

[29769]

**Order of His Majesty in Council Amending the List of Persons
in Neutral Countries With Whom Trade is Prohibited.**

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL, THE
29TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1916.

BY THE LORDS OF HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY
COUNCIL.

WHEREAS His Majesty was pleased, in exercise of the power in that behalf conferred on Him by Section one, sub-section one, of the Trading with the Enemy (Extension of Powers) Act, 1915,¹ by a Proclamation dated the 29th day of February, 1916,² to prohibit all persons or bodies of persons, incorporated or unincorporated, resident, carrying on business, or being in the United Kingdom from trading with any of the persons or bodies of persons mentioned in the List contained in the said Proclamation:

AND WHEREAS by Section one, sub-section two, of the said Act, it is provided that any List of persons and bodies of persons, incorporated or unincorporated, with whom such trading is prohibited by a Proclamation under the said Act may be varied

¹App. 653. ²Page 1210.

or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of a Secretary of State, such List as so varied or added to being in the said Proclamation referred to as the "Statutory List":

AND WHEREAS the List contained in the said Proclamation has been varied and added to by subsequent Orders of Council:

AND WHEREAS His Majesty was pleased by a Proclamation, dated the 26th day of April, 1916,¹ and entitled "The Trading with the Enemy (Statutory List) Proclamation, 1916, No. 2," to amend the said Proclamation dated the 29th day of February, 1916, in certain particulars:

AND WHEREAS His Majesty was pleased by a Proclamation dated the 23rd day of May, 1916, and entitled "The Trading with the Enemy (Statutory List) Proclamation, 1916, No. 3," to revoke the said Proclamation, dated the 29th day of February, 1916, with the variations and additions made to the List therein contained by subsequent Orders of Council, and also the said Proclamation, dated the 26th day of April, 1916, and to order that the Proclamation now in recital should be substituted therefor:

AND WHEREAS by subsequent Orders of Council the List contained in the aforesaid Proclamation, dated the 23rd day of May, 1916,² was varied and added to:

AND WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to the following effect:—

That the "Statutory List" of persons and bodies of persons, incorporated or unincorporated, with whom trading is prohibited, should be further varied in respect of the names set forth in the Schedule hereto.

NOW, THEREFORE, Their Lordships having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

WHEREOF the Right Honourable Viscount Grey, K.G., one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Controller of the Foreign Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

¹Page 1529. ²Page 1679.

SCHEDULE.

REMOVALS FROM LIST.

NETHERLANDS.

Ronen, J. R. Van, Korte Wynstraat, Rotterdam.

NETHERLAND EAST INDIES.

Exploitatie Maatschappij Soengei Lalah.
Louvre, Sourabaya.

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.

Arabi Moosa, Porto Amelia; Palma and Ibo.

SWEDEN.

Hertz, Ellis (or Elis) (of P. L. Engstam A/B), Drottningg.
81, Stockholm.

Sydsvenska Kredit Aktiebolaget, Södergatan 10 and S.
Förstadsg. 42, Malmö.

VARIATIONS IN LIST.

Corrections in the names and alterations in and additions to addresses of the persons or firms whose names have been already published on the respective dates shown in the margin are made as under:—

BOLIVIA.

2 June, 1916. Morales, Bertram & Company, Cochabamba; Potosi & Sucre.

BRAZIL.

18 May, 1916. Ferreira, José Germano, Rua Sao Bento 5, Rio de Janeiro.

8 Aug., 1916. Fischer, Christiano Julio, Hardware Merchant, Campo da Redempcao, Porto Alegre.

DENMARK.

9 May, 1916. Brennabor Filial
should read

9 May, 1916. Brennabor-Werke (Gebr. Reichstein), Tordenskjoldsg. 3 & Christian IX's Gade 3-5, Copenhagen.

NETHERLAND EAST INDIES.

22 Aug., 1916. Hinloopen, W., Tandjong Balei, Asahan, Sumatra.

NORWAY.

8 Sept., 1916. Holger, Jensen, Stortingsgaden 4, 111, Christiania

should read

8 Sept., 1916. Jensen, Holger, (Agent for Hugo Stinnes), Stortingsgaten 4, iii, Christiania.

SPAIN.

8 Aug., 1916. Baget, José, Plaza Hurinera, Reus and Tarragona.

24 Mar. 1916. Cano, Emilio, Valencia & Alicante, should read

24 Mar., 1916. Cano Salavert, Emilio, Valencia & Alicante.

8 Aug., 1916. Iturriagagoitia, Viuda é Hijo de J, Bilbao.

15 June, 1916. Ramirez, Antonio, Trinidad Grund 7, Malagar (Transport Agent).

24 Mar., 1916. Schimmelpfeng's Information Agency, Madrid and Ronda de la Universidad 17, Barcelona.

Note.—Issued concurrently with this Order is a Consolidating List No. 9A, revised to date, and including the amendments in the Schedule annexed hereto.

No. 1071.

The London Gazette, 29th September, 1916.

[29769].

Order of His Majesty in Council further amending the Proclamation dated 10th May, 1916, under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and Section 1 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, Prohibiting the Exportation of Certain Articles; and Subsequent Orders in Council.

**AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL, THE
29TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1916.**

**BY THE LORDS OF HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE
PRIVY COUNCIL.**

WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914,* that any Proclamation

*App. 182.

or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

AND WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914,¹ that any Proclamation made under Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to, whilst a state of war exists, by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

AND WHEREAS by a Proclamation, dated the 10th day of May, 1916,² and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and Section 1 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914,³ the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain articles to certain or all destinations was prohibited:

AND WHEREAS by subsequent Orders of Council the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars:

AND WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect:—

That the Proclamation, dated the 10th day of May, 1916, as amended and added to by subsequent Orders of Council, should be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the Schedule to the same:—

(1) That the following headings should be deleted:—

(c) Feathers and down, except wing and tail feathers of the ostrich;

(a) Flax fabric, suitable for aircraft;

Linen manufactures, the following:—

(c) Canvas;

(c) Drills, woven;

(b) Ducks, woven;

(c) Linen piece goods woven from bleached yarns, but not bleached in the piece;

(c) Union cloths containing cotton in the proportion of 25 per cent or upwards;

¹App. 191. ²Page 1602. ³App. 182.

Metals and ores, the following:—

- (a) Iron and steel plates and sheets;
- (b) Steel, and steel articles, containing chrome, cobalt, nickle or vanadium;

(a) Steel flats, rounds, and squares (except carbon steel for tools and steel for mining purposes;)

Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man, the following:—

- (c) Fruit, fruit preserves, and nuts used as fruit;
- (c) Poultry and game;
- (b) Rubber, gutta-percha or balata, goods made wholly or partly of.

(2) That the following headings should be added:—

Chemicals, etc., the following:—

- (b) Molybdic acid and its salts;
- (c) Feathers and down, except ornamental feathers;
- (b) Gauze manufactured of copper or its alloys;
- (c) Hemp braid;

Linen manufactures, the following:—

(b) Cloth unbleached woven from bleached or unbleached flax yarns, whether the cloth or yarn is pure or mixed with any other material,

(i) being of a weight per square yard exceeding 8 ounces, or

(ii) if of a weight per square yard of 8 ounces or less, aggregating 96 threads or more per inch warp and weft combined;

(c) Cloth woven from bleached or unbleached flax yarns not otherwise specifically prohibited whether the cloth or yarn is pure or mixed with any other material;

(c) Matches;

Metals and ores, the following:—

(b) Steel articles containing chrome, cobalt, nickel or vanadium;

(a) Steel flats, rounds, and other sections, with the following exceptions:—

(i) When made from crucible cast steel;

(ii) Carbon steel for tools not manufactured in the United Kingdom by the Siemens or Bessemer processes; provided such crucible or carbon steel does not contain more than 5 per cent of chrome, cobalt, nickle or vanadium;

(a) Iron and steel plates and sheets except when made from crucible cast steel or from carbon steel not manufactured in the United Kingdom by the Siemens or Bessemer processes; provided such crucible or carbon steel does not contain more than 5 per cent of chrome, cobalt, nickel or vanadium;

Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man the following:—

- (c) Fruit, fruit preserves (other than jam), and nuts used as fruit;
 - (b) Jam;
 - (c) Poultry and game (except venison);
 - (c) Sauces and condiments (except table salt) not otherwise prohibited;
 - (c) Vegetables, canned;
 - (b) Venison;
 - (b) Rubber, gutta-percha or balata, goods made wholly or partly of (except rubber hose covered with steel wire);
 - (a) Rubber hose covered with steel wire;
 - (a) Valves, gas, steam and water;
- Woods, the following:—
- (a) Rock elm;
 - (a) Wood-screws, made of brass, iron, or steel.

NOW, THEREFORE, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

WHEREOF the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

No. 1072.

*Supplement to the London Gazette 29th September, 1916—
29th September, 1916.*

[29770]

Exchequer Bonds of the United Kingdom.**EXCHEQUER BONDS.**

Per Acts 29 Vict. c. 25; 52 Vict. c. 6; and 6 & 7 Geo. V. c. 24.

Bearing Interest from the date of purchase at £6 per cent. per annum, payable Half-Yearly, on the 16th February and the 16th August.

Repayable at Par on the 16th February, 1920.

Price of Issue fixed by H.M. Treasury at £100 per Cent.

The Governor and Company of the Bank of England are authorized by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury to receive on the 2nd October, 1916, and thereafter until further notice, applications for Exchequer Bonds as above.

The Principal and Interest of the Bonds are chargeable on the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom.

The Bonds will be issued in denominations of £100, £200, £500, £1,000 and £5,000, and will bear interest at £6 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly by Coupon, the first Coupon on each Bond representing interest from the date upon which payment for the Bond is made until the next succeeding day on which a half-yearly payment of interest is due.

In the event of future loans (other than issues made abroad or issues of Exchequer Bonds, Treasury Bills, or similar short-dated securities) being raised by His Majesty's Government for the purpose of carrying on the War, Bonds of this issue, if accompanied by all undue Coupons, will be accepted as the equivalent of cash to the amount of their face value for the purpose of subscription to any such loan. Interest accrued to the date of the surrender of a Bond will be paid in cash.

Bonds of this issue, and the Interest payable from time to time in respect thereof, will be exempt from all British taxation, present or future, if it is shown in the manner directed by the

Treasury that they are in the beneficial ownership of a person who is neither domiciled nor ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Further, the interest payable from time to time in respect of Bonds of this issue will be exempt from British Income Tax, present or future, if it is shown in the manner directed by the Treasury that the Bonds are in the beneficial ownership of a person who is not ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, without regard to the question of domicile. Where a Bond belongs to a holder entitled to exemption under these provisions the relative Coupons will be paid without deduction for Income Tax or other taxes, if accompanied by a declaration of ownership in such form as may be required by the Treasury.

The Commissioners of Inland Revenue will accept Bonds of this issue at their nominal value, and any unpaid interest accrued thereon, in satisfaction of amounts due on account of death duty, pursuant to Section 61 of the Act 6 & 7 Geo. V., c. 24, and Regulations made or to be made thereunder.

Applications for Bonds, which must in every case be accompanied by payment of the full amount payable in respect of the Bonds applied for, may be lodged by hand at the Bank of England, Threadneedle Street, E.C., on any business day between the hours of 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Saturdays between 10 a.m. and 12 noon); or they may be forwarded to the Bank through the post. Where payment is made otherwise than in cash or Banker's draft on the Bank of England, the amount of the first interest payment in respect of the relative Bonds will be calculated as from the date on which the proceeds of the payment are actually received by the Bank.

In all cases in which the Bank are asked to forward Bonds by post, the Bonds will be despatched by Registered Post at the risk of the applicant, who must himself effect any insurance that may be desired.

Bonds of this issue may be lodged for registration in the Books of the Bank of England, or of the Bank of Ireland, on payment of a fee of one shilling per Bond. Applicants who intend to register their holdings forthwith should notify the fact on the Form of Application, in which case they will not be required to take delivery of the actual Bonds, and the fee of one shilling will not be charged.

Bonds may be registered in either of the following forms, viz.:—

1. Registered 6 per cent. Exchequer Bonds, 1920, Transferable in the Bank Transfer Books;
2. Registered 6 per cent. Exchequer Bonds, 1920, Transferable by Deed.

Holdings of Registered Bonds, which will be transferable in any sums which are multiples of £5, may be re-converted at any time in whole or in part (in multiples of £100) into Bonds to Bearer with Coupons attached, such re-conversions being effected by means of a transfer executed under the provisions ordinarily applying to the transfer of Government Stocks.

Dividends on registered Bonds of this issue will be paid without deduction of Income Tax, but the income derived from such dividends will be assessable to Income Tax in the hands of the recipients at the rates of tax appropriate to their respective incomes. Dividend Warrants will be transmitted by post.

A warrant for the amount of the first dividend payable will be forwarded when due to the Holder, or, in the case of a joint holding, to the first Holder in whose name the Bonds are originally registered.

Applications must be made upon the printed forms which may be obtained, together with copies of this Prospectus, at the Bank of England; at the Bank of Ireland; of Messrs. Mullens, Marshall & Co., 13 George Street, Mansion House, E.C.; and at any Bank, Money Order Office, or Stock Exchange in the United Kingdom.

Bank of England, London.

29th September, 1916.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX B—Continued.

No. 52.

Despatch covering form of indemnity to be given on release of Prize cargoes.

CANADA.
No. 860.

DOWNING STREET, 6th November, 1914.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to Your Royal Highness, for the information of your Ministers, a copy of the form of idemnity to be given by applicants for the release of Prize cargoes, which is used in the Procurator General's Department in this country.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Royal Highness's most obedient
humble servant,

L. HARCOURT.

Governor General,
His Royal Highness,
The Duke of Connaught and of Strathearn, K.G.,
etc., etc., etc.

IN PRIZE

SS.....

WHEREAS the undermentioned goods have been seized as prize:

AND WHEREAS
claims to be entitled to the goods hereafter described and has requested the Procurator General to consent to an Order for the release to him of the said goods:—

AND WHEREAS the Procurator General is willing upon receiving the following indemnity (and subject to such other conditions (if any) as may have been arranged between the parties) to consent to such an Order:—

Now in consideration of the Procurator General agreeing to give such consent the said under-
takes to indemnify the Procurator General whether on his own behalf or on behalf of the Crown or on behalf of the Admiralty Marshal or of any officer or official of the Crown or of the Prize Court or of any person acting under the authority or instructions of the same or of any one or more of them against all petitions (including petitions of

right) claims, proceedings, actions or demands, for or in respect or on account of the goods or any part thereof or any proceeds thereof or arising directly or indirectly out of or connected with the seizure, detention or release of the goods or any part thereof and against all costs, damages and expenses in respect of the premises.

Description of goods above referred to.

Witness to the signature of }
the said }

We join in this indemnity.

No. 53.

Despatch respecting indemnity to be given on release of Prize cargoes.

CANADA.

No. 929.

DOWNING STREET, 26th November, 1914.

SIR,—With reference to my despatch No. 860 of the 6th instant forwarding a copy of the form of indemnity to be given by applicants for the release of Prize cargoes which is in use in this country, I have the honour to request Your Royal Highness to inform your Ministers that it is the practice of His Majesty's Procurator General to require this indemnity to be countersigned by a recognized Bank, who sign below the words which have been added at the end:—

“We join in this indemnity”.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Royal Highness's most obedient
humble servant,

L. HARCOURT.

Governor General

His Royal Highness

The Duke of Connaught and of Strathearn, K.G.,

etc., etc., etc.

No. 54.

Despatch in answer to despatch respecting Droits of the Crown and Droits of the Admiralty.

From Governor General to Mr. Bonar Law.

*Telegram.
Code.*

OTTAWA December 1, 1915.

Referring to your despatch of 6th August No. 750.* My Ministers submit that there can be no reasonable objection from standpoint of Canadian Government to proposals referred to as far as they affect prizes condemned during present war but they would suggest that any legislation which His Majesty's Government may be advised to be necessary for carrying out of these proposals should be of temporary nature relating to present period of hostilities. They apprehend that when war is over constitution of prize courts, Naval forces of overseas Dominions, distribution of prize moneys and determination of local claims may be proper subject for enquiry and consideration in connection with general relations of Dominions to Empire and that it would be unadvisable at present to impose any legislative view which might affect situation for future. Regarding request in paragraph 17 of your despatch Ministers represent that no ships or cargoes have been condemned in Canada since outbreak of war and that only ship and cargo ordered to be detained during period up to present time is *Bellas* and her cargo, which were ordered to be detained on 15th December last until further order of Court. In this case only claim made with regard to ship was that of Dr. Orlando De Mello Do Rego of Lisbon, Portugal, whose claim was dismissed with costs, and no appearance was entered by anyone with respect to cargo.

ARTHUR.

No. 55.

Despatch covering an order in Council respecting the distribution of Prizes.

CANADA.
No. 707.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA, 3rd December, 1915.

SIR,—With reference to my telegram of the 1st instant, on the subject of the question of the enactment of legislation to authorize a change in the practice of distributing the net proceeds of prizes captured from the enemy, I have the honour to enclose, herewith, a

*App. p. 385.

copy of an Approved Minute of the Privy Council for Canada, upon which my above-mentioned telegram was based.

I have, etc.

ARTHUR.

The Right Honourable
A. Bonar Law, M.P.,
Secretary of State,
for the Colonies.

1st December.

P. C. 2788, pg. 959.

No. 56.

Despatch in answer to No. 55.

CANADA.

No. 199.

DOWNING STREET, 22nd February, 1916.

SIR,—With reference to Your Royal Highness's despatch No. 707* of 2nd December last, I have the honour to request you to inform your Ministers that I referred to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty their suggestion that any legislation respecting Naval Prize of War should be of a temporary nature relating only to the present war.

2. Their Lordships, without disputing the proposition that fresh legislation may be necessary after the War point out that if it should prove to be desirable there is nothing in the form of the present Bill to prevent the whole matter being re-considered.

3. In the meantime in their opinion there is good reason for passing legislation which settles matters on a basis deemed to be more or less satisfactory at the present time, and which, in default of anything better being devised will be available for use if required in any emergency that may arise in the future.

4. The Admiralty would prefer therefore that the enactment of the proposed Bill should not be in terms of a temporary character though this will not of course prevent the whole matter being reconsidered and the passing of an amending Act, after the war, should such a course prove desirable.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Royal Highness's most obedient
humble servant,

A. BONAR LAW.

Governor General

His Royal Highness

The Duke of Connaught and of Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P.,
G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.
etc., etc., etc.

*App. p. 540.

No. 57.

Despatch covering form of return of cases adjudged in Prize Courts.

CANADA.

No. 248.

DOWNING STREET, 9th March, 1916.

SIR,—At the request of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty I have the honour to transmit to Your Royal Highness, for communication to your Ministers, the accompanying copies of a revised form of the Return of cases adjudged in Prize Courts, required by Section 12 of the Naval Prize Act, 1864.

2. A form of return was prepared and issued some years ago for this purpose but several new Prize Courts have since been established which have not been provided with copies of the form and the opportunity has been taken to revise the Return with a view to obtaining as clear a statement as possible of the results of the proceedings in the several Courts.

3. The return is, in accordance with the Act, to be rendered by the Registrars of the Courts half yearly and the Admiralty ask that the first half-yearly return sent in after the receipt of the new form may include all the cases which have been dealt with in each Prize Court up to date. It is desired that separate returns may be rendered for each Prize Court and that Nil returns may be furnished in cases where no proceedings have been taken during the period under review.

4. I shall be glad therefore if you will invite your Ministers to be good enough to distribute the accompanying forms to the Officers concerned with a request that the Returns may be prepared and forwarded to me in duplicate for transmission to the Admiralty.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Royal Highness's most obedient
humble servant,

A. BONAR LAW.

Governor General

His Royal Highness

The Duke of Connaught and of Strathearn, K.G., K.T.,
K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.,
etc. etc. etc.

NAME OF CAUSE. (Where cargo only is concerned the ship's name should be preceded by "Cargo ex." and details of the cargo given)	Tonnage of Ship.	Cargo if any (general description and quantity)	Under what flag captured.	Where captured. If by one of His Majesty's Ships state name of ship.	Date of capture.	Date of adjudication (a) ship (b) Cargo if any (If the whole cargo has not been dealt with give brief particulars as to cargo condemned).	Judgment (a) Ship (b) cargo if any.	If requisitioned, state whether amount paid into Court or undertaken given.	Appraised Value or gross proceeds to be shown in this column, in red ink (a) Ship (b) Cargo	Any sums due but not deducted from proceedings in Court to be shown in red ink. EXPENSES.	Net proceeds being the amount standing to the credit of the cause in Court.
										<div>Prize Court proceedings.</div> <div>Care and maintenance including insurance</div> <div>Expenses of sale and miscellaneous expenses, if any.</div> <div>Grand total of sums deducted from proceeds in Court.</div>	

Half-Yearly Return of Proceedings in the
Prize Court at.....

.....

Date the 1st.....191 .

Insert full title of Court.

.....
Authority—Naval Prize Act, 1864 (27 and 28 Vict., c. 25), Section 12 (reprinted below).

“ 12. The Registrar of every Vice Admiralty Prize Court shall, on the first day of January and first day of July in every year, make out a return (in such form as the Lords of the Admiralty from time to time direct) of all cases adjudged in the Court since the last half-yearly return, and shall with all convenient speed send the same to the Registrar of the High Court of Admiralty, who shall keep the same in the Registry of that Court, and who shall, as soon as conveniently may be, send a copy of the returns of each year to the Lords of the Admiralty who shall lay the same before both Houses of Parliament.”

N.L. 53696-15.

No. 58.

Despatch covering Foreign Office notice respecting German Prize Court Regulations.

CANADA.

No. 303.

DOWNING STREET, 27th March, 1916.

SIR,—With reference to my despatch No. 1115* of the 24th of November last, I have the honour to transmit to Your Royal Highness, for the information of your Ministers, copies of a notice issued by the Foreign Office on the subject of the German Prize Court Regulations.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Royal Highness's most obedient
humble servant,

A. BONAR LAW.

Governor General

His Royal Highness

The Duke of Connaught and of Strathearn, K.G., K.T.,
K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.MG., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.,
etc., etc., etc.

*Despatch covering No. 50.

In the reports of judgments of the German Prize Court which have reached His Majesty's Government it is observed that in many cases claims put forward by British subjects have been rejected by the Court on the ground that the claimants had failed to submit a power of attorney, as prescribed by section 27, paragraph 2, of the German Prize Court Regulations.

A translation of the section above referred to is accordingly appended for the information of persons who may have occasion to put forward claims before that Court:—

Section 27 of German Prize Court Regulations.

“ In the statement of claim shall be indicated the facts and proofs by which the claim is supported; if possible, documents shall be attached to the statement in the original.

“ The said statement of claim shall be signed by an advocate provided with a written power of attorney and admitted to practice at a German Court, who has obtained the qualification to sit as a Judge.

“ If the claimant is not residing at the place of the official seat of the Prize Court, he shall indicate a person there domiciled upon whom service may be effected on his behalf.”

Foreign Office, March 1, 1916.

No. 59.

Despatch respecting proposals for distribution of prize.

CANADA.

No. 387.

DOWNING STREET, 15th April, 1916.

SIR,—With reference to Your Royal Highness's telegram of the 2nd of December last,* relative to the proposal that all equitable claims made by British, allied, or neutral third parties against ships or cargoes detained or condemned by Prize Courts in the self-governing Dominions should be dealt with by the Prize Claims Committee in London, I have the honour to submit a statement of the principles on which the Committee are acting and propose to act in dealing with applications submitted to them.

2. Such applications fall, speaking generally, under five heads:—

- (i) Claims for wages.
- (ii) Claims in respect of harbour and port dues.
- (iii) Claims in respect of bunker coal, provisions, and other necessaries supplied.
- (iv) Claims to brokerage.
- (v) Other claims upon cargoes and hulls.

It will be convenient to deal with these five classes of claims *seriatim*.

*App. 540.

WAGES.

3. Where wages have been advanced by neutral, allied or British third parties for the purposes of the voyage immediately preceding the seizure or detention of an enemy vessel and have not been allowed by the Prize Court the Committee would usually, after careful examination both as to amount, and as to the bona fide character of the claim, pass the claims. Direct claims by seamen for wages have not so far come before the Committee, but would be recognized after investigation.

For any further wages if the crew remained on board after the seizure or detention the applicants would be referred to the Marshal (Prize Court).

HARBOUR AND PORT DUES.

4. Dues for which liability was incurred prior to the seizure or detention would be passed on production of proper vouchers or evidence. Those falling due after seizure or detention would be provided for by the Marshal.

These observations apply also to charges for towage.

BUNKER COAL, PROVISIONS, AND OTHER NECESSARIES.

5. The experience of the Committee is that claims of this class require very careful examination and the best possible evidence that the claims are well founded, that the charges are reasonable, and also when the claims are of old standing, some satisfactory explanation why they have not been recovered from the enemy owner.

A certain proportion of these claims will be disallowed, and where passed the amount proposed to be allowed will sometimes be much less than the amount claimed.

BROKERAGE.

6. The Committee have had many such claims before them, and have decided that brokerage no part of which is payable to an enemy may be allowed on the net amount of freight actually received by the Marshal.

CLAIMS UPON CARGOES AND HULLS.

7. The applications under these heads have so far been:—

- (a) on shares in vessels;
- (b) on mortgages;
- (c) in respect of advances on cargoes.

(a) *On shares in Vessels.*—The Committee have formed the opinion that the claims of shareholders are inadmissible. Shareholders are in fact part owners of the property and their claims cannot properly be described as those of third parties. They are participants in a venture which has led to the loss of their property and

have not, it is thought, any equitable claim because of the occurrence of this loss, which, as owners of a foreign ship, was one of the risks of their investment.

Further it would be difficult, if not impossible to estimate the value of shares in particular vessels, even if the principle of compensation could be admitted.

(b) *Mortgages*.—The question whether the claims of ship mortgagees are to be recognized has been considered by the Committee and they have determined that in cases in which the ship has been condemned and the mortgagee has thus been deprived of his security they would consider the mortgagee's claim, but that in cases in which the ship has only been detained and the mortgagee has not been deprived of his security but only prevented from realizing it they would not recommend payments to mortgagees in respect of the principal sum advanced though they might in cases of hardship make advances of interest.

(c) *Advances on Cargoes*.—These claims are usually by pledgees of cargoes who hold the bills of lading. These are disallowed in the Prize Court on the ground that the legal property in the cargoes has passed to the enemy consignees, though the pledgee had the documents of title and thus had the control of the property at the time of seizure.

Applications in these cases are now being received and considered.

8. The above are the principles, on which, as at present advised, the Committee think claims should be dealt with ultimately. At present, however, no final decision has been reached by the Government as to the funds out of which any awards recommended by the Committee are to be met.

9. The Committee are of opinion as at present advised, that claims in respect of a particular ship or particular cargo should not be allowed in excess of the net value realized by condemned ships or cargoes or in excess of 75 per cent of the value of the ship or cargo in the case of detained ships or cargoes. Thus, if in any particular case the claims exceeded this amount, each successful applicant would only receive a proportion of the amount of his claims.

10. No final adjudication will therefore be made by the Committee until the expiration of the period allowed for putting in claims and until after all claims have been considered. It will be seen from the advertisements referred to in the last paragraph of this despatch that it is proposed to fix the final date for receiving claims at the 17th of August next so far as concerns claims in respect of the ships named in the first notice and the cargoes covered by the first part of the second paragraph of the second notice.

11. The Committee have further had it in mind that, whatever claims are recognized, this should be done in such a way that the liability of enemy persons to the claimants should be preserved and enforced for the benefit of the Crown, whenever, and so far as, possible.

To this end the case of claims against condemned ships and cargoes and the case of claims against detained ships and cargoes call for somewhat different treatment. In both cases the object is to preserve the personal liability of the enemy person to the claimant. In the

case of detained ships the further object is to preserve the right *in rem* of the claimant. The value of the rights so preserved, except such as are *in rem* may ultimately prove to be small, but the Committee consider it to be of importance that nothing they recommend should have the effect during war of discharging the liability of the enemy debtor to the British, allied or neutral creditor.

With these objects in view, the Committee propose to adopt the following procedure.

(a) With regard to condemned ships and cargoes, the Committee propose to require grantees to enter into an agreement in one of the forms enclosed and marked (A) and (Ai).

(b) With regard to detained ships and cargoes (in which cases the property detained or its equivalent will at the conclusion of the war still be in the hands of the State and on release within the jurisdiction of British Courts) it is proposed to treat any sums paid as in the nature of loans, and to require the parties to which any advance is made to enter into an agreement in one of the forms enclosed and marked (B) and (Bi).

12. It is not possible to foresee what may be done at the end of the war with regard to detained ships, but the Committee do not think it would be right, in making grants or advances, to fail to reserve so far as possible any rights that may be exercisable against enemy debtors at that time.

13. I have now informed the Committee that your Government consents to the proposal referred to in paragraph 1 above and I enclose copies of two advertisements which it is proposed to issue in the "London Gazette" of the 18th inst. with regard to claims against ships or cargoes condemned or ordered to be detained by Prize Courts in the self-governing Dominions. Your Ministers will no doubt think it desirable that similar advertisements should be issued locally and I therefore informed you in my telegram of 13th April, of the form of the drafts.

14. I have addressed an identical despatch to the other self-governing Dominions.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Royal Highness's most obedient
humble servant,

A. BONAR LAW.

Governor General

His Royal Highness

The Duke of Connaught and of Strathearn, K.G., K.T.,
K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.,
etc., etc., etc.

FORM OF AGREEMENT.

AN AGREEMENT made the day of
191 BETWEEN THE SOLICITOR FOR THE AFFAIRS OF
HIS MAJESTY'S TREASURY (hereinafter called "the Treasury
Solicitor") for and on behalf of His Majesty of the one part and

WHEREAS by decree of the High Court of Justice Admiralty Division in Prize dated the day of 191 the Ship was condemned as good and lawful prize:

NOW THEREFORE in consideration of His Majesty out of His bounty paying to the said
the sum of £ the said
agrees with the Treasury Solicitor as follows:—

2. The said _____ will do nothing to release the said owners from the said debt or to prejudice or impair any of the securities, rights and remedies in respect thereof.

3. The Treasury Solicitor may at any time use the name of the said _____ for the purpose of enforcing any rights and remedies in respect of the said debt or for the purpose of making the said securities available.

4. The said
when called upon so to do will furnish to the Treasury Solicitor the evidence and documents necessary and take all such steps as the Treasury Solicitor may require for enforcing such rights and remedies and making such securities available.

5. Any moneys received or recovered by the said
or by the Treasury Solicitor in respect
of the said debt or of any securities for the same shall as and when received be paid to and retained by the Treasury Solicitor to the use of His Majesty.

6. If hereafter it be established that the sum paid by His Majesty as above mentioned was in excess of the sum really due to the said

by the said owners the said shall repay
to the Treasury Solicitor the amount of such excess. And if there be received by the Treasury Solicitor any amount in excess of the sum of £
paid to the said

under these presents together with the
amount of any costs and expenses payable under Clause 7 hereof such excess shall be paid by the Treasury Solicitor to the persons entitled thereto.

7. The said
shall if so required pay to the Treasury Solicitor the amount of any costs and expenses incurred by the Treasury Solicitor in enforcing or attempting to enforce the said rights, remedies and securities.

SCHEDULE.

(Ai)

FORM OF AGREEMENT.

Cargo ex

(Condemned).

AN AGREEMENT made the day of
191 BETWEEN THE SOLICITORS FOR THE
AFFAIRS OF HIS MAJESTY'S TREASURY (hereinafter called
"the Treasury Solicitor") for and on behalf of His Majesty of the one
part and

of the other part.

WHEREAS by decree of the High Court of Justice Admiralty
Division in Prize, dated the day of
191 of being part of the cargo of
the ship were condemned as good
and lawful prize:

AND WHEREAS the said
has represented to His Majesty's Government on behalf of His Majesty

the King that at the time of the seizure and at all subsequent times hereinafter called the debtors were and still are indebted to in the sum of £ in respect of particulars whereof are set forth in the Schedule hereto. And that but for the seizure and condemnation thereof he would be entitled to enforce payment of the said debt by realization of or proceedings against the said goods:

NOW THEREFORE in consideration of His Majesty out of His bounty paying to the said the sum of £ the said agrees with the Treasury Solicitor as follows:—

1. The said hereby covenants and agrees with the Treasury Solicitor that he will at all times when he lawfully can or may use his best endeavours to obtain payment of the said debt from the said debtors and will for such purpose enforce as may be necessary such rights and remedies as may be available for the recovery of the said debt or for the purpose of realizing or making available all or any securities which he may hold or acquire in respect of the said debt and further that he will if so required by the Treasury Solicitor assign unto the Treasury Solicitor on behalf of His Majesty the said debt of £ together with and all securities that he may have in respect of the said debt and all rights and remedies appertaining thereto.

2. The said will do nothing to release the said debtors from the said debt or to prejudice or impair any of the securities, rights and remedies in respect thereof.

3. The Treasury Solicitor may at any time use the name of the said for the purpose of enforcing any rights and remedies in respect of the said debt or for the purpose of making the said securities available.

4. The said when called upon so to do will furnish to the Treasury Solicitor the evidence and documents necessary and take all such steps as the Treasury Solicitor may require for enforcing such rights and remedies and making such securities available.

5. Any moneys received or recovered by the said or by the Treasury Solicitor in respect of the said debt or of any securities for the same shall as and when received be paid to and retained by the Treasury Solicitor for the use of His Majesty.

6. If hereafter it be established that the sum paid by His Majesty as above mentioned was in excess of the sum really due to the said

by the said debtors the said

shall repay to the Treasury Solicitor the amount of such excess. And if there be received by the Treasury Solicitor any amount in excess of the sum of £ paid to the said

under these presents together with the amount of any costs and expenses payable under Clause 7 hereof such excess shall be paid by the Treasury Solicitor to the persons entitled thereto.

7. The said _____ shall if so required pay to the Treasury Solicitor the amount of any costs and expenses incurred by the Treasury Solicitor in enforcing or attempting to enforce the said rights, remedies and securities.

SCHEDULE.

(B)

FORM OF AGREEMENT.

Ship

(Detained).

AN AGREEMENT made the _____ day of _____ 191
BETWEEN THE SOLICITOR FOR THE AFFAIRS OF HIS
MAJESTY'S TREASURY (hereinafter called "the Treasury
Solicitor"), for and on behalf of His Majesty of the one part and

of the other part.

WHEREAS by decree of the High Court of Justice Admiralty Division in Prize, dated the _____ day of _____ 191 the ship _____ was pronounced to have belonged at the time of seizure to enemies of the Crown and was ordered to be detained by the Marshal until further order:

AND WHEREAS the said _____ has represented to His Majesty's Government on behalf of His Majesty the King that at the time of seizure and at all subsequent times the owners of the said ship were and still are indebted to him in the sum of £ _____ in respect of particulars whereof are set forth in the Schedule hereto and that but for the seizure and order for detention he would be entitled to enforce payment of the said debt by realization of or proceedings against the said ship:

NOW THEREFORE in consideration of the advance by way of loan to the said _____ of the sum of £ _____ the said _____ agrees with the Treasury Solicitor as follows:—

1. The said _____ hereby covenants and agrees with the Treasury Solicitor that he will at all times when he lawfully can or may use his best endeavours to obtain payment of the said debt from the said owners and will for such purpose enforce as may be necessary such rights and remedies as may be available

for the recovery of the said debt or for the purpose of realizing or making available all or any securities which he may hold or acquire in respect of the said debt and further that he will if so required by the Treasury Solicitor as a further security for repayment of the said loan assign unto the Treasury Solicitor on behalf of His Majesty the said debt of £ together with all securities that he may have in respect of the said debt and all rights and remedies appertaining thereto.

2. The said will do nothing to release the said owners from the said debt or to prejudice or impair any of the securities, rights and remedies in respect thereof.

3. The Treasury Solicitor may at any time use the name of the said for the purpose of enforcing any rights and remedies in respect of the said debt or for the purpose of making the said securities available.

4. The said when called upon so to do will furnish to the Treasury Solicitor the evidence and documents necessary and take all such steps as the Treasury Solicitor may require for enforcing such rights and remedies and making such securities available.

5. The said shall if so required pay to the Treasury Solicitor the amount of any costs and expenses incurred by the Treasury Solicitor in enforcing or attempting to enforce the said rights, remedies and securities.

6. Until the amount of the loan hereby secured is repaid any moneys received or recovered by the said or by the Treasury Solicitor in respect of the said debt or of any securities for the same shall as and when received be paid to and retained by the Treasury Solicitor and appropriated to the repayment of the said loan.

7. The said loan of £ after deducting any sums received and appropriated under Clause 6 shall be repaid by the said to the Treasury Solicitor within three months after the present war has ceased and in default of payment shall carry interest at the rate of five per cent per annum.

SCHEDULE.

(Bi)

FORM OF AGREEMENT.

Cargo ex

(Detained).

AN AGREEMENT made the day of 191
BETWEEN THE SOLICITOR FOR THE AFFAIRS OF HIS
MAJESTY'S TREASURY (hereinafter called "the Treasury
Solicitor") for and on behalf of His Majesty of the one part and

of the other part.

WHEREAS by decree of the High Court of Justice Admiralty Division in Prize, dated the _____ day of _____ 191 _____ of _____ being part of the cargo of _____ was pronounced to have belonged at the time of seizure to enemies of the Crown and was ordered to be detained by the Marshal until further order:

AND WHEREAS the said _____ has represented to His Majesty's Government on behalf of His Majesty the King that at the time of seizure and at all subsequent times _____ hereinafter called the debtors were and still are indebted to him in the sum of £ _____ in respect of _____ particulars whereof are set forth in the Schedule hereto and that but for the seizure and order for detention he would be entitled to enforce payment of the said debt by realization of or proceedings against the said _____

NOW THEREFORE in consideration of the advance by way of loan to the said _____ of the sum of £ _____ the said _____ agrees with the Treasury Solicitor as follows:—

1. The said _____ hereby covenants and agrees with the Treasury Solicitor that he will at all times when he lawfully can or may use his best endeavours to obtain payment of the said debt from the said debtors and will for such purpose enforce as may be necessary such rights and remedies as may be available for the recovery of the said debt or for the purpose of realizing or making available all or any securities which he may hold or acquire in respect of the said debt and further that he will if so required by the Treasury Solicitor as further security for repayment of the said loan assign unto the Treasury Solicitor on behalf of His Majesty the said debt of £ _____ together with all securities that he may have in respect of the said debt and all rights and remedies appertaining thereto.

2. The said _____ will do nothing to release the said debtors from the said debt or to prejudice or impair any of the securities, rights and remedies in respect thereof.

3. The Treasury Solicitor may at any time use the name of the said _____ for the purpose of enforcing any rights and remedies in respect of the said debt or for the purpose of making the said securities available.

4. The said _____ when called upon so to do will furnish to the Treasury Solicitor the evidence and documents necessary and take all such steps as the Treasury Solicitor may require for enforcing such rights and remedies and making such securities available.

5. The said _____ shall if so required pay to the Treasury Solicitor the amount of any costs and expenses incurred by the Treasury Solicitor in enforcing or attempting to enforce the said rights, remedies and securities.

6. Until the amount of the loan hereby secured is repaid any moneys received or recovered by the said _____ or by the Treasury Solicitor in respect of the said debt or of any securities for the same shall as and when received be paid to and retained by the

Treasury Solicitor and appropriated to the repayment of the said loan.

7. The said loan of £ after deducting any sums received and appropriated under Clause 6 hereof shall be repaid by the said to the Treasury Solicitor within three months after the present war has ceased and in default of payment shall carry interest at the rate of five per cent per annum.

SCHEDULE.

No. 60.

Despatch respecting forms of indemnity for release of Prize Cargoes
CANADA.
No. 366.

DOWNING STREET, 11th April, 1916.

SIR,—With reference to my predecessor's despatches Nos. 860¹ and 929² of the 6th and 26th November, 1914, relative to the forms of indemnity to be given by applicants for the release of Prize cargoes, I have the honour to transmit to Your Royal Highness copies of the form of indemnity now in use.

2. It will be observed that the last paragraph of this form is new, and I shall be obliged if it may be explained to your Ministers that this paragraph is intended for use in cases in which, owing to uncertainty as to the fate of bills sent to enemy territory for collection before the war or for other reasons, it may be doubtful whether or not the claimant has received payment for the goods.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Royal Highness's most obedient
humble servant,

A. BONAR LAW.

Governor General

His Royal Highness

The Duke of Connaught and of Strathearn, K.G., K.T.,
K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.,
etc., etc., etc.

¹App. p. 39.

²App. p. 47.

IN PRIZE.

SS.....

WHEREAS the undermentioned goods have been seized as prize:

AND WHEREAS

claim to be entitled to the goods hereafter described and have requested His Majesty's Procurator General to consent to an Order for the release to them of the said goods:

AND WHEREAS His Majesty's Procurator General is willing upon receiving the following indemnity (and subject to such other conditions (if any) as may have been arranged between the parties) to consent to such an Order:

Now in consideration of His Majesty's Procurator General agreeing to give such consent the said undertake to indemnify His Majesty's Procurator General whether on his own behalf or on behalf of the Crown or on behalf of the Admiralty Marshal or of any officer or official of the Crown or of the Prize Court or of any person acting under the authority or instructions of the same or of any one or more of them against all petitions (including petitions of right) claims, proceedings, actions or demands for or in respect or on account of the goods or any part thereof or any proceeds thereof or arising directly or indirectly out of or connected with the seizure, detention or release of the goods or any part thereof and against all costs, damages and expenses in respect of the premises:

AND the said

hereby further undertake to pay over to His Majesty's Procurator General the proceeds of sale of this cargo or any part thereof which may have been or shall hereafter be paid for by an enemy.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS ABOVE REFERRED TO.

Witness to the signature of }
the said }

We join in this Idemnity.

No. 61.

Despatch respecting cargoes on enemy vessels in Portuguese Harbours.

CANADA.
No. 438.

DOWNING STREET, 29th April, 1916.

SIR,—With reference to previous correspondence respecting cargoes of enemy vessels in Portuguese harbours I have the honour to transmit to Your Royal Highness, for the information of your Ministers, copies of an extract from the *London Gazette* of the 25th of April containing a notice issued from the Foreign Office relative to the Decree which has been issued by the Portuguese Government on the subject.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Royal Highness's most obedient
humble servant,

A. BONAR LAW.

Governor General

His Royal Highness

The Duke of Connaught and of Strathearn, K.G., K.T.,
K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.VO.,
etc., etc., etc.

CARGOES OF ENEMY VESSELS IN PORTUGUESE
HARBOURS.

His Majesty's Minister at Lisbon reports by telegraph that the Portuguese Government have issued a Decree, dated the 21st instant, providing that Allied and Neutral cargoes of, or discharged from, German vessels will be delivered up by the Procurator of the Republic in the respective districts, to whom application should be made for the purpose within a period of 30 days. This period may be extended in certain cases.

It is added that a security will be required from cargo owners whose papers are not in order, and that the Portuguese Government retain the right to requisition cargoes on payment of an indemnity. The Portuguese Prize Court will decide all questions which may arise relative to cargoes.

FOREIGN OFFICE,
April 24, 1916.

APPENDIX D—Continued.

Miscellaneous. No. 22 (1916).

Note addressed by His Majesty's Government to Neutral Representatives in London respecting the Withdrawal of the Declaration of London Orders in Council.

No. 1.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs presents his compliments to the United States Ambassador,* and has the honour to transmit herewith, for the information of the United States Government, the text of an Order in Council of to-day's date, effecting a change in the rules hitherto adopted by His Majesty's Government to govern their conduct of warfare at sea during the present hostilities. A memorandum which has been drawn up by the British and French Governments is also enclosed explaining the grounds for the issue of this Order.

Foreign Office, July 7, 1916.

Enclosure 1 in No. 1.

Memorandum.

Appliqués à conformer leur conduite aux principes du droit international, les Gouvernements alliés ont pensé, au début de la guerre actuelle, qu'ils trouveraient dans la Déclaration de Londres un corps de doctrine et un recueil de règles pratiques. Ils décidèrent en conséquence d'en adopter les stipulations, non qu'elle eût en elle-même force de loi à leur égard, mais parce qu'elle semblait présenter dans ses grandes lignes un exposé des droits et des devoirs des belligérants, appuyés sur l'expérience des guerres maritimes du passé. Le développement de la lutte actuelle, d'une ampleur et d'un caractère insoupçonnés, a démontré que l'effort qui avait été tenté à Londres pour déterminer en temps de paix non seulement les principes du droit, mais aussi les modalités

At the beginning of the present war the Allied Governments, in their anxiety to regulate their conduct by the principles of the law of nations, believed that in the Declaration of London they would find a suitable digest of principles and compendium of working rules. They accordingly decided to adopt the provisions of the Declaration, not as in itself possessing for them the force of law, but because it seemed to present in its main lines a statement of the rights and the duties of belligerents based on the experience of previous naval wars. As the present struggle developed, acquiring a range and character beyond all previous conceptions, it became clear that the attempt made at London in time of peace to determine, not only

*Also sent to other neutral Representatives in London.

de leur application, n'avait pas abouti à un résultat entièrement satisfaisant. Ces règles, en effet, sans conférer toujours aux neutres de plus larges garanties, ne donnent pas aux belligérants les moyens les plus efficaces pour exercer les droits qui leur sont reconnus.

A mesure que les événements se déroulaient, les belligérants du groupe germanique redoublaient d'habileté pour desserrer l'étreinte qui les enserme et rouvrir la voie des ravitaillements; leurs artifices compromettaient le commerce inoffensif des neutres et le rendaient suspect d'intentions hostiles.

D'autre part, les progrès de tout genre accomplis dans l'art militaire et naval, la création d'engins nouveaux, la centralisation par les belligérants germaniques de la totalité de leurs ressources aux fins militaires créaient des conditions très différentes de celles des guerres maritimes du passé.

L'application des règles de la Déclaration de Londres ne devait pas résister à l'épreuve de faits évoluant sans cesse dans un sens imprévu.

Les Gouvernements alliés ont dû reconnaître cette situation et apporter de temps à autre aux règles de la Déclaration les tempéraments que comportait cette évolution.

Ces modifications successives ont pu amener à de fausses interprétations les intentions des Alliés; aussi leur a-t-il paru nécessaire de s'en tenir uniquement à l'application des règles anciennement reconnues du droit international.

Les Alliés déclarent solennellement et sans réticence qu'ils continueront à observer ces principes

the principles of law, but even the forms under which they were to be applied, had not produced a wholly satisfactory result. As a matter of fact, these rules, while not in all respects improving the safeguards afforded to neutrals, do not provide belligerents with the most effective means of exercising their admitted rights.

As events progressed, the Germanic Powers put forth all their ingenuity to relax the pressure tightening about them and to reopen a channel for supplies; their devices compromised innocent neutral commerce and involved it in suspicions of enemy agency. Moreover, the manifold developments of naval and military science, the invention of new engines of war, the concentration by the Germanic Powers of the whole body of their resources on military ends, produced conditions altogether different from those prevailing in previous naval wars.

The rules laid down in the Declaration of London could not stand the strain imposed by the test of rapidly changing conditions and tendencies which could not have been foreseen.

The Allied Governments were forced to recognise the situation thus created, and to adapt the rules of the Declaration from time to time to meet these changing conditions.

These successive modifications may perhaps have exposed the purpose of the Allies to misconstruction; they have therefore come to the conclusion that they must confine themselves simply to applying the historic and admitted rules of the law of nations.

The Allies solemnly and unreservedly declare that the action of their warships, no less than

aussi bien dans l'action de leurs croisières que dans les jugements de leurs Cours de Prises; que, fidèles à la parole donnée, ils se conformeront notamment aux dispositions des conventions internationales sur le droit de la guerre; que, respectueux des lois de l'humanité, ils repoussent loin d'eux l'idée de menacer l'existence des non-combattants; qu'ils ne porteront à la propriété des neutres aucune atteinte injustifiée; et que, si un dommage était causé par leur action navale à des négociants de bonne foi, ils seront toujours disposés à examiner leurs réclamations et à accorder les réparations légitimes.

the judgments of their Prize Courts, will continue to conform to these principles; that they will faithfully fulfil their engagements and in particular will observe the terms of all international conventions regarding the laws of war; that, mindful of the dictates of humanity, they repudiate utterly all thought of threatening the lives of non-combatants; that they will not without cause interfere with neutral property; and that if they should, by the action of their fleets, cause damage to the interests of any merchant acting in good faith, they will always be ready to consider his claims and to grant him such redress as may be due.

Enclosure 2 in No. 1.

Order in Council.

Whereas by an Order in Council dated the 20th day of August, 1914, His Majesty was pleased to declare that during the present hostilities the provisions of the Declaration of London, should, subject to certain additions and modifications therein specified, be adopted and put in force by His Majesty's Government;

And whereas the said Declaration was adopted as aforementioned in common with His Majesty's Allies;

And whereas it has been necessary for His Majesty and for his Allies from time to time to issue further enactments modifying the application of the articles of the said Declaration;

And whereas Orders in Council for this purpose have been issued by His Majesty on the 29th day of October, 1914, the 20th day of October, 1915, and the 30th day of March, 1916;

And whereas the issue of these successive Orders in Council may have given rise to some doubt as to the intention of His Majesty, as also to that of his Allies, to act in strict accordance with the law of nations, and it is therefore expedient to withdraw the said Orders so far as they are now in force:

Now, therefore, His Majesty by and with the advice of his Privy Council is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the Declaration of London Order in Council No. 2, 1914, and all Orders subsequent thereto amending the said Order are hereby withdrawn;

And His Majesty is pleased further to declare by and with the advice of his Privy Council and it is hereby declared that it is and

always has been his intention as it is and has been that of his Allies, to exercise their belligerent rights at sea in strict accordance with the law of nations;

And whereas on account of the changed conditions of commerce and the diversity of practice doubts might arise in certain matters as to the rules which His Majesty and his Allies regard as being in conformity with the law of nations, and it is expedient to deal with such matter specifically:—

It is hereby ordered that the following provisions shall be observed:—

- (a) The hostile destination required for the condemnation of contraband articles shall be presumed to exist, until the contrary is shown, if the goods are consigned to or for an enemy authority, or an agent of the enemy State, or to or for a person in territory belonging to or occupied by the enemy, or to or for a person who, during the present hostilities, has forwarded contraband goods to an enemy authority, or an agent of the enemy State, or to or for a person in territory belonging to or occupied by the enemy, or if the goods are consigned "to order," or if the ship's papers do not show who is the real consignee of the goods.
- (b) The principle of continuous voyage or ultimate destination shall be applicable both in cases of contraband and of blockade.
- (c) A neutral vessel carrying contraband with papers indicating a neutral destination, which, notwithstanding the destination shown on the papers, proceeds to an enemy port, shall be liable to capture and condemnation if she is encountered before the end of her next voyage.
- (d) A vessel carrying contraband shall be liable to capture and condemnation if the contraband, reckoned either by value, weight, volume, or freight forms more than half the cargo.

And it is hereby further ordered as follows:—

- (i) Nothing herein shall be deemed to affect the Order in Council of the 11th March, 1915, for restricting further the commerce of the enemy or any of His Majesty's Proclamations declaring articles to be contraband of war during the present hostilities.
- (ii) Nothing herein shall affect the validity of anything done under the Orders in Council hereby withdrawn.
- (iii) Any cause or proceeding commenced in any Prize Court before the making of this Order may, if the Court thinks just, be heard and decided under the provisions of the Orders hereby withdrawn so far as they were in force at the date when such cause or proceeding was commenced, or would have been applicable in such cause or proceeding if this Order had not been made.

This Order may be cited as "The Maritime Rights Order in Council, 1916."

And the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and each of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the President of the Probate, Divorce,

and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice, all other Judges of His Majesty's Prize Courts, and all Governors, Officers, and Authorities whom it may concern, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

July 7, 1916.

APPENDIX H—Continued.

CHAPTER II.

An Act to levy a tax on Business Profits.

[Assented to 18th May, 1916.]

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as *The Business Profits War Tax Act, 1916.* Short title.

2. In this Act and in any regulations made under this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,— Definitions.

- (a) “Minister” means the Minister of Finance of Canada; “Minister.”
- (b) “Board” means the Board of Referees appointed under the provisions of section nine hereof; “Board.”
- (c) “non-Canadian company” means an incorporated company having its head office or principal place of business outside Canada but having assets in or carrying on business in Canada, either directly or through or in the name of any other person; “Non-Canadian company.”
- (d) “person” means any individual or person and any partnership, syndicate, trust, association or other body and any body corporate, and the heirs, executors, administrators, curators and assigns or other legal representatives of such person, according to the law of that part of Canada to which the context extends; “Person.”
- (e) “tax” means the tax, toll or duty authorized by section three of this Act; “Tax.”
- (f) “taxpayer” means any person paying, liable to pay, or suspected by the Minister to be liable to pay any tax imposed by this Act. “Taxpayer.”*

3. There shall be levied and paid to His Majesty a tax of twenty-five per centum of the amount by which the profits earned in any business exceeded, in the case of a business owned by an incorporated company, the rate of seven per centum per annum, and, in the case of a business owned by any other person, the rate of ten per centum per annum upon the capital employed in such business. Such tax shall be levied against and paid by the person owning such business for each and every accounting period ending after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen. Tax imposed.

Provided, however,—

Amount paid
under c. 8
Statutes 1915
to be
deducted.

(a) that the amount paid or payable by any person under the provisions of Part One of *The Special War Revenue Act, 1915*, shall be deducted from the amount which such person would otherwise be liable to pay under the provisions of this Act, and the Minister shall have power to determine any questions that may arise in consequence of any difference in the several periods for which the taxes under the said Act and under this Act respectively, are payable, and the decision of the Minister thereon shall be final and conclusive;

Dividends
from tax
paying
company
exempted.

(b) that the dividends received from the stock of any incorporated company which has paid a tax upon its profits under the provisions of this Act shall not be included when the profits of any business are being determined; and

War taxes of
allies to be
deducted.

(c) that the amount of any tax paid by a person under the provisions of the *Finance Act (No. 2) 1915*, passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland or under any legislation for raising revenue for the present war in force in India, or any colony or dependency of His Majesty, or in France, Russia, Italy, Belgium, Japan, Serbia, Montenegro, Portugal and any other country that may hereafter become an ally of His Majesty in the present war, or the colonies or dependencies of any of these countries in respect of any business liable to taxation hereunder shall be deducted from the amount of the tax that would otherwise be payable by such person under this Act.

Accounting
period
defined.

4. For the purposes of this Act an accounting period shall be taken to be the period for which the accounts of the business have been made up, but where the accounts of any business have not been made up for any definite period or for the period for which they have been usually made up, or if a year or more has elapsed without the accounts being made up, the accounting period shall be taken to be such period and ending on such a date as the Minister may determine.

Trades and
businesses
included.

5. The businesses to which this Act applies are all trades and businesses (including the business of transportation) of any description carried on, or partly carried on, in Canada whether continuously or not except:—

Exceptions.

(a) the business of any person the capital employed in which has been throughout the accounting period less than fifty thousand dollars, other than a business which, or twenty per centum or more of which, is or has been the manufacturing or dealing in munitions of war or in materials or supplies of any kind for war purposes;

- (b) the business of life insurance;
- (c) the business of farming and live stock raising; and
- (d) the business of any company, commission or association not less than ninety per cent of the stock or capital of which is owned by a province or a municipality.

COMPUTATION OF PROFITS.

6. The profits shall be taken to be the net profits arising Profits defined. in the accounting period.

2. The profits of a non-Canadian company shall be the net profits arising from its Canadian business including both domestic and export business.

3. No deductions from the gross profits for depreciation or No deductions for. for any expenditure of a capital nature for renewals, or for the development of a business, or otherwise in respect of the business, shall be allowed, except such amount as appears to the Minister to be reasonable and to be properly attributable to the accounting period, and the Minister when determining the profits derived from mining shall Mines. make an allowance for the exhaustion of the mines.

4. Any deduction made from the gross profits for the remuneration of directors, managers, and persons concerned Increasing remuneration of directors, etc. in the management of the business shall not (unless the Minister, owing to any special circumstances, otherwise directs) exceed the sums deducted for those purposes in the last accounting period ending before the first day of January, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and no deductions shall be allowed in respect of any transaction or operation of any nature where it appears, or to the extent to which it appears, that the transaction or operation has improperly reduced the amount to be taken as the amount of the profits of the business for the purposes of this Act.

5. In the case of any contract extending beyond one Contracts extending over more than one accounting period. accounting period from the date of its commencement to the completion thereof and only partially performed in any accounting period there shall (unless the Minister, owing to any special circumstances, otherwise directs) be attributed to each of the accounting periods in which such contract was partially performed, such proportion of the entire profits or estimated profits in respect of the complete performance of the contract as shall be properly attributable to such accounting periods respectively, having regard to the extent to which the contract was performed in such periods.

6. Where an incorporated company conducts its business, Companies not receiving profit earned by its business. whether under agreement or otherwise, in such manner as either directly or indirectly to benefit its shareholders or any of them or any persons directly or indirectly interested in such company by selling its product or the goods and com-

modities in which it deals at less than the fair price which might be obtained therefor, the Minister may for the purposes of this Act determine the amount which shall be deemed to be the profits of such company for any accounting period, and in determining such amount the Minister shall have regard to the fair price which, but for any agreement, arrangement or understanding might be or could have been obtained for such product, goods and commodities.

CAPITAL.

Capital of a company.

7. For the purposes of this Act the capital employed in the business of an incorporated company having its head office or other principal place of business in Canada shall be the amount paid up on its capital stock.

Capital of a non-Canadian company.

2. For the purposes of this Act the capital employed in the business of a non-Canadian company shall be such portion of the amount paid up on its capital stock as shall bear the same proportion to the amount paid up on its entire capital stock as the value of its assets in Canada bears to the value of its total assets.

How amount paid up on stock is to be determined.

3. For the purposes of this Act the amount paid up on the capital stock of a company shall be the amount paid up in cash. Where stock was issued before the first day of January, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, for any consideration other than cash, the fair value of such stock on such date shall be deemed to be the amount paid up on such stock; and where stock has been issued since the said first day of January for any consideration other than cash, the fair value of the stock at the date of its issue shall be deemed to be the amount paid up on such stock. In estimating the value of stock issued for any consideration other than cash, regard shall be had to the value of the assets, real and personal, movable and immovable, and to the liabilities of the company at the date as of which such value is to be determined. In no case shall the value of the stock be fixed at an amount exceeding the par value of such stock.

Reserve.

4. For the purposes of this Act the actual unimpaired reserve, rest or accumulated profits of an incorporated company shall be included as part of its capital.

Stock issued after 15th February, 1916.

5. The Minister may determine the amount of the capital for the purposes of this Act, of any incorporated company issuing stock after the fifteenth day of February, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, and if, after the said fifteenth day of February, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, the capital stock of any incorporated company is increased or additional stock is issued, or if the stock is in any way changed or re organized in such a manner as to increase the amount of the capital for the purposes of this Act, the Minister may decide whether or not it is fair and proper to include such increase or any part thereof

when determining the capital of such company for the purposes of this Act, and the decision of the Minister shall be final and conclusive.

8. For the purposes of this Act the capital employed in the business of any person other than an incorporated company shall be taken to be the fair value of all assets, real and personal, movable and immovable, used in connection with such business in the accounting period. Capital of persons other than companies.

2. Accumulated profits employed in the business shall also be deemed capital. Accumulated profits.

3. Any money or debts borrowed or incurred in connection with the business shall be deducted in computing the amount of capital for the purposes of this section. Debts owing

COLLECTION OF TAX.

9. The Governor in Council may appoint a Board or Boards of Referees. A Board shall consist of not more than three members and the members of a Board shall jointly and severally have all the powers and authority of a commissioner appointed under Part One of the *Inquiries Act*, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, chapter one hundred and four. Vol. 1-5. Board of Referees.

2. Every member of the Board shall take an oath of office in form I of the schedule to this Act before performing any duty under this Act. All affidavits made in pursuance of this subsection shall be filed with the Minister. Oath.

10. Every person liable to taxation under this Act shall, on or before the first day of July in each year, without any notice or demand, deliver in duplicate to the Minister a return in form J of the schedule to this Act or in such other form as the Minister may prescribe covering each accounting period for which he is liable to taxation. In such return the taxpayer shall state and address in Canada to which all notices and other documents to be mailed or served under this Act may be mailed or sent. Return required.

2. The return, in the case of a partnership, syndicate, association or other body, shall be made and signed by a member or officer having a personal knowledge of the affairs of such partnership, syndicate, association or other body, or, in the case of a company, by the president, secretary, treasurer or chief agent having a personal knowledge of the affairs of such corporation, or, in any case, by such other person or persons employed in the business liable, or suspected to be liable, to taxation as the Minister may require. Partnerships, * etc.

3. The Minister may at any time enlarge the time for making any return. Enlarging time.

Minister
may request
further
return.

11. If the Minister, in order to enable him to make an assessment, desires further information, or if he suspects that any person who has not made a return is liable to taxation hereunder, he may, by registered letter, require additional information or a return containing such information as he deems necessary to be furnished him within thirty days.

Production
of books,
etc.

2. The Minister may require the production or the production on oath by the taxpayer or by his agent or officer of any letters, accounts, invoices, statements and other documents, account and other books relating to the business of any taxpayer liable, or suspected to be liable, to taxation under this Act.

Penalty for
not making
returns.

12. For every default in complying with the provisions of the two next preceding sections the taxpayer and also the person or persons required to make a return shall each be liable on summary conviction to a penalty of one hundred dollars for each day during which the default continues.

Penalty for
false
statement.

2. Any person making a false statement in any return, or in any information required by the Minister, shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding ten thousand dollars or to six months' imprisonment, or to both fine and imprisonment.

Assessment
by Minister.

13. The Minister shall on or before the first day of September in each year, or on or before such other date as he may in any case or cases prescribe, determine the several amounts payable for the tax, and shall thereupon send, by registered mail, a notice of assessment in such form as the Minister may prescribe to each taxpayer notifying him of the amount payable by him for the tax. The tax shall be paid each year on or before the first day of November following: Provided, however, that if on the first day of July, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, any person is liable to pay a tax for two or more accounting periods, comprising a period of not less than two years, then such person may pay the tax for the accounting period or periods comprised in the first twelve months on the first day of November, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, and for the accounting period or periods comprised in the second twelve months on the first day of November, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and may pay the tax for the accounting period or periods comprised in the subsequent twelve months on the first day of November, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen.

Payment of
taxes
where two
accounting
periods
accrue on
1st July,
1916.

In default of payment, interest at the rate of seven per centum per annum shall be paid on such tax until the said tax and interest are paid.

2. The Minister shall not be bound by any return or information supplied by or on behalf of a taxpayer, and notwithstanding such return or information, or if no return has been made, the Minister may determine the amount of the tax to be paid by any person.

3. Any person liable to pay the tax shall continue to be so liable for the period of three years from the time at which such tax would have been payable, and in case any person so liable shall fail to make a return as required by this Act, or shall make an incorrect or false return, and does not pay the tax in whole or in part, the Minister may at any time within the said three years assess such person for the tax, or such portion thereof as he may be liable to pay, and may prescribe the time within which any appeals may be made under the provisions of this Act from the assessment or from the decision of the Board.

Liability to
pay tax
continues for
three years.

4. The tax may be assessed on any person for the time being owning or carrying on the business or acting as agent for that person in carrying on the business, or, where a business has ceased, on the person who owned or carried on the business or acted as agent in carrying on the business immediately before the time at which the business ceased, and where there has been a change of ownership of the business, the Minister may, if he thinks fit take the accounting period as the period ending on the date on which the ownership has so changed and assess the tax on the person who owned or carried on the business or acted as agent for the person carrying on the business at that date.

14. No person employed in the service of His Majesty shall communicate or allow to be communicated to any person not legally entitled thereto any information obtained under the provisions of this Act, or allow any such person to inspect or have access to any written statement furnished under the provisions of this Act. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars.

Information
not to be
disclosed.

ASSESSMENT APPEALS.

15. The Board shall act as a Court of Revision, and shall hear and determine any appeal made by a taxpayer under this Act in such place in Canada as the Minister may direct.

Court
of Revision.

16. Any person objecting to the amount at which he is assessed, or as having been wrongfully assessed, may, personally or by his agent, within twenty days after the date of mailing of the notice of assessment, as provided

Notice of
appeal.

in section thirteen of this Act, give notice in writing to the Minister in form K of the schedule to this Act that he considers himself aggrieved for either of the causes aforesaid, otherwise such person's right to appeal shall cease and the assessment made shall stand and be valid and binding upon all parties concerned notwithstanding any defect, error or omission that may have been made therein, or in any proceeding required by this Act or any regulation hereunder: Provided, however, that the Minister, either before or after the expiry of the said twenty days, may give a taxpayer further time in which to appeal.

Hearing and
decision by
Board.

17. The Board, after hearing any evidence adduced and upon such other enquiry as it considers advisable, shall determine the matter and confirm or amend the assessment accordingly. The Board may in any case before it increase, the assessment. The Board shall send a copy of its decision by registered mail to the taxpayer or his agent or officer. In any case where the appeal is unsuccessful the Board may direct that the person who appealed shall pay the costs or part of the costs of such appeal, and if such appeal is successful the Board may recommend that the costs or any part thereof be paid by the Crown.

2. The tariff of fees in force in the Exchequer Court of Canada shall apply to such appeals.

Proceeding
ex parte.

18. If the taxpayer fails to appear, either in person or by agent, the Board may proceed ex parte or may defer the hearing.

Appeal to
Exchequer
Court.

19. If the taxpayer is dissatisfied with the decision of the Board he may, within twenty days after the mailing of the decision, give a written notice to the Minister in form L of the schedule to this Act that he desires to appeal from such decision. If the taxpayer gives such notice, or if the Minister is dissatisfied with the decision, the Minister shall refer the matter to the Exchequer Court of Canada for hearing and determination in form M of the schedule to this Act, and shall notify the taxpayer by registered letter that he has made such reference. On any such reference the Court shall hear and consider such matter upon the papers and evidence referred and upon any further evidence which the taxpayer or the Crown produces under the direction of the Court, and the decision of the Exchequer Court thereon shall be final and conclusive.

Exclusive
jurisdiction
of Exchequer
Court.

20. Except as hereinafter expressly provided, the Exchequer Court shall have exclusive jurisdiction to hear and determine all questions that may arise in connection with any proceeding taken under this Act, and may award costs in connection therewith.

21. No assessment shall be set aside by the Board or by the Court upon the ground that there has been any error or omission in connection with any proceedings required to be taken under this Act or any regulation hereunder, but such Board or Court in any case that may come before it may determine the true and proper amount of the tax to be paid hereunder. No assessment to be set aside for technical reasons.

GENERAL.

22. The tax and all interest and costs assessed or imposed under the provisions of this Act shall be recoverable as a debt due to His Majesty from the person on whom it is assessed or imposed. Tax a debt due Crown.

23. Any tax, interest, costs or penalty that may be assessed, recovered or imposed under this Act may, at the option of the Minister, be recovered and imposed in the Exchequer Court of Canada or in any other Court of competent jurisdiction in the name of His Majesty. Recovery of tax, etc.

24. Taxes, interest, costs and penalties imposed under this Act shall be a lien and charge upon the property, whether real or personal, movable or immovable, of the person liable to pay the same. Tax, etc., lien.

25. The Minister may make any regulations deemed necessary for carrying this Act into effect. Regulations.

26. The provisions of section three of this Act shall not continue in force after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen. Duration of tax.

SCHEDULE.

FORM I.

THE BUSINESS PROFITS WAR TAX ACT, 1916.

I,, make oath and swear that I will faithfully and honestly fulfil the duties which devolve upon me as a member of a Board of Referees under *The Business Profits War Tax Act, 1916*.

Sworn before me
this day
of A.D. 19...

FORM J.

THE BUSINESS PROFITS WAR TAX ACT, 1916.

For Persons other than Incorporated Companies.

Name of Taxpayer.	Address.	Address in Canada to which notices, etc., may be sent.	Capital employed in Business.	Money Borrowed and debts due by taxpayer in connection with Business.	Gross Pro-fits.	Net Pro-fits.	Ac-counting Period.

(Signature).....

For Incorporated Companies.

Name of Company.	Address of Head Office.	Bonds in-cluding De-ben-ture Stock.	Capital Stock Paid Up.		Unim-paired reserve, rest or accum-ulated profits.	Total of paid up Stock, reserve, rest and accum-ulated profits.	Gross fits.	Net fits.	Ac-count-ing Pe-riod.	Value of assets in Cana-da.	Value of assets out-side * Can-ada.	Pro-fits of Cana-dian busi-ness.*
			Pre-ferred.	Com-mon.								

(Signature).....
(Rank of Official.)

*This information only required from companies having their head office or other place of business in Canada.

Address in Canada to which notices, etc., may be sent.....

FORM K.

THE BUSINESS PROFITS WAR TAX ACT, 1916.

In the matter of the assessment of.....

To the Minister of Finance,—

I hereby give notice that I object to the amount at which I am assessed for the following reasons:

(here shortly describe reasons)

or I am not liable to taxation under the above Act for the following reasons:

(here shortly describe reasons)

Dated this.....day of.....19....

(Signature).....

FORM L.

THE BUSINESS PROFITS WAR TAX ACT, 1916.

In the matter of the assessment of.....

To the Minister of Finance,—

I hereby give notice that I am dissatisfied with the decision given by the Board of Referees in the matter for the following reasons:

(here shortly describe reasons)

and that I desire to appeal to the Exchequer Court of Canada.

Dated this.....day of.....A.D. 19..

FORM M.

THE BUSINESS PROFITS WAR TAX ACT, 1916.

In the matter of the assessment of.....

By virtue of the powers vested in me in this behalf under *The Business Profits War Tax Act, 1916*, I hereby refer the appeal of.....*(or my appeal)* against the decision of the Board of Referees to the Exchequer Court of Canada for adjudication thereon and enclose herewith the said decision and the other papers relating to the matter.

Dated this.....day of.....A.D. 19..

To the Registrar of the
Exchequer Court
of Canada.

.....
Minister of Finance.

CHAP. 18.

An Act respecting Investments of Life Insurance Companies.

[Assented to 18th May, 1916.]

HIS MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as *The Life Insurance Companies Investment Act, 1916*.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires—

- (a) “company” includes any corporation or any society or association, incorporated or unincorporated, or any partnership carrying on the business of life insurance;
- (b) “Canadian company” means a company incorporated or legally formed in Canada for the purpose of carrying on the business of life insurance, and which has its head office in Canada;
- (c) “net ledger assets” of a company means the net ledger assets as shown by the annual statement deposited by the company in the Department of Insurance in pursuance of section thirty-one of *The Insurance Act, 1910*;
- (d) “securities of Canada” means and includes debentures, debenture stock, bonds or other securities of the Government of Canada payable only in the currency of Canada.

Investment
in securities
of Canada
required
on 31st
December,
1916.

3. On or before the thirty-first day of December, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, every Canadian company licensed under *The Insurance Act 1910*, to transact the business of life insurance shall invest in, and, on the said thirty-first day of December, shall hold and own, securities of Canada to the amount of not less than fifty per cent of the increase in the net ledger assets of such company during the year one thousand nine hundred and fifteen after deducting from such increase (a) the amount of increase during the said year in the actuarial reserves held by the company in respect of its policies in force outside of Canada, and (b) the amount of increase during the said year in loans, liens and premium obligations on its policies in force in Canada.

Investment
in securities
of Canada
required
on 31st
December,
1917.

4. On or before the thirty-first day of December, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, every such Canadian company shall invest in, and, on the said thirty-first day of December, shall hold and own, securities of Canada to an amount of not less than fifty per cent of the increase

in the net ledger assets of such company during the period of two years ending the thirty-first day of December, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, after deducting from such increase (a) the amount of increase during the said period in the actuarial reserves held by the company in respect of its policies in force outside of Canada, and (b) the amount of increase during the said period in loans, liens and premium obligations on its policies in force in Canada.

5. After the fifteenth day of February, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, any deposit of securities in respect of the business of life insurance required or permitted by *The Insurance Act, 1910*, to be made prior to the first day of January, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, with the Receiver General or with a Canadian Trustee or Trustees appointed under and for the purposes of the said Act by any company licensed under the said Act to transact the business of life insurance in Canada other than a Canadian company, shall consist of bonds, debentures or debenture stock of the Government of Canada.

Deposits of other than Canadian companies must be in securities of Canada.

6. The Minister of Finance shall have power to cancel the license of any company failing to comply with any of the provisions of this Act.

Penalty.

CHAP. 28.

An Act for granting to His Majesty aid for Military and Naval Defence.

[Assented to 18th May, 1916.]

WHEREAS a state of war exists between His Majesty and the German Emperor, the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, the Sultan of Turkey, and the King of the Bulgarians; and whereas it is necessary that measures be taken for the common defence and security, and to this end it is expedient that aid as hereinafter provided be rendered to His Majesty: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as *The War Appropriation Act*, Short title. 1916.

2. From and out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund there may be paid and applied beyond the ordinary grants of Parliament a sum not exceeding two hundred and fifty million dollars (including the sum of fifty million

Payment of two hundred and fifty million dollars may be made.

dollars the payment of which for the purposes hereinafter mentioned has been authorized by *The Appropriation Act (No. 1), 1916*, towards defraying any expenses that may be incurred by or under the authority of the Governor in Council during the year ending the thirty-first day of March, 1917, for—

Purposes.

- (a) the defence and security of Canada;
- (b) the conduct of naval and military operations in or beyond Canada;
- (c) promoting the continuance of trade, industry, and business communications, whether by means of insurance or indemnity against war risk or otherwise;
- (d) the carrying out of any measures deemed necessary or advisable by the Governor in Council in consequence of the existence of a state of war; and
- (e) payments made for the said purposes during the fiscal years ending respectively the thirty-first day of March, nineteen hundred and fifteen, and the thirty-first day of March, nineteen hundred and sixteen, in excess of the amounts authorized by *The War Appropriation Act, 1914*, and *The War Appropriation Act, 1915*.

Regulations.

3. The Governor in Council, in addition to any regulations deemed necessary to give effect to the provisions of this Act, shall make all such regulations as to the rates of pay and allowances of officers and men payable out of the moneys provided under this Act as may by the Governor in Council be deemed proper.

Loan authorized.

4. The Governor in Council may, in addition to the sums now remaining unborrowed and negotiable of the loans authorized by any Act of Parliament heretofore passed, raise by way of loan, by the issue and sale or pledge of securities of Canada, in such form, for such separate sums, at such rates of interest and upon such other terms and conditions as the Governor in Council may approve, such sum or sums of money as are required for the purpose of making any payment authorized by this Act, and the sums so raised shall form part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada.

Power to re-issue, sell or pledge securities.

5. When securities issued under this Act have been pledged as security for a loan, and the loan has been paid off and the pledge redeemed, the securities shall not be deemed to have been extinguished, but shall be deemed to be still alive, and may be re-issued and sold or pledged as if the former pledging had not taken place.

Charged to Con. Rev. Fund.

6. The principal raised by way of loan under this Act and the interest thereon shall be charged upon and payable out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

APPENDIX K—Continued.

Miscellaneous. No. 14 (1916).

Further Correspondence between His Majesty's Government and the United States Government respecting the Rights of Belligerents.

[In continuation of "Miscellaneous, No. 6 (1915)": Cd 7816.]

No. 1.

Mr. Page, United States Ambassador in London, to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received April 3.)

American Embassy, London, April 2, 1915.

Sir, Pursuant to instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you the enclosed communication, which I have received by telegraph from the Secretary of State.

I am instructed at the same time to repeat to His Majesty's Government the earnest assurance that this statement of the views of the Government of the United States is made in the most friendly spirit, and in accordance with the uniform candour by which the relations of the two Governments have in the past been characterised, and to which in large measure are due the peace and amity existing without interruption for a century between the two nations.

I have, &c.

WALTER HINES PAGE.

Enclosure in No. 1.

Communication received by the United States Embassy in London.

The Government of the United States has given careful consideration to the subjects treated in the British notes of the 13th and 15th March,* and to the British Order in Council of the latter date.†

These communications contained matters of grave importance to neutral nations. They appear to menace their rights of trade and intercourse, not only with belligerents, but also with one another. They call for frank comment in order that misunderstanding may be avoided. The Government of the United States deems it its duty, therefore, speaking in the sincerest spirit of friendship, to make its own view and position with regard to them unmistakable and clear.

*See "Miscellaneous, No. 6 (1915)," Nos. 12 and 13.

†The Order in Council actually bears date of March 11, 1915.—p. 280.

The Order in Council of the 15th March would constitute, were its provisions to be actually carried into effect as they stand, a practical assertion of unlimited belligerent rights over neutral commerce within the whole European area and an almost unqualified denial of the sovereign rights of the nations now at peace.

This Government takes it for granted that there can be no question what those rights are. A nation's sovereignty over its own ships and citizens under its own flag on the high seas in time of peace is, of course, unlimited. And that sovereignty suffers no diminution in time of war, except in so far as the practice and consent of civilised nations has limited it by the recognition of certain now clearly determined rights which it is conceded may be exercised by nations which are at war.

A belligerent nation has been conceded the right of visit and search, and the right of capture and condemnation if upon examination a neutral vessel is found to be engaged in unneutral service, or to be carrying contraband of war intended for the enemy's Government or armed forces. It has been conceded the right to establish and maintain a blockade of an enemy's ports and coasts, and to capture and condemn any vessel taken in trying to break the blockade. It is even conceded the right to detain and take to its own ports for judicial examination all vessels which it suspects for substantial reasons to be engaged in unneutral or contraband service, and to condemn them if the suspicion is sustained. But such rights, long clearly defined both in doctrine and practice, have hitherto been held to be the only permissible exceptions to the principle of equality of sovereignty on the high seas as between belligerents and nations not engaged in war.

It is confidently assumed that His Majesty's Government will not deny at once that it is a rule sanctioned by general practice that, even though a blockade should exist, and the doctrine of contraband as to unblockaded territory be rigidly enforced, innocent shipments may be freely transported to and from the United States through neutral countries to belligerents' territory without being subject to the penalties of contraband traffic or breach of blockade much less to detention, requisition, or confiscation.

Moreover, the rules of the Declaration of Paris of 1856, among them that free ships make free goods, will hardly at this day be disputed by the signatories of that solemn agreement.

His Majesty's Government, like the Government of the United States, have often and explicitly held that these rights represent the best usage of warfare in the dealings of belligerents with neutrals at sea. In this connection I desire to direct attention to the opinion of the Chief Justice of the United States in the case of the "Peterhoff," which arose out of the Civil War, and to the fact that that opinion was unanimously sustained in the award of the Arbitration Commission of 1871, to which the case was presented at the request of Great Britain. From that time to the Declaration of London of 1909, adopted with modifications by the Order in Council of the 23rd October last, these rights have not been seriously questioned by the British Government. No less claim on the part of Great Britain of any justification for interfering with these clear rights of the

United States and its citizens as neutrals could be admitted. To admit it would be to assume an attitude of unneutrality towards the present enemies of Great Britain which would be obviously inconsistent with the solemn obligations of this Government in the present circumstances; and for Great Britain to make such a claim would be for her to abandon and set at nought the principles for which she has consistently and earnestly contended in other times and circumstances.

The note of His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, which accompanies the Order in Council, and which bears the same date, notifies the Government of the United States of the establishment of a blockade which is, if defined by the terms of the Order in Council, to include all the coasts and ports of Germany, and every port of possible access to enemy territory.

But the novel and quite unprecedented features of that blockade, if we are to assume it to be properly so defined, is that it embraces many neutral ports and coasts, bars access to them, and subjects all neutral ships seeking to approach them to the same suspicion that would attach to them were they bound for the port of the enemies of Great Britain, and to unusual risks and penalties.

It is manifest that such limitations, risks, and liabilities placed upon the ships of a neutral Power on the high seas, beyond the right of visit and search and the right to prevent the shipment of contraband already referred to, are a distinct invasion of the sovereign rights of the nations whose ships, trade, or commerce is interfered with.

The Government of the United States is, of course, not oblivious to the great changes which have occurred in the conditions and means of naval warfare since the rules hitherto governing legal blockade were formulated. It might be ready to admit that the form of "close" blockade with its cordon of ships in the immediate offing of the blockaded ports is no longer practicable in the face of an enemy possessing the means and opportunity to make an effective defence by the use of submarines, mines, and aircraft; but it can hardly be maintained that, whatever form of effective blockade may be made use of, it is impossible to conform at least to the spirit and principles of the essence of the rules of war. If the necessities of the case should seem to render it imperative that the cordon of blockading vessels be extended across the approaches to any neighbouring neutral port or country, it would seem clear that it would still be easily practicable to comply with the well-recognised and reasonable prohibition of international law against the blockading of neutral ports by according free admission and exit to all lawful traffic with neutral ports through the blockading cordon. This traffic would, of course, include all outward-bound traffic from the neutral country and all inward-bound traffic to the neutral country except contraband in transit to the enemy. Such procedure need not conflict in any respect with the rights of the belligerent maintaining the blockade, since the right would remain with the blockading vessels to visit and search all ships either on entering or leaving the neutral territory which they were in fact, but not of right, investing.

The Government of the United States notes that in the Order in Council His Majesty's Government give as their reason for entering upon a course of action which they are aware is without precedent in modern warfare, the necessity they conceive themselves to have been placed under to retaliate upon their enemies for measures of a similar nature which the latter have announced it their intention to adopt, and which they have to some extent adopted; but the Government of the United States, recalling the principles upon which His Majesty's Government have hitherto been scrupulous to act, interprets this as merely a reason for certain extraordinary activities on the part of His Majesty's naval forces and not as an excuse for or prelude to any unlawful action. If the course pursued by the present enemies of Great Britain should prove to be in fact trained by illegality and disregard of the principles of war sanctioned by enlightened nations, it cannot be supposed, and this Government does not for a moment suppose, that His Majesty's Government would wish the same taint to attach to their own actions, or would cite such illegal acts as in any sense or degree a justification for similar practices on their part in so far as if they can affect neutral rights.

It is thus that the Government of the United States interprets the language of the note of His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs which accompanies the copy of the Order in Council which was handed to the Ambassador of the United States near the Government in London and by him transmitted to Washington.

This Government notes with gratification that "wide discretion is afforded to the Prize Court in dealing with the trade of neutrals in such manner as may in the circumstances be deemed just, and that full provision is made to facilitate claims made by persons interested in any goods placed in the custody of the Marshal of the Prize Court under the Order"; that "the effect of the Order in Council is to confer certain powers upon the executive officers of His Majesty's Government"; and that "the extent to which these powers will be actually exercised, and the degree of severity with which the measures of blockade authorised will be put into operation, are matters which will depend on the administrative orders issued by the Government and the decisions of the authorities especially charged with the duty of dealing with individual ships and cargoes according to the merits of each case." This Government further notes with equal satisfaction the declaration of the British Government that "the instructions to be issued by His Majesty's Government to the fleet and to the customs officials and executive committees concerned will impress upon them the duty of acting with the utmost despatch consistent with the object in view, and of showing in every case such consideration for neutrals as may be compatible with that object, which is, succinctly stated, to establish a blockade to prevent vessels from carrying goods for or coming from Germany."

In view of these assurances formally given to this Government, it is confidently expected that the extensive powers conferred by the Order in Council on the executive officers of the Crown will be restricted by "orders issued by the Government" directing the exercise of their discretionary powers in such a manner as to modify in,

practical application those provisions of the Order in Council which, if strictly enforced would violate neutral rights and interrupt legitimate trade. Relying on the faithful performances of these voluntary assurances by His Majesty's Government, the United States takes it for granted that the approach of American merchantmen to neutral ports situated upon the long line of coast affected by the Order in Council will not be interfered with when it is known that they do not carry goods which are contraband of war or goods destined to or proceeding from ports within the belligerent territory affected.

The Government of the United States assumes with the greatest confidence that His Majesty's Government will thus adjust their practice to the recognized rules of international law, because it is manifest that the British Government have adopted an extraordinary method of "stopping cargoes destined for or coming from the enemies' territory," which, owing to the existence of unusual conditions in modern warfare at sea, it will be difficult to restrict to the limits which have been heretofore required by the law of nations. Though the area of operations is confined to "European waters, including the Mediterranean," so great an area of the high seas is covered, and the cordon of ships is so distant from the territory affected, that neutral vessels must necessarily pass through the blockading force in order to reach important neutral ports which Great Britain, as a belligerent, has not the legal right to blockade, and which therefore it is presumed she has no intention of claiming to blockade.

The Scandinavian and Danish ports, for example, are opened to American trade, they are also free, so far as the actual enforcement of the Order in Council is concerned, to carry on trade with German Baltic ports, although it is an essential element of blockade that it bear with equal severity upon all neutrals.

This Government, therefore, infers that the commanders of His Majesty's ships of war engaged in maintaining the so-called blockade will be instructed to avoid an enforcement of the proposed measures of non-intercourse, in such a way as to impose restrictions upon neutral trade more burdensome than those which have been regarded as inevitable when the ports of a belligerent are actually blockaded by the ships of its enemy.

The possibilities of serious interruption of American trade under the Order in Council are so many, the methods proposed are unusual, and seem liable to constitute so great an impediment and embarrassment to neutral commerce, that the Government of the United States, if the Order in Council is strictly enforced, apprehends many interferences with its legitimate trade, which will impose upon His Majesty's Government heavy responsibilities for acts of the British authorities clearly subversive of the rights of neutral nations on the high seas. It is therefore expected that His Majesty's Government, having considered these possibilities, will take steps necessary to avoid them, and in the event that they unhappily occur, will be prepared to make full reparation for every act which, under the rules of international law, constitutes a violation of neutral rights.

As stated in its communication of the 22nd October, 1914,* "this Government will insist that the rights and duties of the United States and its citizens in the present war be defined by the existing rules of international law, and the treaties of the United States, irrespective of the provisions of the Declaration of London, and that this Government reserves to itself the right to enter a protest or demand in each case in which those rights and duties so defined are violated, or their free exercise interfered with by the authorities of the British Government."

No. 2.

Mr. Page to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received June 4.)

The American Ambassador presents his compliments to His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and has the honour to acquaint him that he is in receipt of a communication from the consul-general in London, in which he requests that he may be informed regarding the amount of raw cocoa and preparations of cocoa exported from Great Britain to Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and Italy during the four months ending the 30th April, 1915, as compared with the same period of 1914 and 1913.

Mr. Page ventures to hope that, should no inconvenience be found in so doing, Sir Edward Grey may be so good as to cause him to be furnished with the desired information in this connection.

*American Embassy, London,
June 3, 1915.*

No. 3.

Memorandum communicated to the United States Ambassador.

His Majesty's Government have on various occasions, and notably in the communication which was addressed to the United States Ambassador on the 15th March last,† given assurances to the United States Government that they would make it their first aim to minimise the inconvenience which must inevitably be caused

*This was a verbal communication, based on the following instructions from the State Department, since published officially in America:—

"The Acting Secretary of State to Ambassador W. H. Page. (Telegram.)

"Department of State, Washington,

October 22, 1914. 4 p.m.

"Inasmuch as the British Government consider that the conditions of the present European conflict make it impossible for them to accept without modification the Declaration of London, you are requested to inform His Majesty's Government that in the circumstances the Government of the United States feels obliged to withdraw its suggestion that the Declaration of London be adopted as a temporary code of naval warfare to be observed by belligerents and neutrals during the present war; that therefore this Government will insist that the rights and duties of the United States and its citizens in the present war be defined by the existing rules of international law and the treaties of the United States, irrespective of the provisions of the Declaration of London; and that this Government reserves to itself the right to enter a protest or demand in each case in which those rights and duties so defined are violated, or their free exercise interfered with by the authorities of His Britannic Majesty's Government.—LANSING."

†See "Miscellaneous, No. 6, (1915)," No. 13.

to neutral commerce from the existence of a state of war at sea, and in particular from the measures taken by the Allied Governments for the restriction of the enemies' oversea trade. In view of the representation and complaints made to this Department by the Ambassador from time to time as to the peculiar hardships alleged to have been wrongly inflicted on American trade and shipping by the operation of those measures, His Majesty's Government desire to offer the following observations respecting the manner in which they have consistently endeavoured to give practical effect to those assurances.

2. It will be recalled that, at the moment when His Majesty's Government announced their measures against enemy commerce, they declared their intention to refrain altogether from the exercise of the right to confiscate ships or cargoes which belligerents had always previously claimed in respect of breaches of blockade; that under article 5 (i) of the enactment of the 11th March, it was expressly provided that any person claiming to be interested in goods placed in the Prize Court in pursuance of the provision of that enactment, might forthwith issue a writ against the proper officer of the Crown, the object being to confer upon claimants the right to institute proceedings without waiting for the writ of the Procurator-General, and thus to remove all possible cause of legitimate grievance on account of delay; and that, finally, a specific assurance was given to the United States Government that the instructions to be issued by His Majesty's Government to the fleet and to the Customs officials and executive officials concerned, would impress upon them the duty of acting with the utmost despatch consistent with the object in view, and of showing in every case such consideration for neutrals as might be compatible with that object, namely, to prevent vessels carrying goods for, or coming from the enemy's territory.

3. The above measures were all designed to alleviate the burdens imposed upon neutral sea-borne commerce in general; various special concessions, over and above those enumerated, have moreover been made in favour of United States citizens.

4. Thus His Majesty's Government have acted, as regards shipments of American cotton, in accordance with the provisions of an arrangement arrived at in direct collaboration with representatives of the American cotton interests. In accepting this scheme, the principal representative of those interests described it as conceding all that American interests could properly ask. The provisions of the arrangement were, as the United States Ambassador is aware, as follows:—

- (1.) All cotton for which contracts of sale and freight engagements have already been made before the 2nd March is to be allowed free (or bought at contract price if stopped), provided the ship sails not later than the 31st March.
- (2.) Similar treatment is to be accorded to all cotton insured before the 2nd March, provided it is put on board not later than the 16th March.
- (3.) All shipments of cotton claiming the above protection are to be declared before sailing, and documents produced to, and certificates obtained from, consular officers or other authority fixed by the Government.

5. Considerable shipments of cotton have already been dealt with under this arrangement, and in certain cases the dates specified have been extended in favour of American shippers. The Board of trade have already paid a sum exceeding 450,000*l* to various American claimants, and all claims are being and will continue to be paid as rapidly as they are presented, and the proofs of title can be checked. If in some cases progress has been delayed, this has been due to the fact—which has seriously embarrassed His Majesty's Government—that a number of consignments, for which the American shippers had specifically invoked the protection of the arrangement, are now claimed by Swedish and Dutch firms, whose title of ownership, notwithstanding the action of the American shippers, appears in some cases to be valid, and in others has led to the issue of writs in the Prize Court.

6. It has been explicitly acknowledged by the special representatives of the American claimants who have been in constant and direct communication with the Board of Trade that all the claims so far submitted under the cotton arrangement have been settled with the utmost promptitude so soon as the production of the necessary documents by the claimants allowed of this being done. There is, at the present moment, no claim before His Majesty's Government that has not been paid, and the sums so paid over are already considerably in excess of the amounts realized by the sale of the goods.

7. As regards the more general allegation of delay in dealing with cases of detained cargoes, the following facts and figures may be quoted:—

The total number of vessels which, having cleared from United States ports since the initiation of the retaliatory measures against German trade, are still detained in United Kingdom ports, is twenty-seven; of this number, eight are discharging cotton which His Majesty's Government have agreed to purchase under the above arrangement. Of the remaining nineteen vessels, seven are free to depart so soon as the items of their cargo placed in the Prize Court have been discharged. The other twelve, of which three only are American ships, are detained pending enquiries as to suspicious consignments, and particulars as to the dates and approximate causes of detention are furnished in the accompanying list; it will be observed that eight have been detained for a period of less than a week, and three for a period of less than a fortnight, while the detention of one is due to the difficulties in regard to transit across Sweden and Russia.

8. His Majesty's Government remain convinced that, on an impartial review of the facts, it will be admitted that no arbitrary interference with American interests has, in regard to cotton cargoes, occurred; while if due regard be paid to the enormous volume of American and neutral shipping which is continually engaged in the transatlantic trade the figures and dates quoted in the preceding paragraph will emphasize the restricted nature of any interference which has taken place and the close attention with which the officials concerned have adhered to their instructions to act in all cases with expedition and with every possible consideration for neutrals.

9. Since His Majesty's Government had been compelled to adopt their present measures against German Commerce, they

have given special consideration to the question of avoiding as far as possible unnecessary damage to the interests of neutrals in regard to the export of goods of German origin, and here again liberal concessions have been made to United States citizens. Under the rules enacted on the 11th March provision is made for the investigation of all neutral claims respecting such goods in the Prize Court, and it is obvious that these claims can receive due and equitable consideration most properly before a judicial tribunal. Nevertheless, in deference to the express desire of the United States Government, arrangements were made towards the end of March whereby United States citizens who might desire to import goods of German origin via a neutral port were enabled to produce proof of payment to His Majesty's Embassy at Washington. If such proof were deemed satisfactory, His Majesty's Government gave an undertaking that the goods concerned should not be interfered with in transit, and the American importer was freed from the necessity of submitting his claim to the Prize Court in London for adjudication. A few days later His Majesty's Government further agreed to recognize the neutral ownership of goods of enemy origin even if not paid for before the 1st March, provided they were the subject of a f.o.b. contract of earlier date, and had arrived at a neutral port before the 15th March.

10. Special treatment has also been accorded to cargoes of particular products destined for the United States and stated to be indispensable for the industries of the country; and, in notes addressed to the United States Ambassador in April and May, undertakings were given not to interfere during transit with certain cargoes of dye-stuffs, potash, and German beet seed.

11. When it became apparent that large quantities of enemy goods were still passing out through neutral countries, His Majesty's Government felt it necessary to fix a definite date after which such shipments must cease to enjoy the special immunity, theretofore granted, from liability to being placed in the Prize Court. It had been observed that a large increase had taken place in the number of vessels sailing from neutral countries to America, and one of the principal lines of steamships advertised a daily in place of a weekly service. In such circumstances it appeared scarcely possible that goods of enemy origin, bought and paid for prior to the 1st March should not have already been shipped to their destination. 1st June was accordingly fixed as the date after which the privilege allowed in the case of such shipments should cease; but once more a special favour was granted by extending the date in exceptional cases to the 15th June.

12. Importers in the United States having now had three months in which to clear off their purchases in enemy territory, His Majesty's Government trust that, in presence of the circumstances enumerated, the United States Government will acknowledge the great consideration which has been shown to American interests.

13. Nevertheless, a fresh appeal has now been made to His Majesty's Government that shipments of American-owned goods of enemy origin, if paid for before the beginning of March, should be

allowed to be shipped without molestation after the 15th June. The appeal is based principally upon the contentions (a) that insufficient time has already elapsed; (b) that no mention of a time limit is made in the enactment of the 11th March; and (c) that the proofs of ownership required by His Majesty's Government are of an exacting nature and involve much time for preparation.

14. The first contention (a) has already been dealt with. As regards (b) and (c), it is true that the enactment of the 11th March contains no mention of a time limit. But it seems to be overlooked that the time limit had been fixed only for the special immunity granted as an exception from that enactment. It was as a friendly concession to American interests that His Majesty's Government agreed to an investigation of claims outside the Prize Court. As for the exacting nature of the proofs required by His Majesty's Government, experience has shown that such proofs were necessary.

15. In deference, however, to the renewed representation of the United States Ambassador, His Majesty's Government have given further directions that in all such cases as may have been specially submitted through the British Embassy at Washington or to His Majesty's Government direct on or before the 15th June and passed, the goods shall be allowed to proceed without interference, if shipped from a neutral port on the conditions already laid down, notwithstanding the fact that shipment may not have been made before the 15th June.

16. His Majesty's Government will also be prepared hereafter to give special consideration to cases presented to them and involving particular hardships, if the goods concerned are required for neutral Governments or municipalities, or in respect of works of public utility, and where payment can be shown to have been made before the 1st March, 1915.

17. With the above exceptions, His Majesty's Government regret they cannot continue to deal through the diplomatic channel with individual cases, but they would again point out that special provision is made for the consideration of such cases in the Prize Court.

18. Complaints have not infrequently been made that undue delay occurs in dealing with American cargoes in the Prize Court. An interesting comment on this subject was made by the President of the Prize Court in the case of the cargo *ex* steamship "Ogeechee" on the 14th instant. His Lordship, according to the transcript from the official shorthand writer's notes, made the following observations:—

"It is a very extraordinary thing that, when the Crown are ready to go on, the claimants come here and say. 'We cannot proceed for six weeks.' Some day, towards the end of last term, I had a row of eminent counsel in front pressing me to fix a case at once. I fixed it very nearly at once—that is to say, the second day of the following term. They all came and said: 'We want an adjournment for six weeks.' "

19. The Solicitor-General hereupon remarked:—

“If I might say so on that one of the reasons I applied to-day on behalf of the Crown that the matter should be dealt with as soon as possible is for that very reason. There has been such a strong desire on the part of America and American citizens that there should be no delay, but one finds, in fact, the delay comes from there.”

20. The President then stated:—

“I know that. I do not know what the explanation is, but I am anxious that there should be no delay.”

21. It is true that a number of cases, principally relating to cargoes which, though ostensibly consigned to a person in a neutral country, are in reality believed to be destined for the enemy, have been pending in the Prize Court for some time. The United States Government are aware that most of these cargoes consist of meat and lard, and that much of the delay in bringing these cargoes to adjudication was due to the fact that negotiations were being carried on for many weeks with a representative of the principal American meat packers for an amicable settlement out of court. When at length, owing to the failure of the negotiations, His Majesty's Government decided that they would continue the Prize Court proceedings, and had at the request of the claimants fixed the earliest possible date for the hearing, counsel for the latter asked for an adjournment in their interests, despite the facts that the Crown was, by his own admission, ready to proceed.

22. His Majesty's Government are earnestly desirous of removing all causes of avoidable delay in dealing with American cargoes and vessels which may be detained, and any specific enquiries or representations which may be made by the United States Government in regard to particular cases will always receive the most careful consideration, and all information which can be afforded without prejudice to Prize Court proceedings will be readily communicated; but they can scarcely admit that, on the basis of actual facts, any substantial grievance on the part of American citizens is justified or can be sustained, and they therefore confidently appeal to the opinion of the United States Government as enlightened by this memorandum.

Foreign Office, June 17, 1915.

Enclosure in No. 3.

List of Ships from United States Ports at present detained in the United Kingdom pending Enquiries.

JUNE 17, 1915.

Name of Ship.	Nationality.	Port of Departure.	Date and Approximate Cause of Detention.
Tyr	Norwegian.....	New York.....	<i>May 29.</i> —Cargo ostensibly for Russia. Russian authorities disclaim any knowledge thereof. Further enquiries being made.
Leelanaw	American.....	Galveston.....	<i>June 3.</i> —Cargo of cotton for Russia. Owing to Swedish transit difficulties, enquiries are being made as to how this cargo is to be sent.
Marietta d Giorgio.	Norwegian.....	Philadelphia....	<i>June 3.</i> —Cargo of conditional contraband for suspected enemy destination. Enquiries are being made of His Majesty's Minister at Christiania concerning the consignees.
Whinlatter	Norwegian.....	New York.....	<i>June 7.</i> —Cargo of linseed-oil cake and barley for suspected enemy destination. Enquiries are being made of His Majesty's Minister at Copenhagen concerning the ultimate destination.
Polarine	American.....	Philadelphia....	<i>June 9.</i> —Cargo of conditional contraband Enquiries are being made of His Majesty's Minister at Copenhagen concerning the ultimate destination.
Maashaven	Dutch.....	New York.....	<i>June 10.</i> —Cargo of conditional contraband. Enquiries are being made of His Majesty's Minister at The Hague as to whether the Netherlands Oversea Trust have accepted consignment of this cargo.
Merak	Dutch.....	New York.....	<i>June 11.</i> —Ditto.
Platuria	American.....	New York.....	<i>June 11.</i> —Cargo of petroleum. Enquiries are being made concerning the consignees of His Majesty's Minister at Stockholm.
Zaandijk	Dutch.....	New York.....	<i>June 12.</i> —Cargo of contraband and conditional contraband. Enquiries are being made of His Majesty's Minister at The Hague as to whether the Trust have accepted consignment of this cargo.
Lisa	Swedish.....	Pensacola.....	<i>June 14.</i> —Cargo of rosin said to be destined for Russia. Owing to Swedish transit regulation, enquiries are being made as to how this cargo is to be sent.
Signe	Norwegian.....	New York.....	<i>June 15.</i> —Cargo of contraband for Archangel. Enquiries are being made of His Majesty's Minister at Petrograd as to whether this cargo is expected by the Russian Government.
Gallia	Dutch.....	Port Arthur....	<i>June 12.</i> —Owing to doubt concerning the ultimate destination, His Majesty's Government are considering the question of purchasing the cargo of oil.

No. 4.

*Sir Edward Grey to Mr. Page.**Foreign Office, July 16, 1915.*

Your Excellency,

In compliance with the request contained in the note which your Excellency was good enough to address to me on the 3rd June,* I have the honour to transmit herewith statement showing the

*See No. 2 (above).

exports to Denmark, Holland, Sweden, Norway, and Italy of raw cocoa and preparations of cocoa during the years 1912-14, and during each month, January to April 1913, 1914, and 1915.

Enclosure in No. 4.

Statements respecting Exports of Cocoa from the United Kingdom.

Countries.	Cocoa (Raw).			Preparations of Cocoa.		
	1912.	1913.	1914.	1912.	1913.	1914.
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.			
Sweden.....	145,393	149,737	2,403,733	Not separately distinguished.		
Norway.....	185,750	193,836	676,171	Not separately distinguished.		
				Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Holland.....	2,298,393	2,205,282	12,203,463	282	246	930
Denmark.....	102,856	50,782	1,853,948	59	63	48
Italy.....	78,388	186,641	460,895	Not separately distinguished.		

A RETURN showing the Registered Quantities of Raw Cocoa re-exported from the United Kingdom to the undermentioned Countries during each month from January to April 1913, 1914, and 1915.

Countries.	January.			February.		
	1913.	1914.	1915.	1913.	1914.	1915.
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
Denmark.....	9,888		569,940	2,243	3,971	357,247
Norway.....	10,151	38,387	64,318	2,573	10,920	18,980
Sweden.....	26,735		893,096	19,337	19,137	647,105
Netherlands.....	201,029	781,356	836,979	92,715	743,428	443,098
Italy.....	12,558	17,403	262,354			161,743

Countries.	March.			April.		
	1913.	1914.	1915.	1913.	1914.	1915.
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
Denmark.....	3,675		1,642,909		1,555	685,336
Norway.....	13,526	21,687	276,388	17,025	12,586	194,705
Sweden.....	13,576	10,562	492,647	34,734	16,500	1,150,746
Netherlands.....	85,411	496,012	1,532,970	353,042	290,884	1,867,126
Italy.....	21,235	16,040	115,514	11,014	4,657	5,720

STATEMENT of the Quantities of "Cocoa Preparations not prepared in Bond," the Manufacture of the United Kingdom, exported from the United Kingdom to the undermentioned Countries during each of the months January to April, 1913, 1914, 1915.

Countries.	January.			February.			March.			April.		
	1913.	1914.	1915.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1913.	1914.	1915.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Sweden.....	4	.....	1,185	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	257	9	2	234
Norway.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	2	.....	8	2	26	14	2
Denmark.....	13	11	165	7	9	8	27	23	213	35	8	40
Netherlands.....	33	29	1,907	37	35	7	39	37	33	38	22	101
Italy.....	.....	10	203	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	9	.....

A RETURN showing the Registered Quantities of Foreign and Colonial Cocoa Preparations re-exported from the United Kingdom to the undermentioned Countries during each month from January to April 1913, 1914, and 1915.

Countries.	January.			February.			March.			April.		
	1913.	1914.	1915.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1913.	1914.	1915.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Denmark.....	20	403	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	1,721
Norway.....
Sweden.....	108	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	169
Netherlands.....	136	.....	2,569	21	.....	400	11	20	120	28	64	11
Italy.....

No. 5.

Mr. Page to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 17.)

American Embassy, London, July 16, 1915.

SIR,—I have the honour to acquaint you that I have received instructions from my Government to make known to you their attitude for the purpose of avoiding any misunderstandings in regard to Prize Court proceedings in cases in which American interests may be involved.

The Government of the United States, in view of differences which are understood to exist between the two countries as to the principles of law applicable in cases before the Prize Court, desire to make clear to His Majesty's Government that, in so far as the interests of American citizens are involved, the Governments of the United States feel constrained to insist upon the rights of their citizens under the

hitherto established principles and rules governing neutral trade in time of war, without modification or limitation of Orders in Council, or other municipal legislation by the Government of Great Britain.

I am instructed to add that the Government of the United States cannot recognize the validity of proceedings taken in His Majesty's Prize Court under restraints imposed by the municipal law of Great Britain in derogation of the rights of American citizens.

I have, etc.

WALTER HINES PAGE.

No. 6.

Mr. Page to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 19.)

American Embassy, London, July 17, 1915.

SIR,—I have the honour to acquaint you that I am in receipt of instructions from my Government to request your consideration of the following matter, which it regards as being of the utmost importance:—

It has been brought to the attention of the Secretary of State that the steamship "Neches," of American register, sailing from Rotterdam to a port of the United States, carrying general cargo, was detained in the Downs and brought to London, where its captain was obliged by His Majesty's authorities to discharge the cargo, the property of American citizens.

The ground advanced to sustain this action, it appears, is that the goods in question originated, in part at least, in Belgium, and fell therefore within the provisions of paragraph 4 of the Order in Council of the 11th March, which stipulates that every merchant-vessel sailing from a port other than a German port carrying goods of enemy origin may be required to discharge such goods in a British or Allied port.

The Government of the United States very earnestly reiterates its position with respect to this Order in Council, as set forth in the note which I had the honour to address to you on the 2nd April, 1915,* and regards the international invalidity of the order as plainly illustrated in the present instance of the seizure of American-owned goods passing from the neutral port of Rotterdam to a neutral port of the United States, merely because the goods came originally from territory in the possession of Great Britain's enemy.

In view of the position of my Government as set forth above, I am instructed to acquaint you that the legality of the seizure of these goods on board the "Neches" by His Majesty's authorities cannot be admitted by the Government of the United States, and that it considers that the course pursued is in violation of the right of the citizens of one neutral country to trade with those of another, as well as with those of belligerents, except in contraband or in contravention of a legal blockade of an enemy seaport. My Government feels that it

*See No. 1.

must insist upon the rights of American owners to bring their goods out of Holland in due course in neutral ships, even though such goods may have come originally from the territories of a country at war with Great Britain.

I am furthermore directed to communicate my Government's insistent request that goods taken from the steamship "Neches," which are the property of American citizens, shall be expeditiously released to be forwarded to their destination.

I venture to ask that you will be so good as to let me be informed at the earliest convenient moment as to the course of His Majesty's Government in this connection.

I have, etc.

WALTER HINES PAGE.

No. 7.

Sir C. Spring-Rice to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 23.)

Washington, July 22, 1916.

(Telegraphic.)

MR. Lansing draws serious attention to increase in export from United Kingdom to Northern European ports since the war which have formed the subject of unfavorable reports from the United States consul-general in London. Germans here are said to make use of these facts to create ill-feeling by circulating allegations that England is preventing American oversea trade with neutral countries in Europe with a view to capture this trade for herself, and that we are ourselves exporting the very goods which we have seized from Americans.

No. 8.

Sir Edward Grey to Mr. Page.

Foreign Office, July 23, 1915.

Your Excellency,

On the 2nd April your Excellency handed to me a copy of a communication* containing the criticisms of the United States Government on the measures we have been constrained to take on account of the menace to peaceful commerce resulting from the German submarine policy. This communication has received the most careful consideration of His Majesty's Government.

2. I fully appreciate the friendly spirit and the candour which are shown in the communication, and, replying in the same spirit, I trust that I may be able to convince your Excellency, and also the Administration at Washington, that the measures we have announced are not only reasonable and necessary in themselves, but constitute no more than an adaption of the old principle of blockade to the peculiar circumstances with which we are confronted.

*See No. 1.

3. I need scarcely dwell on the obligation incumbent upon the Allies to take every step in their power to overcome their common enemy, in view of the shocking violation of the recognised rules and principles of civilised warfare of which he has been guilty during the present struggle. Your Excellency's attention has already been drawn to some of these proceedings in the memorandum which I handed to you on the 19th February. Since that time Lord Bryce's Report, based on evidence carefully sifted by legal experts, describing the atrocities committed in Belgium; the poisoning of wells in German South-West Africa; the use of poisonous gases against the troops in Flanders; and, finally, the sinking of the "Lusitania," without any opportunity to passengers and non-combatants to save their lives, have shown how indispensable it is that we should leave unused no justifiable method in defending ourselves.

4. Your Excellency will remember that in my notes of the 13th and 15th March* I explained that the Allied Governments intended to meet the German attempts to stop all supplies of every kind from leaving or entering British or French ports by themselves intercepting goods going to or from Germany. I read the communication from your Excellency's Government not as questioning the necessity for our taking all the steps open to us to cripple the enemy's trade, but as directed solely to the question of the legitimacy of the particular measures adopted.

5. In the various notes which I have received from your Excellency, the right of a belligerent to establish a blockade of the enemy ports is admitted—a right which has obviously no value save in so far as it gives power to a belligerent to cut off the sea-borne exports and imports of his enemy. The contention which, I understand, the United States Government now puts forward is that, if a belligerent is so circumstanced that his commerce can pass through adjacent neutral ports as easily as through ports in his own territory, his opponent has no right to interfere, and must restrict his measures of blockade in such a manner as to leave such avenues of commerce still open to his adversary. This is a contention which His Majesty's Government feel unable to accept, and which seems to them unsustainable either in point of law or upon principles of international equity. They are unable to admit that a belligerent violates any fundamental principle of international law by applying a blockade in such a way as to cut off the enemy's commerce with foreign countries through neutral ports if the circumstances render such an application of the principles of blockade the only means of making it effective. The Government of the United States, indeed, intimates its readiness to take into account "the great changes which have occurred in the "conditions and means of naval warfare since the rules hitherto "governing legal blockade were formulated," and recognises that "the "form of close blockade, with its cordon of ships in the immediate "offing of the blockaded ports, is no longer practicable in the face of "an enemy possessing the means and opportunity to make an effective "defence by the use of submarines, mines, and aircraft."

6. The only question, then, which can arise in regard to the measures resorted to for the purpose of carrying out a blockade upon

*See "Miscellaneous, No. 6 (1915)," Nos. 12 and 13.

these extended lines is whether, to use your Excellency's words, they "conform to the spirit and principles of the essence of the rules of "war," and we shall be content to apply this test to the action which we have taken in so far as it has necessitated interference with neutral commerce.

7. It may be noted in this connection that at the time of the Civil War, the United States found themselves under the necessity of declaring a blockade of some 3,000 miles of coast-line, a military operation for which the number of vessels available was at first very small. It was vital to the cause of the United States in the great struggle that they should be able to cut off the trade of the Southern States. The Confederate armies were dependent on supplies from overseas, and those supplies could not be obtained without exporting the cotton wherewith to pay for them; to cut off this trade, the United States could only rely upon a blockade. The difficulties confronting the Federal Government were in part due to the fact that neighboring neutral territory afforded convenient centres from which contraband could be introduced into the territory of their enemies, and from which blockade running could be facilitated. Your Excellency will no doubt remember how, in order to meet this new difficulty, the old principles relating to contraband and blockade were developed and the doctrine of continuous voyage was applied and enforced, under which goods destined for the enemy territory were intercepted before they reached the neutral ports from which they were to be re-exported.

8. The difficulties which imposed upon the United States the necessity of reshaping some of the old rules are somewhat akin to those with which the Allies are now faced in dealing with the trade of their enemy. Adjacent to Germany are various neutral countries which afford her convenient opportunities for carrying on her trade with foreign countries. Her own territories are covered by a network of railways and waterways, which enable her commerce to pass as conveniently through ports in such neutral countries as through her own. A blockade limited to enemy ports would leave open routes by which every kind of German commerce could pass almost as easily as through the ports in her own territory. Rotterdam is indeed the nearest outlet for some of the industrial districts of Germany.

9. As a counterpoise to the freedom with which one belligerent may send his commerce across a neutral country without compromising its neutrality, the other belligerent may fairly claim to intercept such commerce before it has reached, or after it has left, the neutral State, provided, of course, that he can establish that the commerce with which he interferes is the commerce of his enemy and not commerce which is *bona fide* destined for, or proceeding from, the neutral State. It seems accordingly that, if it be recognised that a blockade is in certain cases the appropriate method of intercepting the trade of an enemy country, and if the blockade can only become effective by extending it to enemy commerce passing through neutral ports, such an extension is defensible and in accordance with principles which have met with general acceptance.

10. To the contention that such action is not directly supported by written authority it may be replied that it is the business of writers on international law to formulate existing rules rather than

to offer suggestions for their adaptation to altered circumstances, and your Excellency will remember the unmeasured terms in which a group of prominent international lawyers of all nations condemned the doctrine which had been laid down by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the "Springbok"—a doctrine upheld by the Claims Commission at Washington in 1873. But the United States and the British Governments took a broader view, and looked below the surface at the underlying principles; and the Government of this country, whose nationals were the sufferers by the extension and development of the old methods of blockade made by the United States during the Civil War, abstained from all protest against the decisions by which the ships and their cargoes were condemned.

11. What is really important in the general interest is that adaptations of the old rules should not be made unless they are consistent with the general principles upon which an admitted belligerent right is based. It is also essential that all unnecessary injury to neutrals should be avoided. With these conditions it may be safely affirmed that the steps we are taking to intercept commodities on their way to and from Germany fully comply. We are interfering with no goods with which we should not be entitled to interfere by blockade if the geographical position and the conditions of Germany at present were such that her commerce passed through her own ports. We are taking the utmost possible care not to interfere with commerce genuinely destined for or proceeding from neutral countries. Furthermore, we have tempered the severity with which our measures might press upon neutrals by not applying the rule which was invariable in the old form of blockade, that ships and goods on their way to or from the blockaded area are liable to condemnation.

12. The communication made by the United States Embassy on the 2nd April describes as a novel and quite unprecedented feature of the blockade that it embraces many neutral ports and coasts and has the effect of barring access to them. It does not appear that our measures can be properly so described. If we are successful in the efforts we are making to distinguish between the commerce of neutral and enemy countries, there will be no substantial interference with the trade of neutral ports except in so far as they constitute ports of access to and exit from the enemy territory. There are at this moment many neutral ports which it would be mere affectation to regard as offering facilities only for the commerce of the neutral country in which they are situated; and the only commerce with which we propose to interfere is that of the enemy, who seeks to make use of such ports for the purposes of transit to or from his own country.

13. One of the earlier passages in your Excellency's memorandum was to the effect that the sovereignty of neutral nations in time of war suffers no diminution except in so far as the practice and consent of civilised nations has limited it "by the recognition of certain now clearly determined rights," which it is considered may be exercised by nations at war, and these it defines as the right of capture and condemnation for unneutral service, for the carriage of contraband, and for breach of blockade. I may, however, be permitted to point out that the practice of nations on each of the

three subjects mentioned has not at any time been uniform or clearly determined, nor has the practice of any maritime nation always been consistent.

14. There are various particulars in which the exact method of carrying a blockade into effect has from time to time varied. The need of a public notification, the requisite standard of effectiveness, the locality of the blockading squadrons, the right of the individual ship to a preliminary warning that the blockade is in force, and the penalty to be inflicted on a captured blockade runner are all subjects on which different views have prevailed in different countries, and in which the practice of particular countries has been altered from time to time. The one principle which is fundamental and has obtained universal recognition is that, by means of blockade, a belligerent is entitled to cut off by effective means the sea-borne commerce of his enemy.

15. It is the same with contraband. The underlying principle is well established, but as to the details there has been a wide variety of view. As for unneutral service, the very term is of such recent introduction that many writers of repute on international law do not even mention it. It is impossible, in the view of His Majesty's Government, in these circumstances to maintain that the right of a belligerent to intercept the commerce of his enemy is limited in the way suggested in your Excellency's communication.

16. There are certain subsidiary matters dealt with in your Excellency's communication to which I think it well to refer. Amongst these may be mentioned your citation of the Declaration of Paris, due, no doubt, to the words which occur in the memorandum sent by me to your Excellency on the 1st March,* wherein it was stated that the Allied Governments would hold themselves free to detain and take into port ships carrying goods of presumed enemy destination, ownership, or origin, and to our announcement that vessels might be required to discharge goods of enemy ownership as well as those of enemy origin or destination.

17. It is not necessary to discuss the extent to which the second rule of the Declaration of Paris is affected by these measures, or whether it could be held to apply at all as between Great Britain and the United States. In actual practice, however, we are not detaining goods on the sole ground that they are the property of an enemy. The purpose of the measures we are taking is to intercept commerce on its way from and to the enemy country. There are many cases in which proof that the goods were enemy property would afford strong evidence that they were of enemy origin or enemy destination, and it is only in such cases that we are detaining them. Where proof of enemy ownership would afford no evidence of such origin or destination, we are not in practice detaining the goods.

18. His Majesty's Government have been gratified to observe that the measures which they are enforcing have had no detrimental effect on the commerce of the United States. Figures of recent months show that the increased opportunities afforded by the war

*See "Miscellaneous, No. 6 (1915)," No. 10.

for American commerce have more than compensated for the loss of the German and Austrian markets.

19. I trust that in the light of the above explanations it will be realised that the measures to which we have resorted have been not only justified by the exigencies of the case, but can be defended as in accordance with general principles which have commended themselves to the Governments of both countries. I am glad to be able to assure your Excellency that we shall continue to apply these measures with every desire to occasion the least possible amount of inconvenience to persons engaged in legitimate commerce.

I have, etc.

E. GREY.

No. 9.

Sir Edward Grey to Mr. Page.

Foreign Office, July 30, 1915.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—The note which your Excellency addressed to me on the 17th instant,* respecting the detention of the cargo of the steamship “Neches” has, I need hardly say, received the careful attention of His Majesty’s Government.

The note which I had the honour to send to your Excellency on the 23rd instant† has already explained the view of His Majesty’s Government on the legal aspect of the question, though it was prepared before your Excellency’s communication of the 17th had been received; and pending consideration by the Government of the United States of the views and arguments set forth in the British note of the 23rd, it is unnecessary for me to say more on the question of right or of law.

There is, however, one general observation that seems relevant to the note from your Excellency respecting the cargo of the “Neches.”

It is the practice of the German Government in the waters through which the “Neches” was passing to sink neutral as well as British merchant-vessels, irrespective of the destination of the vessel, of the destination or origin of the cargo, and without proper regard or provision for the safety of passengers or crews, many of whom have lost their lives in consequence. There can be no question that this action is contrary to the recognized and settled rules of international law, as well as to the principles of humanity.

His Majesty’s Government, on the other hand, have adhered to the rules of visit and search, and have observed the obligation to bring into port and submit to a Prize Court any ships or cargoes with regard to which they think they have a good case for detention or for condemnation as contraband.

His Majesty’s Government are not aware, except from the published correspondence between the United States and Germany, to what extent reparation has been claimed from Germany by neutrals

*See No. 6.

†See No. 8.

for loss of ships, lives, and cargoes, nor how far these acts have been the subject even of protest by the neutral Governments concerned.

While these acts of the German Government continue, it seems neither reasonable nor just that His Majesty's Government should be pressed to abandon the rights claimed in the British note of the 23rd and to allow goods from Germany to pass freely through waters effectively patrolled by British ships of war.

If, however, it be alleged that in particular cases and special circumstances hardship may be inflicted on citizens of neutral countries, His Majesty's Government are ready in such cases to examine the facts in a spirit of consideration for the interest of neutrals, and in this spirit they are prepared to deal with the cargo of the "Neches," to which your Excellency has called attention, if it is held that the particular circumstances of this case fall within this category.

I have, etc.,

E. GREY.

No. 10.

Sir Edward Grey to Mr. Page.

Foreign Office, July 31, 1915.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the note dated the 16th instant,* in which you were good enough to communicate to me, for the information of His Majesty's Government, the opinion held by the Government of the United States that, in view of differences which they understand to exist between the two countries as to the principles of law applicable in cases before the Prize Court, they could not recognize the validity of proceedings taken in His Majesty's Prize Court in derogation of the rights of citizens of the United States.

2. I do not understand to what divergence of views as to the principles of law applicable in cases before the Prize Court the Government of the United States refer, for I am not aware of any differences existing between the two countries as to the principles of law applicable in cases before such Courts.

3. British Prize Courts, according to the ancient form of commission under which they sit, are to determine cases which come before them "according to the course of Admiralty, and the law of nations, and the statutes, rules, and regulations for the time being in force in that behalf." As to the principles applied by the American Prize Courts, I note that, in the case of the "Amy Warwick" (2 Sprague, 123), it was held that "Prize Courts are subject to the instructions of their own Sovereign. In the absence of such instructions, their jurisdiction and rules of decision are to be ascertained by reference to the known powers of such tribunals, and the principles by which they are governed under the public law and the practice of nations." It would appear, therefore, that the principles applied by the Prize Courts of the two countries are identical.

*See No. 5.

4. As illustrating further the attitude adopted by the judges of British Prize Courts towards these two sources of law, the municipal legislation of its Sovereign on the one hand and the principles of international law on the other, I should like to refer your Excellency to a classical passage in the judgment of Lord Stowell in the case of the "Fox," in which that famous judge observed:—

"In the course of the discussion a question has been started, What would be the duty of the Court under Orders in Council that were repugnant to the law of nations?

"It has been contended on one side that the Court would at all events be bound to enforce the Orders in Council; on the other, that the Court would be bound to apply the rule of the law of nations adopted to the particular case in disregard of the Orders in Council. . . . This Court is bound to administer the law of nations to the subjects of other countries in the different relations in which they may be placed towards this country and its Government. That is what others have a right to demand for their subjects, and to complain if they receive it not. This is its unwritten law, evidenced in the course of its decisions, and collected from the common usage of civilized States. At the same time, it is strictly true that, by the Constitution of this country, the King in Council possesses legislative rights over this Court, and has power to issue orders and instructions which it is bound to obey and enforce; and these constitute the written law of this Court. These two propositions, that the Court is bound to administer the law of nations, and that it is bound to enforce the King's Orders in Council, are not at all inconsistent with each other, because these orders and instructions are presumed to conform themselves, under the given circumstances, to the principles of its unwritten law. They are either directory applications of these principles to the cases indicated in them; cases which, with all the facts and circumstances belonging to them, and which constitute their legal character, could be but imperfectly known to the Court itself; or they are positive regulations, consistent with these principles, applying to matters which require more exact and definite rules than those general principles are capable of furnishing. The constitution of this Court, relatively to the legislative power of the King in Council, is analogous to that of the Courts of common law, relatively to the Parliament of this kingdom. These Courts have their unwritten law, the approved principles of natural reason and justice; they have likewise the written or statute law, in Acts of Parliament, which are directory applications of the same principles to particular subjects, or positive regulations consistent with them, upon matters which would remain too much at large if they were left to the imperfect information which the Courts could extract from mere general speculations. What could be the duty of the individuals who preside in these Courts, if required to enforce an Act of Parliament, which contradicted those principles, is a question which I presume they would not entertain *a priori*; because they will not entertain *a priori* the supposition that any such will arise. In like manner, this Court will not let

itself loose into speculations, as to what would be its duty under such an emergency; because it cannot, without extreme indecency, presume that any such emergency will happen. And it is the less disposed to entertain them, because its own observation and experience attest the general conformity of such orders and instructions to its principles of unwritten law."

5. The above passage has recently been quoted and adopted by the President of the Prize Court in the case of the "*Zamora*," in which Sir S. Evans said:—

"I make bold to express the hope and belief, that the nations of the world need not be apprehensive that Orders in Council will emanate from the Government of this country in such violation of the acknowledged law of nations that it is conceivable that our Prize Tribunals, holding the law of nations in reverence, would feel called upon to disregard and refuse obedience to the provisions of such Orders."

6. In the note which I handed to your Excellency on the 23rd July I endeavoured to convince the Government of the United States, and I trust with success, that the measures which we have felt ourselves compelled to adopt, in consequence of the numerous acts committed by our enemies in violation of the laws of war and the dictates of humanity, are consistent with the principles of international law. The legality of these measures has not yet formed the subject of a decision of the Prize Court; but I wish to take this opportunity of reminding your Excellency, that it is open to any United States citizen whose claim is before the Prize Court to contend that any Order in Council which may affect his claim is inconsistent with the principles of international law and is, therefore, not binding upon the Court. If the Prize Court declines to accept his contentions, and if, after such a decision has been upheld on appeal by the Judicial Committee of His Majesty's Privy Council, the Government of the United States of America consider that there is serious ground for holding that the decision is incorrect and infringes the rights of their citizens, it is open to them to claim that it should be subjected to review by an international tribunal.

7. This principle, that the decisions of the national Prize Courts may properly be subjected to international review, was conceded by Great Britain in article 7 of the Jay Treaty of 1793, and by the United States of America under the Treaty of Washington, 1871. Your Excellency will no doubt remember that certain cases (collectively known as the "*Matamoros cases*") were submitted to the Commission established under articles 12-17 of the Treaty of Washington. In each of these cases proceedings in prize had been instituted in the Prize Courts of the United States, and in each case the judgment of the Supreme Court, the Court of last resort in cases of prize, had been obtained. The United States filed a demurrer in these cases, alleging that, as they had been heard by the Prize Courts of the United States of original and appellate jurisdiction, the decision of the Appellate Court was final, and no claim based upon it could be made before the Commission. The demurrer was unanimously overruled and the

cases heard, and the agent of the United States, in his report upon the proceedings of the Commission, stated that he personally 'maintained no doubt of the jurisdiction of the Commission as an international tribunal, to review the decisions of the Prize Courts of the United States, where the parties alleging themselves aggrieved had prosecuted their claims by appeal to the Court of last resort. As this jurisdiction however, had been sometimes questioned, he deemed it desirable that a formal adjudication by the Commission should be had upon this question.'

8. The same principle was accepted both by the United States Government and His Majesty's Government, in 1907, in connection with the proposed establishment of an International Prize Court, although certain constitutional difficulties have led the United States Government to propose that the right of recourse to the International Prize Court in connection with a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States should take the form of a direct claim for compensation.

9. It is clear, therefore, that both the United States Government and His Majesty's Government have adopted the principle that the decisions of a national Prize Court may be open to review. If it is held in the Prize Court and in the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, on appeal, that the orders and instructions issued by His Majesty's Government in matters relating to Prize are in harmony with the principles of international law, and should the Government of the United States unfortunately feel compelled to maintain a contrary view, His Majesty's Government will be prepared to concert with the United States Government in order to decide upon the best way of applying the above principle to the situation which would then have arisen. I trust, however, that the defence of our action which I have already communicated to your Excellency, and the willingness of His Majesty's Government (which has been shown in so many instances) to make reasonable concessions to American interests, will prevent the necessity for such action arising.

10. In any case, I trust that the explanations given above will remove the misapprehension, under which I cannot but feel the Government of the United States are labouring, as to the principles applied by British Prize Courts in dealing with the cases which come before them.

I have, &c.

E. Grey.

No. 11.

Note verbale communicated by His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington to the State Department.

Comments have reached his Majesty's Government from various quarters that a misapprehension seems to have arisen with regard to the British note of the 30th July* concerning the steamer "Neches" which, it was asserted, had been interpreted as stating that the cargo

*See No. 9.

of the vessel had been seized as a reprisal measure against Germany's submarine policy.

Sir Edward Grey has requested me to explain that the misunderstanding arises no doubt from the brevity of the note. The note does not admit any illegality. The seizure was not meant in the nature of a reprisal, but was based solely on the British contention of the absolute legality of the Orders in Council as explained in the note of the 23rd July* to which the "Neches" note refers.

It is also explained that in stating that the British Government does not yet know what steps neutrals have taken against German submarine policy, no reference was intended to the action of the United States Government, but to other neutrals who have lost more ships than the United States, but of whose action nothing is known by the British Government.

It should be further explained that in making reference to the German submarine policy the British Government only desired to point out that from its standpoint it was hardly just or reasonable that it should be asked by neutrals to abandon any of its legal rights while Germany commits illegalities both on Great Britain and on neutrals, though it is admitted and regretted that interference with German trade, however legal, may be inconvenient to neutrals.

Washington, August 6, 1915.

No. 12.

Sir Edward Grey to Mr. Page.

Foreign Office, August 13, 1915.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—I have the honour to refer to the memorandum which you were good enough to communicate on the 3rd June last,† in which you informed me of the desire of the United States Consul-General in London to be furnished with figures showing the amount of raw cocoa and preparations of cocoa exported from Great Britain to Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and Italy during the four months ending the 30th April, 1915, as compared with the same period in 1914 and 1913. Your Excellency will remember that I had the honour to communicate to you tabular statements of these figures on the 16th ultimo.‡

His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington reported on the 22nd July|| that the Acting Counsellor at the State Department had referred in conversation to the unfavourable impression created at Washington by reports as to the increase in British exports to Northern European neutral ports since the outbreak of war received from Mr. Consul-General Skinner, these reports having given figures showing increases in the British exports of some commodities to those countries. I am therefore communicating to Sir C. Spring-Rice statistics showing what the exports of the United Kingdom were in comparison with those of the

*See No. 8. †See No. 2. ‡See No. 4. || See No. 7.

United States during the first five months of this year in order that this impression may be removed as soon as possible; but as I hear that statements, no doubt inspired by German agents, are being circulated in America to the effect that His Majesty's Government are trying to stop the legitimate trade of the United States with neutral countries in order to capture the trade for the British Empire, and are therefore allowing goods to be exported from the United Kingdom which they have not allowed to be imported into the same countries from the United States, I think it well to inform your Excellency, immediately of the true state of the case, and with this view to invite attention to the following data and figures:—

The increased re-exports of cotton from the United Kingdom to Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and the Netherlands during the months of January to May, 1915, as compared with the same period in 1914, amounted to 503,995 centals of 100 lb. The United States exported to the four countries mentioned during this period in 1915 as much as 3,353,638 centals, as compared with 204,177 centals during January to May 1914, an increase of 3,149,461 centals, or six times the increase in the export of cotton from the United Kingdom.

The above figures for the United Kingdom are taken from the official Customs returns; those for the United States have been carefully compiled by the War Trade Department from the manifests of those vessels which actually arrived with cargo from the United States in Scandinavian and Dutch ports during the five months February to June 1915, as compared with five-twelfths of the total recorded exports from the United States to those countries in the year ended the 30th June, 1914. It has been necessary to adopt this method, as the "Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce," issued by the United States Government, gives very few details with regard to American trade with those countries. It is evident that some shipments must have taken place from the United States to Scandinavia and the Netherlands which could not come within the scope of even the most circumstantial compilation of statistics drawn up from the manifests of examined ships alone, and I would therefore lay particular stress on the fact that the figures thus obtained by the War Trade Department are necessarily under-statements of the total amounts actually shipped. But even from the figures thus obtained it is possible to show conclusively how much greater the increases in the American exports to Scandinavian countries and the Netherlands have been than those of Great Britain during the first five months of this year, not only in the case of cotton, but in that of almost every other important commodity.

Re-exports of rubber from the United Kingdom to Scandinavia and the Netherlands declined from 17,727 centals of 100 lb. in January-May 1914 to 16,693 centals in January-May 1915; on the other hand, exports of rubber from the United States to the same destinations increased from 1,579 centals to 5,040 centals. Larger re-exports of rubber to the United States from this country have indeed taken place, but all other re-exports of rubber have declined during this period, as the following figures show:—

4450—5½

UNITED KINGDOM: Re-exports of Rubber.

—	January-May 1914.	January-May 1915.	Increase in 1915 over 1914.
	Centals of 100 lb.	Centals of 100 lb.	Centals of 100 lb.
To all destinations.....	533,864	667,509	113,645 or 20.5%
Of which— To the United States.....	248,435	418,619	170,184 or 68.6%

It will therefore be seen that this country has actually been supplying more rubber to the United States at the expense of other neutrals, while American exporters have taken advantage of this to ship increased quantities of rubber to Scandinavia and the Netherlands.

In the case of lubricating oils, the increase of United Kingdom exports to Scandinavia and Holland was 703,370 gallons. The increase of the United States exports during the same five months was 3,857,593 gallons, being five times as great as the British increase.

The increase in the re-exports of unmanufactured tobacco from the United Kingdom to the same countries and over the same period was 2,937,244 lb.; the corresponding United States increase was 6,081,848 lb. The British increase is mainly due to the diversion of tobacco grown in the British dominions from continental to United Kingdom ports. The re-exports of manufactured tobacco from the United Kingdom have actually declined, while exports of this commodity from the United States to Scandinavia and the Netherlands have hitherto been relatively insignificant. It is, therefore, altogether improbable that the United States can have lost trade in tobacco in consequence of the measures taken by His Majesty's Government.

United Kingdom re-exports of cocoa have risen from 2,976,143 lb. in January-May 1914 to 14,504,013 lb. in January-May 1915, an increase in round numbers of $11\frac{1}{2}$ millions. Exports from the United States for the same months have risen from 12,300 lb. in 1914 to 16,016,000 lb. in 1915, an increase of 16 millions. These figures speak for themselves.

In the first five months of 1914 the United Kingdom re-exports of coffee to the same countries amounted to 80,407 cwt., and the exports from the United States to 7,376 cwt. In the corresponding five months of 1915 the United Kingdom re-exports were 263,488 cwt., while the imports from the United States were 285,760 cwt., showing that the United States exports, which were formerly much less, are now greater than those of the United Kingdom.

In the case of rice, the increased re-export from the United Kingdom, which amounted to 193,458 cwt. for the period under review, was entirely due to the diversion to the United Kingdom ports of the large trade in Indian rice formerly carried on through Hamburg and other continental ports. The export from the United States have increased from 262 cwt. in January-May 1914 to 27,800 cwt. in January-May 1915, an increase of 27,538 cwt.

The United Kingdom increase in the export of wheat-flour to Scandinavia and the Netherlands during January-May 1915, compared with 1914, was 47,045 cwt.; the United States increase was 2,555,593 cwt. for the same period.

For the same period the United Kingdom increase in the exports of barley to Scandinavia and the Netherlands was 249,512 cwt.; the United States increase, 2,016,892 cwt.

I could point to many other instances of similar proportionate increases in the exports of the United States to Scandinavia and the Netherlands as compared with exports to the same countries from the United Kingdom during the last five months. In respect to the great majority of articles for which figures of United States trade can be given, the increases in this trade are greater, and in some cases very considerably greater, than the increases in the United Kingdom trade.

In many increases in United Kingdom re-exports are due to the fact that the products of British Indian and colonial products which formerly went direct to continental ports, such as Hamburg, Rotterdam, or Copenhagen, are now sent to the United Kingdom, and thence distributed to old customers in Scandinavia and the Netherlands. Among such may be mentioned pepper, cinnamon, and other spices (largely the produce of the British East Indies), Indian tea, palm kernels (mainly from British West Africa), and copra (mainly from the Straits Settlements and Australia). The direct trade of the British Overseas Dominions with the port of Hamburg alone is very great in normal times.

In many other instances our re-export trade for the first five months of this year shows a large decline. The following statement gives a few examples of such decreases in re-exports from the United Kingdom to all destinations:—

		1915. (5 Months.)	1914. (5 Months.)
Tallow, unrefined.....	Cwt.....	190,179	378,926
Quicksilver.....	Lb.....	258,075	784,650
Machinery—			
Agricultural.....	Tons.....	163	8,396
Sewing machines.....	No.....	853	6,683
Cotton waste.....	Lb.....	205,960	469,235
Carpet, and carpet rugs.....	Square yards...	58,161	184,105
Silk, thrown.....	Lb.....	656	15,582
Beef, chilled.....	Cwt.....	3,262	274,151
Meat, preserved.....	".....	19,531	61,000
Butter.....	".....	19,253	66,343
Bananas.....	Bunches.....	127,217	258,315
Hemp.....	Tons.....	19,399	25,673
Palm-oil.....	Cwt.....	177,529	382,513
Gas-oil.....	Gallons.....	9,800	241,724
Fuel-oil.....	".....	169,884	515 170

Everything in the statistics I have quoted tends to show that the mercantile community of the United States has made profits proportionately equal to or greater than those of the mercantile community of Great Britain, in respect to all those demands which have inevitably

arisen in Scandinavia and the Netherlands as a consequence of the closing of German ports. The total volume of the trade of the United States with these countries has increased 300 per cent, as your Excellency will see from the accompanying table, taken from the United States official "Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce," which shows the comparative value of the total exports of the United States to Scandinavian countries and the Netherlands during the first five months of 1914 and 1915. The value of the total increase in these exports during this period amounted to 145,658,000 dollars.

I have, etc.

E. GREY.

Enclosure in No. 12.

TABLE showing Value of United States Exports.

	In January- May 1914.	In January- May 1915.	Increase in 1915 over 1914.
	\$	\$	\$
To Norway.....	3,679,000	22,478,000	18,799,000
To Sweden.....	3,875,000	52,217,000	46,342,000
To Denmark.....	6,421,000	41,321,000	34,900,000
To Netherlands.....	44,114,000	89,731,000	45,617,000
Total.....	60,089,000	205,747,000	145,658,000

No. 13.

Note verbale communicated to British Embassy in Washington by the State Department.

The Department of State begs to acknowledge the receipt of the *note verbale* of the 6th August,* in which the British Embassy states that Sir Edward Grey has requested the Embassy to explain any misapprehension which may have arisen with regard to the British note of the 31st July concerning the steamer "Neches," which, it has been asserted, had been interpreted as stating that that vessel's cargo had been seized as a measure of reprisal against Germany's submarine policy.

The Department has taken due note of the Embassy's statements in amplification of that contained in the note of the 31st July mentioned.

*Department of State, Washington,
August 13, 1915.*

*See No. 11.

*Miscellaneous. No. 15 (1916).***Further Correspondence between His Majesty's Government and the United States Government respecting the Rights of Belligerents.**

[In continuation of "Miscellaneous, No. 14 (1916)": Cd. 8233.]

No. 1.

*Mr. Page, United States Ambassador in London, to Sir Edward Grey.—
(Received November 6.)*

AMERICAN EMBASSY, LONDON,
November 5, 1915.

SIR,—Under instructions from the Secretary of State in Washington, I have the honour to make to you the following communication:—

1. The Government of the United States has given careful consideration to the notes you were good enough to address to me on the 7th January, 10th February, 17th June, 23rd July, 31st July, 13th August, and to a *note verbale* from His Majesty's Embassy in Washington of the 6th August, relating to restrictions upon American commerce by certain measures adopted by His Britannic Majesty's Government during the present war. My Government has delayed answering the earlier of these notes in the hope that the announced purpose of His Majesty's Government "to exercise their belligerent rights with every possible consideration for the interest of neutrals," and their intention of "removing all causes of avoidable delay in dealing with American cargoes" and of causing "the least possible amount of inconvenience to persons engaged in legitimate trade," as well as their "assurances to the United States Government that they would make it their first aim to minimise the inconveniences" resulting from the "measures taken by the Allied Governments," would, in practice, not unjustifiably infringe upon the neutral rights of American citizens engaged in trade and commerce. It is, therefore, a matter of regret that this hope has not been realised, but that, on the contrary, interferences with American ships and cargoes destined in good faith to neutral ports and lawfully entitled to proceed have become increasingly vexatious, causing American shipowners and American merchants to complain to their Government of the failure to take steps to prevent an exercise of belligerent power in contravention of their just rights. As the measures complained of proceed directly from orders issued by the British Government, are executed by British authorities and arouse a reasonable apprehension that, if not resisted, they may be carried to an extent even more injurious to American interests, the Government of the United States is obliged to direct the attention of His Majesty's Government to the following considerations:—

2. Without commenting upon the statistics presented by His Majesty's Government to show that the export trade of the United States has increased in volume since the war began, further than to

point out that the comparative values fail to take into account the increased price of commodities resulting from a state of war, or to make any allowance for the diminution in the volume of trade which the neutral countries in Europe previously had with the nations at war, a diminution which compelled them to buy in other markets, I am instructed to pass directly to the matters which constitute the specific complaints of my Government.

3. *First:* The detentions of American vessels and cargoes which have taken place since the opening of hostilities have, it is presumed, been pursuant to the enforcement of the Orders in Council, which were issued on the 20th August and the 29th October, 1914, and the 11th March, 1915, and relate to contraband traffic and to the interception of trade to and from Germany and Austria-Hungary. In practice these detentions have not been uniformly based on proofs obtained at the time of seizure, but many vessels have been detained while search was made for evidence of the contraband character of cargoes, or of an intention to evade the non-intercourse measures of Great Britain. The question, consequently, has been one of evidence to support a belief, or in many cases a bare suspicion, of enemy destination, or occasionally of enemy origin, of the goods involved. Whether this evidence should be obtained by search at sea before the vessel or cargo is taken into port, and what the character of the evidence should be which is necessary to justify the detention, are the points to which I venture to direct your attention.

4. In regard to search at sea, an examination of the instructions issued to naval commanders of the United States, Great Britain, Russia, Japan, Spain, Germany, and France from 1888 to the beginning of the present war shows that search in port was not contemplated by the Government of any of these countries. On the contrary, the context of the respective instructions shows that search at sea was the procedure expected to be followed by the commanders. All of these instructions impress upon the naval officers the necessity of acting with the utmost moderation, and in some cases commanders are specifically instructed, in exercising the right of visit and search, to avoid undue deviation of the vessel from her course.

5. An examination of the opinions of the most eminent text-writers on the laws of nations shows that they give practically no consideration to the question of search in port, outside of examination in the course of regular Prize Court proceedings.

6. The assertion by His Majesty's Government that the position of the United States in relation to search at sea is inconsistent with its practice during the American Civil War is based upon a misconception. Irregularities there may have been at the beginning of that war, but a careful search of the records of this Government as to the practice of its commanders shows conclusively that there were no instances when vessels were brought into port for search prior to instituting Prize Court proceedings, or that captures were made upon other grounds than, in the words of the note which my Government had the honour to address to His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador in Washington on the 7th November, 1914, "evidence found on the ship under investigation and not upon circumstances ascertained from external sources." A copy of the instruction issued to American

naval officers on the 18th August, 1862, for their guidance during the Civil War, is appended.

7. The British contention that "modern conditions" justify bringing vessels into port for search is based upon the size and seaworthiness of modern carriers of commerce and the difficulty of uncovering the real transaction in the intricate trade operations of the present day. It is believed that commercial transactions of the present time, hampered as they are by censorship of telegraph and postal communication on the part of belligerents, are essentially no more complex and disguised than in the wars of recent years, during which the practice of obtaining evidence in port to determine whether a vessel should be held for prize proceedings was not adopted. The effect of the size and seaworthiness of merchant vessels upon their search at sea has been submitted to a board of naval experts, which reports that—

"At no period in history has it been considered necessary to remove every package of a ship's cargo to establish the character and nature of her trade or the service on which she is bound, nor is such removal necessary. . . .

"The facilities for boarding and inspection of modern ships are, in fact, greater than in former times, and no difference, so far as the necessities of the case are concerned, can be seen between the search of a ship of 1,000 tons and one of 20,000 tons, except possibly a difference in time, for the purpose of establishing fully the character of her cargo and the nature of her service and destination. . . . This method would be a direct aid to the belligerents concerned, in that it would release a belligerent vessel overhauling the neutral from its duty of search and set it free for further belligerent operations."

8. Turning to the character and sufficiency of the evidence of the contraband nature of shipments to warrant the detention of a suspected vessel or cargo for prize proceedings, it will be recalled that when a vessel is brought in for adjudication Courts of Prize have hitherto been bound by well-established and long-settled practice to consider at the first hearing only the ship's papers and documents and the goods found on board, together with the written replies of the officers and seamen to standing interrogatories taken under oath, alone and separately, as soon as possible, and without communication with or instruction by counsel, in order to avoid possibility of corruption and fraud.

9. Additional evidence was not allowed to be introduced except upon an order of the Court for "further proof," and then only after the cause had been fully heard upon the facts already in evidence, or when this evidence furnished a ground for prosecuting the inquiry further. This was the practice of the United States Courts during the war of 1812, the American Civil War, and the Spanish-American War, as is evidenced by the reported decisions of those Courts, and has been the practice of the British Prize Courts for over a century. This practice has been changed by the British Prize Court Rules adopted for the present war by the Order in Council of the 5th August. Under these new rules there is no longer a "first hearing" on the

evidence derived from the ship, and the Prize Court is no longer precluded from receiving extrinsic evidence for which a suggestion has not been laid in the preparatory evidence. The result is, as pointed out above, that innocent vessels or cargoes are now seized and detained on mere suspicion, while efforts are made to obtain evidence from extraneous sources to justify the detention and the commencement of prize proceedings. The effect of this new procedure is to subject traders to risk of loss, delay, and expense so great and so burdensome as practically to destroy much of the export trade of the United States to neutral countries of Europe.

10. In order to place the responsibility for the delays of vessels and cargoes upon American claimants, the Order in Council of the 29th October, 1914, as pointed out in the British note of the 10th February, seeks to place the burden of proof as to the non-contraband character of the goods upon the claimant in cases where the goods are consigned "to order" or the consignee is not named, or the consignee is within enemy territory. Without admitting that the *onus probandi* can rightfully be made to rest upon the claimant in these cases, it is sufficient for the purpose of this note to point out that the three classes of cases indicated in the Order in Council of the 29th October apply to only a few of the many seizures or detentions which have actually been made by British authorities.

11. The British contention that in the American Civil War the captor was allowed to establish enemy destination by "all the evidence at his disposal," citing the "Bermuda" case (3 Wallace 515), is not borne out by the facts of that case. The case of the "Bermuda" was one of "further proof," a proceeding not to determine whether the vessel should be detained and placed in a Prize Court, but whether the vessel, having been placed in Prize Court, should be restored or condemned. The same ruling was made in the case of the "Sir William Peel" (5 Wallace 517). These cases, therefore, cannot be properly cited as supporting the course of a British captor in taking a vessel into port there to obtain extrinsic evidence to justify him in detaining the vessel for prize proceedings.

12. The further contention, that the greatly increased imports of neutral countries, adjoining Great Britain's enemies raise a presumption that certain commodities, such as cotton, rubber, and others more or less useful for military purposes, though destined for those countries, are intended for re-exportation to the belligerents who cannot import them directly, and that this fact justifies the detention for the purpose of examination of all vessels bound for the ports of those neutral countries, notwithstanding the fact that most of the articles of trade have been placed on the embargo lists of those countries, cannot be accepted as laying down a just or legal rule of evidence. Such a presumption is too remote from the facts, and offers too great opportunity for abuse by the belligerent, who could, if the rule were adopted, entirely ignore neutral rights on the high seas and prey with impunity upon neutral commerce. To such a rule of legal presumption my Government cannot accede, as it is opposed to those fundamental principles of justice which are the foundation of the jurisprudence of the United States and Great Britain.

13. Before passing from the discussion of this contention as to the presumption raised by increased importations to neutral countries, my Government desires to direct attention to the fact that His Majesty's Government admit that the British exports to those countries have also materially increased since the present war began. Thus Great Britain concededly shares in creating a condition which is relied upon as a sufficient ground to justify the interception of American goods destined to neutral European ports. If British exports to those ports should be still further increased, it is obvious that, under the rule of evidence contended for by the British Government, the presumption of enemy destination could be applied to a greater number of American cargoes, and American trade would suffer to the extent that British trade benefited by the increase. Great Britain cannot expect the United States to submit to such manifest injustice or to permit the rights of its citizens to be so seriously impaired.

14. When goods are clearly intended to become incorporated in the mass of merchandise for sale in a neutral country it is an unwarranted and inquisitorial proceeding to detain shipments for examination as to whether those goods are ultimately destined for the enemy's country or use. Whatever may be the conjectural conclusions to be drawn from trade statistics, which, when stated by value, are of uncertain evidence as to quantity, the United States maintains the right to sell goods into the general stock of a neutral country, and denounces as illegal and unjustifiable any attempt of a belligerent to interfere with that right on the ground that it suspects that the previous supply of such goods in the neutral country, which the imports renew or replace, has been sold to an enemy. That is a matter with which the neutral vendor has no concern, and which can in no way affect his rights of trade. Moreover, even if goods listed as conditional contraband are destined to an enemy country through a neutral country, that fact is not in itself sufficient to justify their seizure.

15. In view of these considerations, the United States, reiterating its position in this matter, has no other course but to contest seizures of vessels at sea upon conjectural suspicion and the practice of bringing them into port for the purpose, by search or otherwise, of obtaining evidence, for the purpose of justifying prize proceedings, of the carriage of contraband or of breaches of the Order in Council of the 11th March. Relying upon the regard of His Majesty's Government for the principles of justice so frequently and uniformly manifested prior to the present war, the Government of the United States anticipates that the British Government will instruct their officers to refrain from these vexatious and illegal practices.

16. *Second.* The Government of the United States further desires to direct particular attention to the so-called "blockade" measures imposed by the Order in Council of the 11th March. The British note of the 23rd July, 1915, appears to confirm the intention indicated in the note of the 15th March, 1915, to establish a blockade so extensive as to prohibit trade with Germany or Austria-Hungary, even through the ports of neutral countries adjacent to them. Great Britain, however, admits that it should not, and gives assurances

that it will not, interfere with trade with the countries contiguous to the territories of the enemies of Great Britain. Nevertheless, after over six months' application of the "blockade" order, the experience of American citizens has convinced the Government of the United States that Great Britain has been unsuccessful in her efforts to distinguish between enemy and neutral trade. Arrangements have been made to create in these neutral countries special consignees or consignment corporations, with power to refuse shipments, and to determine when the state of the country's resources requires the importation of new commodities. American commercial interests are hampered by the intricacies of these arrangements, and many American citizens justly complain that their *bona fide* trade with neutral countries is greatly reduced as a consequence, while others assert that their neutral trade, which amounted annually to a large sum, has been entirely interrupted.

17. It makes this practice even more harassing to neutral traders that the British authorities require a consignor to prove that his shipments are not bound to an enemy of Great Britain, even when the articles are on the embargo list of the neutral country to which they are destined, and that notwithstanding the assertion in the last British note that interference with such trade by a belligerent can only take place "provided of course that he (the belligerent) can establish" that the commerce is with the enemy.

18. While the United States Government was at first inclined to view with leniency the British measures which were termed in the correspondence, but not in the Order in Council of the 11th March, a "blockade," because of the assurances of the British Government that inconvenience to neutral trade would be minimised by the discretion left to the Courts in the application of the Order in Council and by the instructions which it was said would be issued to the administrative and other authorities having to do with the execution of the so-called "blockade" measures, the Government of the United States is now forced to the realization that its expectations, which were fully set forth in its note of the 30th March, were based on a misconception of the intentions of the British Government. Desiring to avoid controversy, and in the expectation that the administration of the Order in Council would conform to the established rules of international law, the Government of the United States has until now reserved the question of the actual validity of the Order in Council of the 11th March, in so far as it is considered by the Government of Great Britain to establish a blockade within the meaning of that term as understood in the law and the practice of nations; but in the circumstances now developed it feels that it can no longer permit the validity of the alleged blockade to remain unchallenged.

19. The Declaration of Paris in 1856, which has been universally recognized as correctly stating the rule of international law as to blockade, expressly declares that "blockades, in order to be binding, must be effective, that is to say, maintained by force sufficient really to prevent access to the coast of the enemy." The effectiveness of a blockade is manifestly a question of fact. It is common knowledge that the German coasts are open to trade with the Scandinavian countries and that German naval vessels cruise both in the North

Sea and the Baltic and seize and bring into German ports neutral vessels bound for Scandinavian and Danish ports. Furthermore, from the recent placing of cotton on the British list of contraband of war it appears that His Majesty's Government have themselves been forced to the conclusion that the blockade is ineffective to prevent shipments of cotton from reaching their enemies, or else that they are doubtful as to the legality of the form of blockade which they have sought to maintain.

20. Moreover, it is an essential principle which has been universally accepted that a blockade must apply impartially to the ships of all nations. This was set forth in the Declaration of London, is found in the Prize Courts of Germany, France, and Japan, and has long been admitted as a basic principle of the law of blockade. This principle, however, is not applied in the present British "blockade," for, as above indicated, German ports are notoriously open to traffic with the ports of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. So strictly has this principle been enforced in the past that, in the Crimean War the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on appeal laid down that, if belligerents themselves trade with blockaded ports they cannot be regarded as effectively blockaded. (The "*Franciska*," Moore P.C. 56.) This decision has special significance at the present time, since it is a matter of common knowledge that Great Britain exports and re-exports large quantities of merchandise to Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Holland, whose ports, so far as American commerce is concerned, she regards as blockaded. In fact, the British note of the 13th August itself indicates that the British exports of many articles, such as cotton, lubricating oil, tobacco, cocoa, coffee, rice, wheat flour, barley, spice, tea, copra, etc., to these countries have greatly exceeded the British exports of the same articles for the corresponding period of 1914. The note also shows that there has been an important British trade with these countries in many other articles, such as machinery, beef, butter, cotton waste, etc.

21. Finally, there is no better settled principle of the law of nations than that which forbids the blockade of neutral ports in time of war. The Declaration of London, though not regarded as binding upon the signatories, because not ratified by them, has been expressly adopted by the British Government without modification as to blockade in the British Order in Council of the 29th October, 1914. Article 18 of the Declaration declares specifically that: "The blockading forces must not bar access to neutral ports or coasts." This is, in the opinion of this Government, a correct statement of the universally accepted law as it exists to-day, and as it existed prior to the Declaration of London. The meaning of this statement is elucidated by M. Renault in the report of the Drafting Committee upon the convention, in which he states:—

"This rule has been thought necessary the better to protect the commercial interests of neutral countries; it completes article 1, according to which a blockade must not extend beyond the ports and coasts of the enemy, which implies that, as it is an operation of war, it must not be directed against a neutral port, *in spite of the importance to a belligerent of the part played by that port in supplying his adversary.*"

As the Conference assembled at London upon the invitation of the British Government, it is important to recall your own instruction to the British delegates, "setting out the views of His Majesty's Government founded on the decisions of the British Courts," in which you say:—

"A blockade must be confined to the ports and coast of the enemy but it may be instituted of one port or of several ports or of the whole of the sea-board of the enemy. It may be instituted to prevent the ingress only or egress only, or both."

You added:—

"Where the ship does not intend to proceed to the blockaded port, the fact that goods on board are to be sent on by sea or by inland transport is no ground for condemnation."

In support of this announcement you referred to several decisions of British Prize Courts, among which an early one of 1801 held that goods shipped from London to Emden, thence inland or by canal to Amsterdam, then blockaded by sea, were not subject to condemnation for breach of blockade. ("Jonge Pieter," 4 C.R. 79.) This has been the rule for a century, so that it is scarcely necessary to recall that the "Matamoras" cases, well known to the British Government, support the same rule, that neutral ports may not be blockaded, though "trade with unrestricted inland commerce between such a port and the enemy's territory impairs undoubtedly, and very seriously impairs, the value of a blockade of the enemy's coast."

22. Without mentioning the other customary elements of a regularly imposed blockade, such as notification of the particular coast-line invested, the imposition of the penalty of confiscation, etc., which are lacking in the present British "blockade" policy, it need only be pointed out that, measured by the three universally conceded tests above set forth, the present British measures cannot be regarded as constituting a blockade in law, in practice, or in effect.

23. It is incumbent upon the United States Government, therefore, to give His Britannic Majesty's Government notice that the blockade, which they claim to have instituted under the Order in Council of the 11th March, cannot be recognised as a legal blockade by the United States.

24. Since the Government of Great Britain has laid much emphasis on the ruling of the Supreme Court of the United States in the "Springbok" case, that goods of contraband character seized while going to the neutral port of Nassau, though actually bound for the blockaded ports of the South, were subject to condemnation, it is not inappropriate to direct attention to the British view of this case in England prior to the present war, as expressed by you in your instructions to the British delegates to the London Conference in 1908:

"It is exceedingly doubtful whether the decision of the Supreme Court was in reality meant to cover a case of blockade-running in which no question of contraband arose. Certainly, if such was the intention, the decision would *pro tanto* be in conflict with the practice of the British Courts. His Majesty's Government sees no reason for departing from that practice, and you should endeavour to obtain general recognition of its correctness."

It may be pointed out also that the circumstances surrounding the "Springbok" case were essentially different from those of the present day to which the rule laid down in that case is sought to be applied. When the "Springbok" case arose the ports of the Confederate States were effectively blockaded by the naval forces of the United States, though no neutral ports were closed and a continuous voyage through a neutral port required an all-sea voyage terminating in an attempt to pass the blockading squadron.

25. *Third:* It appears to be the position of Great Britain that, if, as the United States alleges, American citizens or American interests are directly and adversely affected by the British policies of contraband and non-intercourse, resulting in interference with ships and cargoes, they should seek redress in the Prize Courts which the British Government have established, and that, pending the exhaustion of such legal remedies with the result of a denial of justice, the British Government "cannot continue to deal through the diplomatic channels with the individual cases."

26. It is declared that this was the course followed by the United States during the American Civil War and the Spanish War, and that both countries have supported the practice by allowing their Prize Court decisions, when shown to be unjust or inadequate, to be reviewed by an international tribunal, as was done under the Treaties of 1794 and 1871. The ground upon which this contention is put forth, and the results which would follow, if the course of procedure suggested were accepted, give the impression that His Majesty's Government do not rely upon its soundness or strength. Nevertheless, since it has been advanced I cannot refrain from presenting certain considerations which will show that the proposed course embodies the form rather than the substance of redress. The cases which the British Government would have claimants present to their Prize Courts are essentially different from cases arising wholly within the jurisdiction of a foreign country. They result from acts committed by the British naval authorities upon the high seas, where the jurisdiction over neutral vessels is acquired solely by international law. Vessels of foreign nationality, flying a neutral flag and finding their protection in the country of that flag are seized without facts warranting a reasonable suspicion that they are destined to blockaded ports of the enemy or that their cargoes are contraband, although the possession of such facts is, by international law essential to render a seizure legal. The officers appear to find their justification in the Orders in Council and regulations of His Majesty's Government, in spite of the fact that in many of the present cases the Orders in Council and the regulations for their enforcement are themselves complained of by claimants as contrary to international law. Yet the very Courts which it is said are to dispense justice to dissatisfied claimants are bound by the Orders in Council. This is unmistakably indicated to be the case in the note you were so good as to address to me on the 31st July, which states that:—

"British Prize Courts," 'according to the ancient form of commission under which they sit, are to determine cases according to the course of admiralty and the law of nations and the statutes, rules, and regulations for the time being in force in that behalf'."

The principle, the note adds, has recently been announced and adhered to by the British Prize Court in the case of the "*Zamora*." It is manifest, therefore, that if Prize Courts are bound by the laws and regulations under which seizures and detentions are made, and which claimants allege are in contravention of the law of nations, those Courts are powerless to pass upon the real ground of complaint or to give redress for wrongs of this nature. Nevertheless, it is seriously suggested that claimants are free to request the Prize Court to rule upon a claim of conflict between an Order in Council and a rule of international law. How can a tribunal fettered in its jurisdiction and procedure by municipal enactments declare itself emancipated from their restrictions, and at liberty to apply the rules of international law with freedom? The very laws and regulations which bind the Court are now matters of dispute between the Government of the United States and that of His Britannic Majesty. If Great Britain followed, as she declares that she did, the course of first referring claimants to local remedies in cases arising out of American wars, it is presumed that she did so because of her knowledge or understaining that the United States had not sought to limit the jurisdiction of its Courts of Prize by instructions and regulations violative of the law and practice of nations, or open to such objection.

27. Your note of the 10th February states that His Majesty's Government in the American Civil War:—

"In spite of remonstrances from many quarters, placed full reliance on the American Prize Courts to grant redress to the parties interested in cases of alleged wrongful capture by American ships of war, and put forward no claim until the opportunity for redress in those Courts had been exhausted."

The Government of the United States recalls that, during the progress of that war, Great Britain in several instances demanded through diplomatic channels, damages for seizures and detentions of British ships alleged to have been made without legal justification. Among these may be mentioned the cases of the "*Magicienne*," the "*Don Jose*," the "*Labuan*," and the "*Saxon*." Two of these cases were, at the time the demands were made, before American Prize Courts for adjudication. It is understood also that during the Boer War, when British authorities seized the German vessels, the "*Hertzog*," the "*General*," and the "*Bundesrath*," and released them without prize proceedings, compensation for damages suffered was arranged through diplomatic channels.

28. There is, furthermore, a real and far-reaching injury for which Prize Courts offer no means of reparation. It is the disastrous effect of the methods of the Allied Governments upon the general right of the United States to enjoy its international trade free from unusual and arbitrary limitations imposed by belligerent nations. Unwarranted delay and expense in bringing vessels into port for search and investigation upon mere suspicion has a deterrent effect upon trade ventures, however lawful they may be, which cannot be adequately measured in damages. The menace of interference with legal commerce causes vessels to be withdrawn from their usual

trade routes, and insurance on vessels and cargoes to be refused, while exporters for the same reason are unable or unwilling to send their goods to foreign markets, and importers dare not buy commodities abroad because of fear of their illegal seizure or because they are unable to procure transportation. For such injuries there can be no remedy through the medium of Courts established to adjust claims for goods detained or condemned. For specific injuries suffered by private interests Prize Courts, if they are free, to apply the law of nations, might mete out an adequate indemnity, but for the injury to the trade of a nation by the menace of unwarranted interference, with its lawful and established pursuit there can manifestly be found no remedy in the Prize Courts of Great Britain to which United States citizens are referred for redress.

29. There is another ground why American citizens cannot submit their wrongs arising out of undue detentions and seizures to British Prize Courts for reparation, which I cannot pass over unnoticed. It is the manner in which the British Courts obtain jurisdiction of such cases. The jurisdiction over merchant vessels on the high seas is that of the nation whose flag it rightfully flies. This is a principle of the law and practice of nations fundamental to the freedom of the high seas. Municipal enactments of a belligerent Power cannot confer jurisdiction over or establish rules of evidence governing the legality of seizures of vessels of neutral nationality, on the high seas. International law alone controls the exercise of the belligerent right to seize and detain such vessels. Municipal laws and regulations in violation of the international rights of another nation cannot be extended to the vessels of the latter on the high seas so as to justify a belligerent nation bringing them into its ports, and, having illegally brought them within its territorial jurisdiction, compelling them to submit to the domestic laws and regulations of that nation. Jurisdiction obtained in such a manner is contrary to those principles of justice and equity which all nations should respect. Such practice should invalidate any disposition by a municipal Court of property thus brought before it. The Government of the United States has, therefore, viewed with surprise and concern the attempt of His Majesty's Government to confer upon the British Prize Courts jurisdiction by this illegal exercise of force in order that these Courts may apply to vessels and cargoes of neutral nationalities, seized on the high seas, municipal laws and orders which can only rightfully be enforceable within the territorial waters of Great Britain, or against vessels of British nationality when on the high seas.

30. In these circumstances the United States Government feel that it cannot reasonably be expected to advise its citizens to seek redress before tribunals which are, in its opinion, unauthorised by the unrestricted application of international law to grant reparation, nor to refrain from presenting their claims directly to the British Government through diplomatic channels.

31. My Government is advised that vessels and cargoes brought in for examination prior to prize proceedings are released only upon condition that costs and expenses incurred in the course of such unwarranted procedure, such as pilotage, wharfage, demurrage, harbour

dues warehouseage, unloading costs, etc., be paid by the claimants or on condition that they sign a waiver of right to bring subsequent claims against the British Government for these exactions. My Government is loth to believe that such ungenerous treatment will continue to be accorded American citizens by the Government of His Britannic Majesty, but in order that the position of the United States Government may be clearly understood, I take this opportunity to inform you that my Government denies that the charges incident to such detentions are rightfully imposed upon innocent trade, or that any waiver of indemnity exacted from American citizens under such conditions of duress can preclude them from obtaining redress through diplomatic channels, or by whatever other means may be open to them.

32. Before closing this note, in which frequent reference is made to contraband traffic and contraband articles, it is necessary in order to avoid possible misconstruction, that it should be clearly understood by His Majesty's Government that there is no intention in this discussion to commit the Government of the United States to a policy of waiving any objection which it may entertain as to the propriety and right of the British Government to include in their list of contraband of war certain articles which have been so included. The United States Government reserves the right to make this matter the subject of a communication to His Majesty's Government on a later day.

33. I believe it has been conclusively shown that the methods sought to be employed by Great Britain to obtain and use evidence of enemy destination of cargoes bound for neutral ports and to impose a contraband character upon such cargoes are without justification; that the blockade, upon which such methods are partly founded, is ineffective, illegal, and indefensible; that the judicial procedure offered as a means of reparation for an international injury is inherently defective for the purpose; and that in many cases jurisdiction is asserted in violation of the law of nations. The United States, therefore, cannot submit to the curtailment of its neutral rights by these measures, which are admittedly retaliatory, and therefore illegal, in conception and in nature, and intended to punish the enemies of Great Britain for alleged illegalities on their part. The United States might not be in a position to object to them if its interests and the interests of all neutrals were unaffected by them, but, being affected, it cannot with complacency suffer further subordination of its rights and interests to the plea that the exceptional geographic position of the enemies of Great Britain require or justify oppressive and illegal practices.

34. The Government of the United States desires, therefore, to impress most earnestly upon His Majesty's Government that it must insist that the relations between it and His Majesty's Government be governed, not by a policy of expediency, but by those established rules of international conduct upon which Great Britain in the past has held the United States to account when the latter nation was a belligerent engaged in a struggle for national existence. It is of the highest importance to neutrals not only of the present day, but of the future, that the principles of international right be maintained unimpaired.

35. This task of championing the integrity of neutral rights, which have received the sanction of the civilised world against the lawless conduct of belligerents arising out of the bitterness of the great conflict which is now wasting the countries of Europe, the United States unhesitatingly assumes, and to the accomplishment of that task it will devote its energies, exercising always that impartiality which from the outbreak of the war it has sought to exercise in its relations with the warring nations.

Pursuant to my instructions I have the honour to enclose as supplements to this note the United States Navy Order of the 18th August, 1862, and a statement regarding vessels detained by British authorities.

I have the honour to be,
With the highest consideration,
Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,

WALTER HINES PAGE.

APPENDIX NO. 1.

Instructions of the Secretary of the Navy to Flag Officers Commanding Squadrons and Officers Commanding Cruisers, relative to the Right of Search.

Navy Department, August 18, 1862.

SIR,—Some recent occurrences in the capture of vessels, and matters pertaining to the blockade, render it necessary that there should be a recapitulation of the instructions heretofore from time to time given, and also of the restrictions and precautions to be observed by our squadrons and cruisers.

It is essential, in the remarkable contest now waging, that we should exercise great forbearance with great firmness, and manifest to the world that it is the intention of our Government, while asserting and maintaining our own rights, to respect and scrupulously regard the rights of others. It is in this view that the following instructions are explicitly given:—

First: That you will exercise constant vigilance to prevent supplies of arms, munitions, and contraband of war from being conveyed to the insurgents, but that under no circumstances will you seize any vessel within the waters of a friendly nation.

Secondly: That while diligently exercising the right of visitation on all suspected vessels, you are in no case authorised to chase and fire at a foreign vessel without showing your colours, and giving her the customary preliminary notice of a desire to speak and visit her.

Thirdly: That when that visit is made, the vessel is not then to be seized without a search carefully made, so far as to render it reason-

able to believe that she is engaged in carrying contraband of war for or to the insurgents, and to their ports directly or indirectly by transshipment, or otherwise violating the blockade; and that if, after visitation and search, it shall appear to your satisfaction that she is, in good faith and without contraband, actually bound and passing from one friendly or so-called neutral port to another, and not bound or proceeding to or from a port in the possession of the insurgents, then she cannot be lawfully seized.

Fourthly: That, to avoid difficulty and error in relation to papers which strictly belong to the captured vessel, and mails that are carried, or parcels under official seals, you will, in the words of the law, "preserve all the papers and writings found on board, and transmit the whole of the originals unmutilated to the judge of the district to which such prize is ordered to proceed"; but official seals, or locks, or fastenings of foreign authorities are in no case, nor on any pretext, to be broken, or parcels covered by them read by any naval authorities, but all bags, or other things covering such parcels, and duly seized and fastened by foreign authorities, will be, in the discretion of the United States officer to whom they may come, delivered to the consul, commanding naval officer, or legation of the foreign Government, to be opened, upon the understanding that whatever is contraband or important as evidence concerning the character of a captured vessel will be remitted to the Prize Court or to the Secretary of State at Washington, or such sealed bag or parcels may be at once forwarded to this Department, to the end that the proper authorities of the foreign Government may receive the same without delay.

You are specially informed that the fact that a suspicious vessel has been indicated to you as cruising in any limit which has been prescribed by this Department does not in any way authorise you to depart from the practice of the rules of visitation, search, and capture prescribed by the law of nations.

Very respectfully,

GIDEON WELLES, *Secretary of the Navy.*

APPENDIX No. 2.

Statement regarding Vessels detained by British Authorities.

September 10, 1915.

1. Vessels whose cargoes and papers have been of such a character as to require but brief time for examination have been held in British ports, according to this Government's information, for prolonged periods, in some instances for more than a month, and then released without the institution of Prize Court proceedings.

The steamer "Chester," which sailed from Baton Rouge for Rotterdam with a cargo of illuminating oil, was taken into Falmouth 21st September, 1914, and held until 4th November of that year.

The steamer "Ocean," carrying the same kind of cargo, from New York to Rotterdam, was taken into Plymouth 23rd September, 1914, and similarly released 5th November.

The steamer "Charlois" and the steamer "New York," carrying similar cargoes, were taken into British ports on 30th September and 12th October, 1914, respectively, and similarly released on 27th October.

The steamers "America" and "Rotterdam", carrying cargoes of oil to Rotterdam, were also detained, under conditions similar to those of the vessels just mentioned, in the fall of 1914.

The steamer "Christian Knudsen," carrying a cargo of oil in bulk, consigned to a Danish corporation in Copenhagen, was brought into the port of Kirkwall, detained for eleven days, and then released.

Vessels carrying oil from the United States to long-established markets in Scandinavian countries have repeatedly been detained without being sent to the Prize Court for adjudication. Among them may be mentioned the "Brindilla," the "Platuria," the "Wico," the "Polarine," the "Pioneer," the "Llama," the "Muskogee," and the "John D. Rockefeller."

The steamer "Denver," which carried a full cargo of cotton from Norfolk to Bremen, and which had been loaded under the supervision of a British consular officer, was taken into Kirkwall in January last, as the Department was informed by the British Government, just to examine her papers and to verify her cargo.

The "George W. Hawley" was held for a month because she refused to comply with a requirement of the British authorities to discharge a single shipment, the illegal destination of which does not appear to have been disclosed by any evidence. The vessel carried a mixed cargo, including a shipment of oil. The British authorities insisted that the vessel should discharge the oil, which, the shipper represented, was consigned to one of its long-established agents in Sweden. Finally, it was announced that the vessel would be released as an act of grace.

The steamer "Wico" was held by the British authorities last March. This Government was advised that the British Minister at Stockholm had informed the Swedish Foreign Office that the vessel had arrived in a British port with a full cargo of oil for a concern in Stockholm, and that, in view of the recent seizure by a German man-of-war of the steamship "Bryssel" and her cargo, the British Government required complete assurances from the Swedish Government before the "Wico" could be allowed to proceed to destination that she would not share the fate of the "Bryssel."

Subsequently this Government was informed that the vessel had been allowed to proceed, but that the British Government felt that, in the event of further cargoes going to Stockholm being seized by German ships, the whole question of permitting oil cargoes to proceed to that destination would have to be seriously reconsidered.

The steamer "Llama," carrying a cargo of oil to a Scandinavian port, was taken into Kirkwall and subsequently released on the 5th June last. After departing from Kirkwall the ship was again arrested on the 6th June, and although the officer of the war vessel which seized the "Llama" apparently was shown the ship's release papers,

he placed a prize crew on board and ordered the vessel to Aberdeen and thence to Leith, where she was finally released on the 12th June, although she could not proceed until the 15th June, owing to shortage of coal.

2. Vessels have been held until they have reconsigned their cargoes to a consignee in a neutral country designated by the British Government.

The steamer "Seguranca," which carried a general cargo from New York to the Netherlands, was detained at a great loss to the owners of the vessel and to the shippers in a British port for the greater part of last April, in order that her cargo might be reconsigned to the Netherlands Oversea Trust. The manifest showed that the entire cargo was consigned to named consignees in the Netherlands, and was accompanied by a certificate of the British consul-general in New York stating that the loading was supervised by his inspector and that the vessel contained no cargo other than that specified in the manifest. A large part of the cargo, consisting of fresh fruit, stored in the hold of the vessel, was subject to decay by great rapidity.

A similar requirement was imposed on the steamer "F. J. Lisman," which during last June was detained at London. It appears that, after a prolonged detention of the ship of over a month, representatives of the shippers were compelled to discharge both contraband and non-contraband articles, and that the captain and the shippers, finding their efforts to comply with the requirements of the British authorities hopeless, abandoned the voyage.

The steamers "A. A. Raven" and "Vitalia," carrying articles listed as conditional contraband, were detained in a British port in March last until the goods shipped to specified consignees in Holland could be consigned to the Netherlands Oversea Trust.

The steamer "Neches" was detained last May for about two weeks in order that a shipment of cotton destined for Rotterdam might be consigned to the Netherlands Oversea Trust.

The steamer "Zaandijk" was detained last June, as the Department was informed, while the British Minister at The Hague made inquiries as to whether the Netherlands Oversea Trust had accepted the consignment of the cargo.

3. Detentions have been made without evidence amounting to probable cause: The steamer "Annam," which was detained at Kirkwall last April, carried a cargo of food products from the United States to Swedish ports. She was detained owing to a "suspicion," as the British Government stated, that a part of its cargo was destined for Germany.

The steamer "Dronning Olga" was detained at Kirkwall in April last, and the cargo, which consisted of cotton and food products, was placed in the Prize Court on the ground, as the Department was informed by the British Government, that it was "believed" that it was ultimately destined for Germany.

The steamer "Hilding", which sailed from New York for Copenhagen with a general cargo consisting largely of food products, was seized and taken into Leith last April, and this Government was informed that the cargo had been seized as contraband with the expectation of holding it under the Order in Council of the 11th

March, 1915, if the charge that the goods were contraband should fail.

Numerous similar instances might be cited.

The steamers "Christian Knudsen" and "Platuria," carrying oil from New York to Denmark, were detained by the British authorities last fall, taken into British ports and held until the British Government, as they stated, could make an investigation as to the destination of the cargoes. Furthermore, this Government was informed that the vessels had been detained pending the receipt of guarantees from Denmark against the exportation of the cargoes, and that the orders were given for the release of the vessels on the receipt of satisfactory guarantees.

The steamer "Brindilla," which sailed from New York on the 13th October last with a cargo of oil for Alexandria, was taken into port at Halifax and later released, as the Department was informed, when the British authorities received information that the ship's cargo was expected at Alexandria.

The steamer "Ambra" was taken into a British port in July last, and this Government was informed that this vessel was held pending enquiries that had been instituted concerning destination of certain items of her cargo. About a week later the vessel was allowed to proceed.

In July last this Government was informed by the British Government that the prolonged detention of the oil steamers "Polarine," "Platuria," and "Pioneer" was due to the fact that His Majesty's Government's attention had latterly been drawn to the very large quantities of oil which had been shipped to Scandinavian countries during the last few months, that there had been every reason to suspect that some of the oil was destined for enemy countries, and that the arrival of the steamers in quick succession necessitated the institution of enquiries as to the ultimate destination of the oil.

The owners of these vessels and their cargoes complained to the Government of the United States against their detention, stating that the vessels carried the usual cargoes consigned in good faith to long-established subsidiaries in neutral countries, and further representing that, since supplies from Russia and Roumania had been prevented from entering Scandinavian ports, a large increase of business with them had been expected, but it had been found that during the first five months of the year 1915 total shipments of all petroleum products to these countries were less than for the same period last year, although business in previous years had steadily increased.

4. Vessels have been held, according to statements of the British Government, because of the manner in which shipments have been consigned.

The steamer "Einerjarl" was brought into Kirkwall last May and its cargo of cotton-seed cake, shipped from Newport News to Denmark, which the shippers represented was to be used exclusively for consumption in Denmark, was seized. This Government was informed that the cargo was discharged because it was consigned "to order."

The steamers "Alfred," "Nobel," "Bjorstjerne," "Bjornsen," and "Friedland," were seized last autumn because their cargoes were consigned "to order."

The shipments on the steamers "America" and "Artemis" have been placed in Prize Court under the Order in Council of the 11th March, 1915, because, the goods being consigned by the shippers to themselves, there was no guarantee of their ultimate destination.

5. Goods have been seized by the British Government on the ground, as this Government has been informed, that the country to which they were shipped had not prohibited their export.

In the fall of the year 1914, copper shipped from the United States to Sweden on the steamers "Francisco," "Antares," "Idaho," and "Toronto," was seized by the British authorities, because, as the British Government stated, the Swedish Government had not yet prohibited the re-exportation of copper from Sweden.

A consignment of rubber on the Swedish ship "Zamora" had been placed in Prize Court last January because, as the British Government stated, of the absence of a comprehensive prohibition on the exportation of rubber in all its forms from Denmark.

6. The British authorities have repeatedly seized articles classified as contraband, articles classified as conditional contraband, as well as non-contraband goods, shipped to Scandinavian countries, to the Netherlands, and to Italy, then neutral, although the re-exportation of such commodities from these countries had been forbidden.

In December last the steamer "Tellus" was ordered to discharge a shipment of copper shipped from New York directly to a consignee in Milan, Italy, although by an Italian decree of the 13th November, 1914, the exportation of goods shipped in this manner was forbidden.

The steamer "Joseph W. Fordney" was seized 4 miles off the coast of Norway, and, in charge of a prize crew, brought into Kirkwall on the 8th April last. The ship's manifest showed that the cargo consisted entirely of cattle fodder consigned to a person in Malmo, Sweden. It appeared, from information presented to this Government, that an affidavit regarding the character and destination of the cargo, made by the shipper of the entire cargo, was attached to the bill of lading, and that this affidavit contained a certification by the British consul-general and Swedish consul, and also a statement by the latter to the effect that the exportation from Sweden of the goods of which the cargo consisted was prohibited. The vessel was brought into a British port and her cargo discharged. This Government was informed by the British Government that, apart from the uncertainty of the address of the consignee of the cargo of this vessel, His Majesty's Government had evidence that the cargo was not destined for *bona fide* Swedish consumption, but was intended for Germany.

Numerous other similar instances might be cited, including those of the detention of vessels carrying oil to Scandinavian ports which have been mentioned.

7. Detentions have been made pending assurances that embargoed goods would be allowed to pass through a neutral country to Great Britain's allies.

The steamer "Leelanaw," which carried a cargo of cotton from Galveston to Gothenburg for transshipment to Moscow, was detained in a British port early in June last. Relative to the detention of this vessel, the British Foreign Office said:—

"In view of the fact that cotton has now been placed on the Swedish prohibition of export list, His Majesty's Government have not considered it advisable to allow this large cargo to go on to Gothenburg until they are assured that there is a fair chance of it reaching its declared ultimate destination."

After nearly a month's detention, the vessel was released on the understanding that she should proceed directly to Archangel.

The steamers "Jentland" and "Syrius" appear to have been recently detained under circumstances similar to those of the steamer "Leelanaw."

8. From time to time this Government has been informed of the seizure of cargoes on the ground that consignees have been known to trade with the enemy, or because they were suspected of doing so.

In January last this Government was advised by the British Government that the British Government had been compelled to place in Prize Court a consignment of rubber on board the Swedish vessel "Zamora," the consignee of these goods being regarded with grave suspicion, and there being reason to believe that the ultimate destination of the rubber was the enemy forces.

9. Vessels have been seized and brought into port, and have been required by the British authorities to pay pilotage, harbour, unloading, warehouse, storage, or other dues, costs, and expenses in advance of a judicial determination of the validity of the seizure of vessel or cargo.

Instances of such treatment of vessels may be found in the cases of the detention of the steamer "Neches" last May, the "Ogeechee," which was seized last April, and the "Antilla," which was seized in February last and subjected to a prolonged detention. In the case of the last-mentioned ship, it appears, however, that the cost of discharging was borne by the British Government.

10. Detentions of vessels proceeding from European ports.

The steamer "Ogeechee," which left Bremen the 3rd April last for the United States, was detained at Sharpness, and compelled to discharge its entire cargo, which consisted of approximately 200 shipments of goods urgently needed by American citizens. In most, if not all, cases, it appears that ownership of these goods at the time of the seizure had passed to American consignees. In many instances American citizens had contracted for the sale of the goods consigned to them, and were prevented from carrying out their contracts.

The release of shipments on the vessel has been allowed on the production of proofs of American ownership of the goods prior to the 11th March, 1915. American consignees, in order to avoid loss, have endeavoured to comply with the requirements in the presentation of proofs.

The steamer "Neches," which sailed from Rotterdam to the United States, was brought to London, and compelled in June last

to discharge cargo on the ground apparently that the goods originated partly in Belgium. The vessel was detained about a month and, after having been damaged to the extent of approximately 1,500*l.* as a result of a collision with another vessel while under the control of the British Admiralty, and after having been involved in litigation growing out of such collision, was allowed to proceed.

The following is a list of the vessels detained prior to the 11th March last, among which are some regarding the detention of which details have been briefly stated in this memorandum:—

Platuria, Brindilla, John D. Rockefeller, Kroonland, Noorham, Rotterdam, Sandefjord, Thomas J. Fordney, Fram, Edward Pierce, Ellen, Tellus, Sif, Kim, Canton, Ogeechee, Friedland, Gallileo, Uller, Verona, Zuiderdijk, Greenbrier, Herm, Arkansas, Ascot, Carolyn, Breiford, Bergensfjord, Bjornstjerne, Bjornsen, Ida Cuneo, Kentucky, General Minetonka, General Caloric, Denver.

The following is an incomplete list of vessels carrying American cargoes, which, sailing in practically all instances from American to Scandinavian ports, were diverted by British authorities to the port of Kirkwall, or called at that port under instructions from owners, from the 11th March, 1915, to the 17th June, 1915:—

Name of Vessel.	Cargo.	Date of Arrival in British Ports.	Date of Leaving British Ports.
		1915.	1915.
Elsa; part cargo put in Prize Court, ordered Sunderland to discharge.		March 11	March 15
Maracas; cargo put in Prize Court, ordered Hull to discharge.		11	16
Gundrun; bound from Europe to the United States.		11	11
Amphitrite.	Cotton-seed cake.	12	14
Jens Bang; bound from Europe to the United States.		12	12
Rodfaze.	Maize.	12	14
Ran.	“ and rye.	12	14
Lisken.	“ “	12	12
Absalon.		12	13
Wico.	Oil.	13	31
Torvig.	Cotton-seed cake.	13	15
Green Briar.		13	16
Einar Jarl.	Cotton.	13	16
Ogeechee.		14	16
Tancred.	Cotton.	14	16
John Blummer.	Oilcake.	14	16
Sutra.	Cotton.	14	15
Frogner.	General.	15	18
Hjortholm.		17	18
California.	General.	17	23
Uffe; bound from Europe to United States via Ardrossan.		19	19
Carl Henckel.	Cotton-seed cake.	20	25
Helga.	“	20	31
Newa.	“	20	26
Havet.		20	23
Terno.	Maize.	20	23
United States.	General.	21	24
Texas.	“	21	24
Haakon VII.	Cotton.	21	23
Varing.	Oilcake.	21	26
Sinsen.		21	23
Oxelosund.	Wheat.	21	23
Sigurd.		21	22
Myrdal.	General.	22	24

Name of Vessel.	Cargo.	Date of Arrival in British Ports.	Date of Leaving British Ports.
		1915.	1915.
Sark.....	Maize and barley...	March 22	March 28
Borgland.....	Cotton.....	22	24
Vard.....	Grain, oilcake, and starch.	23	25
Nike; sailed for Newcastle.....	Maize.....	23	April 1
Gulfaxe.....	Wheat, maize, rye, and barley.	23	March 25
New Sweden; prize crew to Newcastle.....	General.....	23	29
Stikelstad.....	".....	23	April 4
Korafjord; whole cargo put in Prize Court, ordered Grimsby to discharge.	Lard.....	24	March 28
Cygnus; cargo put in Prize Court, ordered West Hartle- pool to discharge.	General.....	24	31
Syrius; bound from Europe to United States.....		30	30
Bia; whole cargo put in Prize Court. Sailed to Man- chester to discharge.	Cotton.....	30	April 7
Oscar Trapp; bound from Europe to United States.....		30	March 31
Fionia.....	Barley and general..	31	April 6
Sverre.....	Barley.....	31	13
Hilding; part cargo put in Prize Court. Sailed to Leith to discharge.	General.....	31	7
Liguria.....	Cotton.....	April 1	4
Nyland.....	Oats.....	1	3
Antwerpen.....		1	2
Capella.....	Oilcake.....	1	3
Ellen.....	Maize.....	1	3
Atland.....	Wheat.....	1	2
Dorte Jensen.....	Maize.....	1	4
Nordland.....	".....	2	4
Alexandra.....	General.....	2	4
Uto; whole cargo put in Prize Court. Steamer ordered to Hull to discharge.	Cotton-seed cake...	April 2	April 11
Romsdalfjord; part cargo put in Prize Court. Ordered Sunderland to discharge.	General.....	3	12
Sverige.....	Wheat and rye.....	3	4
Hammaershus; cargo put in Prize Court. Ordered to to discharge at Glasgow.	Rum, hides.....	3	17
Ulrick Holm.....	Grain.....	3	6
Indianic; bound from Europe to United States.....		March 24	March 24
Vesta.....		24	25
Carmelina.....	Cotton.....	25	27
Henrik; part cargo put in Prize Court. Ordered Leith to discharge.	General.....	25	April 14
Unita.....	Maize.....	25	March 29
Thorsdal.....	".....	25	27
Drott.....	Oilcake.....	26	28
Karma.....		26	28
Strinda.....	Cotton.....	26	28
Iris.....	Cotton-seed cake...	26	28
Largo.....	Rye.....	26	28
Vincent; bound from Europe to United States.....		26	28
Ran.....	Maize.....	27	30
Terje Viken.....	General.....	27	29
Bretagne.....	Barley.....	27	31
Boden.....	Wheat.....	27	30
Avona.....	Cotton-seed cake...	27	30
Helmer Morch.....	Oilcake.....	27	30
Centric.....	Cotton.....	28	30
Stavn; part cargo put in Prize Court. Sailed Leith to discharge.	General.....	28	April 1
Glitra.....	Maize.....	28	2
Athens; cleared at Ardrossan.....		29	March 29
Denmark; cleared at Ardrossan.....		29	29
Bergensfjord.....	General, mail, and passengers.	30	April 6
Jessie.....	Cotton-seed cake...	April 3	7
Romsdal.....		3	4
Avance.....	Cotton-seed cake...	3	7
Hans Jensen.....	Maize.....	4	7
Kronstad.....		4	7
Nedenes.....	Maize.....	4	7

Name of Vessel.	Cargo.	Date of Arrival in British Ports.		Date of Leaving British Ports.	
		1915.		1915.	
Steinstad.....	Maize and rye.....	April	4	April	9
Albis; whole cargo put in Prize Court. Ordered Middlesbrough to discharge.	General.....		5		11
Laly.....	Cotton and tobacco		5		13
Maud; part cargo put in Prize Court. Ordered Fleetwood to discharge.	Cotton and flour....		5		17
Wladimir Reitz.....	Oilcake.....		5		7
Kronsprins Olaf.....	Cotton and oilcake..		5		13
Else.....	Maize.....		5		20
Chumpon.....	Cotton.....		6		13
Llama.....	Oil.....		6		13
Serland; part cargo put in Prize Court. Ordered West Hartlepool to discharge.	General.....		7		10
Muskogee.....			7		14
Navago.....	General.....		7		11
Annum; part cargo put in Prize Court. Ordered Hull to discharge.	".....		7		11
Albert W. Selmer.....	Rye.....		8		10
Siljestad.....	Maize.....		8		10
Leander.....			8		10
Marie; prize crew to Greenock.....	Cotton.....		8	May	3
Joseph W. Fordney; prize crew to Wallow Bay.....			8	April	19
Imo.....	Cotton-seed cake...		9		11
Arkansas.....	General.....		9		14
Virginia.....	Rye.....		9		11
Lapland; part cargo put in Prize Court. Ordered Barrow to discharge.	General.....		9		13
Zamora; part cargo put in Prize Court. Ordered Barrow to discharge.	Grain and copper...		9		16
Selma.....			10		13
Hellig Olaf.....	General.....		11		15
Pacific; part cargo put in Prize Court. Ordered Leith to discharge.	General.....		11		16
Songelv.....	Cotton-seed cake...		11		19
Legre; part cargo put in Prize Court. Ordered Sharpness to discharge.	Cotton.....		11		20
Magdelene; ordered Manchester to discharge.....	".....		12	May	2
Drot.....			12	April	14
Tholina.....			12		14
America; part cargo put in Prize Court. Ordered Sunderland to discharge.	General.....		12		16
N. F. Holding.....	Grain.....		12		14
Georgia; prize crew to Sharpness.....	Cotton.....		12		20
Johan Siem.....	Cotton seed cake...		13		15
Hans Broge; cleared at Ardrossan.....	Rye.....		13		13
Tordis.....	Cotton-seed cake...		13		15
Baltic; ship ordered to Hull to discharge.....	Cotton.....		13	May	13
Braker.....	Maize.....		13	April	18
Roma.....	Lubricating oil.....		13		17
L. H. Carl; cleared at Ardrossan.....			13		13
Hero.....	Maize.....		14		16
Mirjam.....	Rye.....		14		16
Kong Haakon.....	Maize.....		14		27
Dicido; prize crew to Fleetwood.....	Cotton.....		14	May	1
Lars Kruse.....	Maize.....		14	April	16
Talavera.....	".....		14		17
Falka.....	Cotton-seed cake...		15		17
Carolina; ordered Grimsby to discharge.....	Cotton.....		15	May	2
Louisiana; ordered Hull to discharge part cargo.....	General.....		16	April	23
Mexicano; ordered Greenock with prize crew.....	".....		16		18
Anglia; prize crew to Dundee.....	Cotton and resin....		16		24
Jungshovd.....			16		18
Orn; cleared at Ardrossan.....			16		16
Bretagne.....			17		19
Storaker.....	Maize.....		18		21
Torgerd.....	Cotton-seed cake...		18		20
Rhodesia; prize crew to Greenock.....	General.....		18		22
Olaf Kyrre; ordered Grimsby to discharge cotton.....	Cotton.....		19	May	5
Heros.....	Wheat and rye.....		20	April	22
Bertha.....	Maize.....		21		23
Wilh. Colding; cleared at Ardrossan.....			21		21

Name of Vessel.	Cargo.	Date of Arrival in British Ports.	Date of Leaving British Ports.
		1915.	1915.
Kristianiafjord.....	General cargo; mail and passengers.	April 21	April 22
Gothard.....	Cotton-seed cake...	21	23
Christian Michelsen.....	General.....	21	24
Eidswa.....	Cotton-seed cake...	21	24
Tomsk.....	".....	22	27
Regina.....	Cotton-seed cake...	22	24
Russ.....	".....	22	24
Hogland; bound from Europe to United States.....	".....	23	23
Randulf Hansen.....	Maize.....	23	25
St. Croix.....	Cotton-seed cake...	23	25
Ringhorn.....	Rye.....	24	25
Pioneer.....	Petroleum.....	24	26
Carl Henkel; via Newcastle for bunkers.....	".....	24	24
Hero; cleared at Ardrossan.....	".....	24	24
Locksley.....	Wheat.....	24	27
Kentucky.....	General.....	24	27
Soborg.....	Maize and barley...	25	27
Artemis; prize crew to Avonmouth.....	General.....	25	28
Grointoft.....	Maize and barley...	25	26
Hans Jensen; via Ardrossan for bunkers.....	".....	25	25
Kongsfos.....	Oilcake.....	26	28
Brynhild; cleared at Ardrossan.....	".....	26	26
Dronning Olga; prize crew to Leith.....	Wheat, lard, etc....	27	30
Kronsprins Frederick.....	Barley.....	27	29
Salina.....	Rye and maize.....	28	28
Ivar; cleared at Ardrossan.....	Maize.....	28	28
Norbotten.....	Coal and lubricating oil.	28	30
Fredericia; cleared at Ardrossan.....	".....	29	29
Wico; cleared at North Shields.....	Ballast.....	29	30
Carolyn; prize crew to Leith.....	Cotton and turpen- tine.	29	May 3
Varing; via Newcastle for bunkers.....	".....	30	1
Inland; cleared at Ardrossan.....	".....	1	1
United States.....	General cargo, mails and passengers.	May 2	4
Jens Bang.....	Maize.....	2	4
Ludvig Peyron.....	Wheat.....	4	5
Minerva; prize crew to Newcastle.....	General.....	4	7
Hatholmen.....	Cotton-seed cake...	4	6
Bur.....	Wheat.....	6	8
Petrolite.....	Petroleum, lubricat- ing oil.	7	9
Augusta; prize crew to Leith.....	General.....	7	10
Gerd; prize crew to Leith.....	".....	7	10
Thekla.....	Linseed cake.....	7	10
Orion.....	Maize.....	8	10
Paris; cleared at Ardrossan.....	Lubricating oil.....	8	8
Otterstad.....	Cotton-seed cake...	8	10
Sigyn; prize crew to Ipswich.....	Wheat, rye, and maize.	8	14
Gudrun.....	Maize.....	8	9
Oscar II.....	General cargo, mails and passengers.	9	10
London; prize crew to Barrow.....	Lubricating oil.....	10	13
Maricopa.....	Gas oil.....	10	19
Gunborg; prize crew to Dundee.....	General.....	10	12
Liv.....	Rye.....	11	12
Loch Tay.....	General.....	11	19
Nordic; prize crew to Manchester.....	".....	12	15
Indianic; prize crew to Leith.....	".....	12	17
Vinland.....	Maize.....	13	15
Sven; prize crew to King's Lynn.....	Rock phosphate...	13	24
Skinfaxe.....	Maize.....	14	16
Osman.....	".....	14	16
Prosper III; cleared at Ardrossan—.....	".....	14	14
Dania.....	General.....	14	19
John Blumer.....	Maize.....	15	18
Gurth.....	Wheat.....	May 15	May 17
Sommerstad.....	Maize.....	18	20

Name of Vessel.	Cargo.	Date of Arrival in British Ports.		Date of Leaving British Ports.	
		1915.		1915.	
Sydland; prize crew to West Hartlepool.....	General.....	May	18	May	21
Uffe; cleared at Ardrossan.....	Oilcakes.....		21		21
Rodfaxe.....	Rye.....		22		25
Excellence Pleske.....	Cotton-seed cake...		23		27
Vulcan; cleared by Customs on the 5th June, but detained by Admiralty.	Oil.....		23	June	9
Ester.....	Cotton-seed cake...		23	May	25
Sigurd; cleared at Ardrossan.....	Oilcake.....		23		24
Drammensfjord.....	General.....		25		27
Glendoon.....	Cotton-seed cake...		25		27
Pythia; prize crew to Immingham.....	Cotton and cotton-seed cake.		27		30
Sophie.....	Cotton-seed cake...		27		29
Aldebaran.....	Maize.....		28		30
Kiruna.....	Wheat.....		28		30
Frederick VIII.....	General mails and passengers.		28		29
Justensen; cleared at Ayr.....	Maize.....		28		28
Romanoff.....	Barley.....		28		30
Tyr; cleared by Customs on 25th.....	General.....		29	June	29
Amphitrite.....	Rye.....		29		1
Olaf; cleared at Ardrossan.....	Cotton-seed cake...		29	May	29
Einar Jarl; prize crew to Sunderland.....	".....		29	June	11
Llama.....	Gas oil.....		29		5
Edderside.....	Oil cake.....		30		1
H. V. Fisker.....	Maize.....		31	May	31
Marietta di Giorgio.....	Gas oil and lubricating oil.	June	1	June	18
Lynglimt.....	Oilcake.....		1		3
Sydic.....	Wheat.....		1		3
Vidar.....	Cotton-seed cake...		2		6
Leelanaw; cleared for Archangel.....	Cotton.....		2		26
Bretagne; Tyne for bunkers.....	Maize.....		3		5
Polstad.....	Cotton-seed cake...		3		6
Gulfaxe.....	Maize.....		3		5
Ros.....	Rye.....		6		8
M. J. Mandal; cleared at Ayr.....	Maize.....		6		6
Whinlatter; detained.....	Barley and oilcake.		6		
Narvik.....	Rye.....	June	6	June	8
Boden.....	Coal.....		6		10
Nordkyn; prize crew to Leith.....	Maize.....		8		17
Polarine; detained.....	Petroleum and naphtha.....		8		
Carl Henckel.....	Cotton-seed cake...		9		11
Jemtland; prize crew to Leith.....	Resin, cotton, cotton-seed cake, oil.		9		12
Platuria; detained.....	Oil.....		10		
California.....	General.....		11		19
Djursland.....	Oilcake.....		11		17
Cushing.....	Petroleum.....		12		13
Absalon.....	Lubricating oil.....		13		13
Lisa; detained.....	Resin.....		13		
Wico.....	Oil.....		13		14
Balto.....	Coal.....		14		15
Nordhavet; prize crew to Grimsby.....	Agricultural implements.		14		19
New Sweden.....	Gas coal.....		14		15
Oscar Trapp.....	Pitch-pine wood....		14		14
Hans Jensen.....	Maize.....		14		18
Signe; cleared by Customs. Taking bunkers. Expect sail, July 2, 1915.	General.....		14		30
Dorte Jensen; cleared at Ardrossan.....	Maize.....		15		15
Portland; prize crew to Blyth.....	Barley, beans, dried fruit, and oilcake.		15		18
Seaconnet; prize crew to Newcastle.....	General.....		16		19

The following is an incomplete list of neutral vessels detained in England during the remainder of June and the months of July and August. Precise information regarding the dates of arrival in England and the dates of sailings of these ships, and regarding the seizure of cargoes thereon, is not yet available:—

Absalon, Lisa, Balto, Nordhavet, New Sweden, Hans Jensen, Dorte Jensen, Hellig Olav, Muskogee, Bratland, Polarstgerman, Locksley, Atland, Akaroa, Janna, Sirius, Frederick VIII, Nordstgerman, Texas, Ullsbrand, Falkland, Sir Ernest Cassel, Wico, Portland, Llama, Pioneer, Kristianiafjord, Florida, Skogland, Groentoft, Louisiana, Virginia, Gurre, Hans Broge, Stanja, United States, Russ, Ulrik Holm, Clitra, Kentucky, Tuborg, Fram, Urd, Mexicano, Pangan, Varing, Oscar II, Bergensfjord, Arkansas, Conrad Mohr, Noruga, Alf, Hogland, Thyras, Kong Haakon, Talisman, Corona, Drammensfjord, Petrolite, Brindilla, Lesseps, Platuria, Sydic, Jutlandi, Zammora, Helga, Kronprinzessin Margareta, Stryn, Narvic, Alexander, Barendrecht, Spangereid, Marie, St. Andrew, Artemis, Dania, London, Salonica, Alexander Shukoff, Angla, Johan Siem, Nordhvalen.

No. 2.

Memorandum presented to the United States Government by His Majesty's Ambassador in Washington, April 24, 1916.

The communication addressed by the United States Ambassador in London to Sir E. Grey on the 5th November, 1915, has received the careful attention of His Majesty's Government in consultation with their Allies the French Government, and His Majesty's Government have now the honour to make the following reply:—

2. The first section (paragraphs 3–15) of the United States note relates to cargoes detained by the British authorities in order to prevent them from reaching an enemy destination, and the complaint of the United States Government is summarised in paragraph 33 to the effect that the methods sought to be employed by Great Britain to obtain and use evidence of enemy destination of cargoes bound for neutral ports and to impose a contraband character upon such cargoes are without justification.

3. The wording of this summary suggests that the basis of the complaint of the United States Government is not so much that the shipments intercepted by the naval forces were really intended for use in the neutral countries to which they were despatched, as that the despatch of goods to the enemy countries has been frustrated by methods which have not been employed by belligerent nations in the past. It would seem to be a fair reply to such a contention that new devices for despatching goods to the enemy must be met by new methods of applying the fundamental and acknowledged principle of the right to intercept such trade.

4. The question whether the exercise of the right of search can be restricted to search at sea was dealt with in Sir E. Grey's note of the 7th January, 1915, and His Majesty's Government would again draw attention to the facts that information has constantly reached

them of attempts to conceal contraband intended for the enemy in innocent packages, and that these attempts can only be frustrated by examination of the ship and cargo in port. Similarly, in Sir E. Grey's note of the 10th February, 1915, it was pointed out that the size of modern steamships and their capacity to navigate the waters where the Allied patrols have to operate whatever the conditions of the weather frequently render it a matter of extreme danger if not of impossibility even to board the vessels unless they are taken into calm water for the purpose. It is unnecessary to repeat what was said in that note. There is nothing that His Majesty's Government could withdraw or that the experience of the officers of the Allied fleets has tended to show was inaccurate.

5. When visit and search at sea are possible and when a search can be made there which is sufficient to secure belligerent rights it may be admitted that it would be an unreasonable hardship on merchant vessels to compel them to come into port and it may well be believed that maritime nations have hesitated to modify the instructions to their naval officers that it is at sea that these operations should be carried out and that undue deviation of the vessel from her course must be avoided. That however, does not affect the fact that it would be impossible under the conditions of modern warfare to confine the rights of visit and search to an examination of the ship at the place where she is encountered without surrendering a fundamental belligerent right.

6. The effect of the size and seaworthiness of merchant vessels upon their search at sea is essentially a technical question, and accordingly His Majesty's Government have thought it well to submit the report of the board of naval experts, quoted by the United States Ambassador in paragraph 7 of this note, to Admiral Sir John Jellicoe for his observations. The unique experience which this officer has gained as the result of more than eighteen months in command of the Grand Fleet renders his opinion of peculiar value. His report is as follows:—

“It is undoubtedly the case that the size of modern vessels
“is one of the factors which renders search at sea far more
“difficult than in the days of smaller vessels. So far as I know,
“it has never been contended that it is necessary to remove
“every package of a ships' cargo to establish the character and
“nature of her trade, etc.; but it must be obvious that the
“larger the vessel and the greater the amount of cargo, the
“more difficult does examination at sea become, because more
“packages must be removed.

“This difficulty is much enhanced by the practice of conceal-
“ing contraband in bales of hay and passengers' luggage, casks,
“etc., and this procedure, which has undoubtedly been carried
“out, necessitates the actual removal of a good deal of cargo
“for examination in suspected cases. This removal cannot be
“carried out at sea, except in the very finest weather.

“Further, in a large ship, the greater bulk of the cargo
“renders it easier to conceal contraband, especially such valuable
“metals as nickel, quantities of which can easily be stowed in
“places other than the holds of a large ship.

"I entirely dispute the contention, therefore, advanced in the American note, that there is no difference between the search of a ship of 1,000 tons and one of 20,000 tons. I am sure that the fallacy of the statement must be apparent to anyone who has ever carried out such a search at sea.

"There are other facts, however, which render it necessary to bring vessels into port for search. The most important is the manner in which those in command of German submarines, in entire disregard of international law and of their own prize regulations, attack and sink merchant vessels on the high seas, neutral as well as British, without visiting the ship and therefore without any examination of the cargo. This procedure renders it unsafe for a neutral vessel which is being examined by officers from a British ship to remain stopped on the high seas, and it is therefore in the interests of the neutrals themselves that the examination should be conducted in port.

"The German practice of misusing United States passports in order to procure a safe conduct for military persons and agents of enemy nationality makes it necessary to examine closely all suspect persons, and to do this effectively necessitates bringing the ship into harbour."

7. Sir John Jellicoe goes on to say:—

"The difference between the British and the German procedure is that we have acted in the way which causes the least discomfort to neutrals. Instead of sinking neutral ships engaged in trade with the enemy, as the Germans have done in so many cases in direct contravention of article 113 of their own Naval Prize Regulations, 1909, in which it is laid down that the commander is only justified in destroying a neutral ship which has been captured if—

(a). "She is liable to condemnation; and

(b.) "The bringing in might expose the warship to danger or imperil the success of the operations in which she is engaged at the time———

"we examine them, giving as little inconvenience as modern naval conditions will allow, sending them into port only where this becomes necessary.

"It must be remembered, however, that it is not the Allies alone who send a percentage of neutral vessels into port for examination, for it is common knowledge that German naval vessels, as stated in paragraph 19 of the American note, 'seize and bring into German ports neutral vessels bound for Scandinavian and Danish ports.'

"As cases in point, the interception by the Germans of the American oil-tankers 'Llama' and 'Platuria' in August last may be mentioned. Both were bound to America from Sweden, and were taken into Swinemunde for examination."

8. The French Ministry of Marine shares the views expressed by Sir J. Jellicoe on the question of search at sea, and has added the following statement:—

“La pratique navale, telle qu’elle existait autrefois et consistant à visiter les navires en mer, méthode que nous a léguée l’ancienne marine, ne s’adapte plus aux conditions de la navigation actuelle. Les Américains ont pressenti son insuffisance et ont prévu la nécessité de lui en substituer une plus efficace. Dans les instructions données par le Département de la Marine américaine, du 20 juin, 1898, aux croiseurs des Etats-Unis, on trouve déjà la prescription suivante:

“Si ces derniers [les papiers de bord] indiquent de la contre-bande de guerre, le navire devra être saisi; sinon, il sera laissé libre, à moins qu’en raison de puissants motifs de suspicion, une visite plus minutieuse paraisse devoir être exigée.”*

“Toute méthode doit se modifier en tenant compte des transformations subies par le matériel que les hommes ont à leur disposition, à la condition de rester une méthode humaine et civilisée.

“L’Amirauté française estime qu’aujourd’hui un navire, pour être visité, doit être dérouté sur un port toutes les fois que l’état de la mer, la nature, le poids, le volume, l’arrimage de la cargaison suspecte, en même temps que l’obscurité et l’absence de précision des papiers de bord, rendent la visite en mer pratiquement impossible ou dangereuse pour le navire visité.

“Au contraire, lorsque les circonstances inverses existent, la visite doit être faite en mer.

“Le déroutement est également nécessaire et justifié. lorsque, le navire neutre entrant dans la zone ou le voisinage des hostilités, (1) il importe, dans l’intérêt même du navire neutre, d’éviter à ce dernier une série d’arrêts et de visites successives et de faire établir, une fois pour toutes, son caractère inoffensif et de lui permettre ainsi de continuer librement sa route sans être molesté; et (2) le belligérant, dans son droit de légitime défense, est fondé à exercer une surveillance particulière sur les navires inconnus qui circulent dans ces parages.”

9. The question of the locality of the search is, however, one of secondary importance. In the view of His Majesty’s Government the right of a belligerent to intercept contraband on its way to his enemy is fundamental and incontestable, and ought not to be restricted to intercepting contraband which happens to be accompanied on board the ship by proof sufficient to condemn it. What is essential is to determine whether or not the goods were on their way to the enemy. If they were, a belligerent is entitled to detain them, and having regard to the nature of the struggle in which the Allies are

*Navy Department, General, No. 492, “Instruction to Blockading Vessels and Cruisers,” paragraph 13.

engaged they are compelled to take the most effectual steps to exercise that right.

10. The United States note then passes to the subject of the procedure in the Prize Courts, and maintains that Courts of Prize have hitherto been bound, by well-established and long-settled practice, to consider at the first hearing only the ship's papers and documents and the answers to the standing interrogatories, and to exclude all other evidence unless and until an order has been made for "further proof." Attention is drawn to the fact that the above practice, which had been followed by the British Prize Courts for over a century, and also by the Prize Courts of the United States, was changed by the Prize Court rules issued by His Majesty's Government at the outbreak of the present war. Upon this matter His Majesty's Government have to point out that they recognised some years ago that modern conditions had rendered the old rules obsolete, and new rules had been prepared under the guidance and supervision of the late Lord Gorell, whose experience as President of the Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice rendered him well qualified to deal with the subject. Twenty months' experience of the working of the new rules in the Prize Court has served to show the utility of the changes.

11. It may further be pointed out that the practice and procedure adopted in Prize Courts are not settled or regulated by international law, but they are determined by each nation for itself. The procedure described in the United States notes was gradually evolved in the British Courts, and, though it was adopted by the United States, it has never been followed in the Prize Courts of France or of any other continental nation, nor does the fact that the United States followed the British practice prevent Great Britain or any other of the Allied nations from introducing such changes in the procedure as modern circumstances may call for. International law only requires that the practice in Prize Courts of the belligerent nation should afford a fair hearing to all claims put forward by neutrals, and should enable the Court to arrive at a just conclusion upon the evidence. Subject to that condition, each nation may regulate the practice to be followed in its Prize Courts. As an instance, the recent Italian decree of 30th May, 1915, may be quoted, in article 6 of which it is enacted that the Prize Court "will draw up rules of procedure for its future guidance." The division of Prize Court proceedings into two distinct phases, the first hearing and the hearing on further proof, under the early British and the American practice, was merely a rule of procedure. Similarly the exclusion of extraneous evidence until the making of an order for further proof was only a rule of procedure. His Majesty's Government were, therefore, not only at liberty but felt bound to alter these rules so soon as they were advised that the rules were obsolete and might work injustice.

12. The old practice and procedure had become archaic in form and belonged to days long before the modern improvements in legal procedure were developed, days when, for instance, the parties interested were prevented from giving any evidence as witnesses

in actions which affected their rights. The alterations in the Prize Court practice and rules were conceived and made in the spirit of those improvements. The objects with which the old practice was abolished were to prevent delay, to eliminate technicalities, and to enable the parties to prove all the true and material facts, and to place their respective cases fully before the Court.

13. Moreover, it must be remembered that the conditions under which goods are conveyed by sea from one country to another have completely changed. In the days when the old rules were developed the ship's papers were a safe and satisfactory guide as to the nature and destination of the cargo. If the ship's papers had not indicated the true object and purpose of the consignment, the consignee would have been uncertain what to do with the goods when they arrived, and the commercial transaction would have been hampered, for there were in those days no fast mails or telegraph cables by which supplementary information could be conveyed. If there were no ship's papers, or if they obviously were not genuine, it was a ground for condemnation. When there was no reason to doubt them, the Court could safely take the papers as indicating the real transaction. Nowadays the conditions have changed: the papers may outwardly be perfectly genuine and complete, yet they may have been prepared with the express purpose of concealing the real nature of the transaction. These misleading papers would not, however, occasion any difficulty in dealing with the goods on their arrival, because the necessary instructions to the consignee can be conveyed by other means. Consequently the old rule that the papers on board the ship must alone be taken into consideration, and evidence from other sources excluded, is no longer practicable; indeed, the system of attributing to the ship's papers the character of final and conclusive proof upheld in the United States note would encourage shippers of contraband to falsify the papers, as they would thereby ensure absolute immunity from capture. It is in the same way due to change of circumstances that the evidence of the master and members of the crew has ceased to be of much importance in the majority of prize cases; they usually now know nothing of the real destination of the cargo they are transporting, and the more skilfully the despatch of goods with an enemy destination is contrived, the more effectually will it be concealed from those on board.

14. It may be doubted whether any belligerent Government would be ready to forgo the right of capture of goods on their way to an enemy in every case where such destination was not disclosed by the ship's papers or the evidence of those on board the ship. The difficulty which United States naval officers found even as early as 1862 in complying with the old rule is illustrated by the quotation from Lord Lyons' note on the 22nd April, 1863, in connection with the case of the "*Magicienne*," one of the cases which is dealt with in the appendix to this note, in which he drew attention to the habit of the United States cruisers of seizing vessels on the chance that something might possibly be discovered *ex post facto* which would prevent the captors from being condemned to pay damages.

15. The contention advanced by the United States Government in paragraph 9 of their note, that the effect of this new procedure is to

subject traders to risk of loss, delay, and expense so great and so burdensome as practically to destroy much of the export trade of the United States to neutral countries in Europe, is not borne out by the official statistics published in the United States—nor by the reports of the Department of Commerce. The first nine months of 1915 may be taken as a period when the war conditions must have been known to all those engaged in commerce in the United States of America, and when any injurious effects of the Prize Court procedure would have been recognised. During that period the exports from the United States of America to the three Scandinavian countries and Holland, the group of neutral countries whose imports have been most affected by the naval operations of the Allies and by the procedure adopted in their Prize Courts, amounted to 274,037,000 dollars as compared with 126,763,000 dollars in the corresponding period of 1913. It is useless to take into account the corresponding figures of 1914 because of the dislocation of trade caused by the outbreak of war, but taking the pre-war months of 1914, the figures for 1913, 1914, and 1915, were as follows:—

	Dollars.
1913.....	97,480,000
1914.....	88,132,000
1915.....	234,960,000

16. In the face of such figures it seems impossible to accept the contention that the new Prize Court procedure in Great Britain has practically destroyed much of the export trade of the United States to neutral countries in Europe, and the inference is suggested that if complaints have been made to the Administration of Washington by would-be exporters, they emanated not from persons who desire to engage in genuine commerce with the neutral countries, but from those who desire to despatch goods to the enemy under cover of a neutral destination, and who found it more difficult to conceal the real fact, from the Prize Court under the new procedure.

17. At this point it would have been opportune to introduce a reply to the contention that appears at first sight to be advanced in paragraph 13 of the United States note that Great Britain, while interfering with foreign trade, has increased her own with neutral countries adjacent to Germany, but this is rendered unnecessary by the explanation given by Mr. Page at the time that he presented the note, and since confirmed by a statement given out to the press at Washington that no such meaning is to be attributed to the paragraph. Moreover, the subject has been dealt with in the note which Sir E. Grey sent to Mr. Page on the 13th August last, and again in the note given to the State Department by the British Ambassador at Washington on the 27th December.

18. The next passage in the United States note (paragraph 14) relates to the principle of non-interference with goods intended to become incorporated in the mass of merchandise for sale in a neutral country, or, as it is more commonly known, with goods intended to be incorporated in the "common stock" of the country. The United States Government urge with some force that trade statistics are not by themselves conclusive in establishing an enemy destination, and that such statistics require careful scrutiny. On the other hand, the mere fact that goods, no matter of what description or in what

quantities, are ostensibly destined to form part of the common stock of a neutral country, cannot be regarded as sufficient evidence to prove their innocence or to justify the assertion that any attempt to raise questions as to their ulterior destination is unwarranted and inquisitorial. It is a matter of common knowledge that large quantities of supplies have since the war broke out passed to our enemy through neutral ports. It was pointed out in Sir E. Grey's note of the 23rd July, 1915, that it would be mere affectation to regard some of those ports as offering facilities only for the commerce of the neutral country in which they are situated. They have, in fact, been the main avenue through which supplies have reached the enemy from all parts of the world. In the case of goods consigned to these ports, the ship's papers convey no suggestion as to their ultimate destination, and every device which ingenuity can suggest, or which can be contrived by able and unscrupulous agents, is resorted to for the purpose of giving to carefully organised arrangements for supplying the enemy the appearance of genuine transactions with a neutral country. His Majesty's Government cannot bring themselves to believe that it is the desire of the United States Government that traffic of this kind should be allowed to proceed without hinderance.

19 The question whether goods despatched to a neutral port were intended to become part of the mass of merchandise for sale in that country is one of fact. Quite apart from the conclusions suggested by the figures, there is a considerable body of evidence that many of the goods which have been shipped to neutral ports during the war were never intended to become part of the common stock of that country, but were earmarked from the beginning for re-export to the enemy countries. If they had been intended to form part of the common stock, they would have been available for use in that country; yet at one time in the early days of the Allies' efforts to intercept all the commerce of the enemy, when they found it necessary to hold up certain cargoes of cotton on their way to Sweden, it transpired that though the quays and the warehouses of Gothenburg were congested with cotton, there was none available for the use of the spinners in Sweden.

20. Confirmation of the fact that many of the shipments to neutral ports were never intended to become part of the common stock of the country is also to be found in some of the contracts which have come to light since the policy of intercepting all commodities on their way to or from the enemy country was introduced. One of these which has been disclosed is a contract with a firm in Germany for the sale of no less than 50,000 bales of cotton linters at a price which was about double that which linters were fetching in any other country than Germany. The whole quantity was to be shipped to neutral ports. Various shipments made under this contract have been held up, and in all cases the goods were shipped with papers and under conditions which concealed the enemy destination altogether. Sweden is not in normal times a large importer of cotton linters, and it certainly would not be reasonable to maintain that, because the ship's papers did not disclose this contract of sale or the enemy destination, shipments of linters under this contract should

be regarded as intended to become part of the mass of merchandise for sale in Sweden.

21. However sound the principle that goods intended for incorporation in the common stock of a neutral country should not be treated as contraband may be in theory, it is one that can have but little application to the present imports of the Scandinavian countries. The circumstances of a large number of these shipments negative any conclusion that they are *bona fide* shipments for the importing countries. Many of them are made to persons who are apparently nominees of enemy agents, and who never figured before as importers of such articles. Consignments of meat products are addressed to lightermen and dock labourers. Several thousands of tons of such goods have been found documented for a neutral port and addressed to firms which do not exist there. Large consignments of similar goods were addressed to a baker, to the keeper of a small private hotel, or to a maker of musical instruments. Will it be contended that such imports ought to be regarded as *bona fide* shipments intended to become part of the common stock of the country?

22. Similarly several of the shipments which the Allied naval forces are now obliged to intercept consist of goods for which there is in normal circumstances no sale in the importing country, and it has already been pointed out in a recent decision in the British Prize Court that the rule about incorporation in the common stock of a neutral country cannot apply to such goods. The same line was taken in some of the decisions in the United States Prize Courts during the Civil War.

23. In the presence of facts such as those indicated above, the United States Government will, it is believed, agree with His Majesty's Government that no belligerent could in modern times submit to be bound by a rule that no goods could be seized unless they were accompanied by papers which established their destination to an enemy country, and that all detentions of ships and goods must uniformly be based on proofs obtained at the time of seizure. To press any such theory is tantamount to asking that all trade between neutral ports shall be free, and would thus render nugatory the exercise of sea power and destroy the pressure which the command of the sea enables the Allies to impose upon their enemy.

24. It is, of course, inevitable that the exercise of belligerent rights at sea, however reasonably exercised, must inconvenience neutral trade, and great pressure is being put upon the United States Government to urge the technical theory that there should be no interference at all with goods passing between neutral ports, and thus to frustrate the measures which the Allies have taken to intercept commerce on its way to or from the enemy. It may not be out of place to recall that the position is somewhat similar to that which arose in the United States in the war between the North and the South. All students of international law and of military history are aware that the blockade of the Southern States was the most important engine of pressure possessed by the North, and that it was on the point of being rendered ineffective through the use of blockade runners of neutral ports of access. It is well known that the United States Government took immediate steps to stop such trade, and that

the United States Supreme Court extended the doctrine of continuous voyage so as to cover all cases where there was an intention to break the blockade by whatever means, direct or indirect.

25. The configuration of the European coast is such as to render neutral ports the most convenient for the passage of German commerce, and just as it was essential to the United States in the Civil War to prevent their blockade from being nullified by the use of neutral ports of access, so it is essential to the Allied Powers to-day to see that the measures which they are taking to intercept enemy commerce shall not be rendered illusory by the use of similar ports. The instructions issued by Mr. Seward during the Civil War show that he regarded the continuance of the blockade against the Southern States as absolutely vital, and he repeatedly instructed American representatives abroad to assure foreign Governments that, while he was fully alive to the great inconveniences caused by the cutting-off of the supplies of cotton from Europe, yet he could not, as American Secretary of State, "sacrifice the Union for cotton." The American representatives in Europe in their published reports again and again expressed the opinion that, whatever might be the policy of the Government, the peoples of Europe would never consent to side with the Power that upheld slavery against the Power which represented freedom. Their opinion was entirely justified by the result, and in fact neither the French nor the English Governments took any decided steps towards breaking the blockade, in spite of the tremendous pressure which was brought to bear upon them. and the terrible suffering of the cotton operatives of this country. Indeed, President Lincoln himself acknowledged, in a message to the labouring classes of Manchester, his high sense of the spirit of self-sacrifice which they had exhibited in their policy towards America. His Majesty's Government have of course no desire to enter upon any examination of the issues involved in that historic conflict, but no one will question the respect which is due to the determination then shown by the French and British peoples not to range themselves on what they believed to be the side of slavery or consent to action which they held might be fatal to the democratic principle of government, however great the pressure exerted by commercial interests might be.

26. His Majesty's Government desire to assure the United States Government that every effort is being made to distinguish between *bona fide* neutral commerce and that which is really intended for the enemy. The task is one of exceptional difficulty, and the statistics show that a great volume of imports intended for the enemy must have passed through adjacent neutral countries during the war. As for instance, the imports of lard into Sweden during the year 1915 may be taken. In that year the total import of lard into Sweden from all sources was 9,318 tons, of which no less than 9,029 tons came from the United States. In the three years before the war, 1911-13, the annual average import of the same article was only 888, of which 638 tons came from the United States. It is difficult to believe that the requirements of Sweden in respect of lard, even when every allowance is made for possible diversions of trade due to the war, could suddenly have increased more than tenfold in

1915. The inference, indeed, is irresistible that the greater part of these imports must have had another and an enemy destination.

27. It may readily be conceded that the efforts to intercept enemy commerce passing through neutral countries cannot fail to produce some soreness and dissatisfaction. His Majesty's Government have therefore spared no pains in their endeavour to mitigate the inconvenience which must inevitably be occasioned to neutral traders. In pursuance of this object they are resorting to the policy of ascertaining the total requirements of the country concerned, and intercepting such imports as may be presumed, because they are in excess of those requirements, to form no part of the normal trade of the country, and therefore to be destined for the enemy.

28. The total net imports of a particular commodity by any country in normal times give a satisfactory index to its requirements, and where these are provided for on a generous scale, suitable allowance being made for the commercial dislocation inseparable from a state of war, it is not unfair, after eighteen months of war and in the light of the experience which has now been gained, to invite the Prize Court to regard with suspicion further consignments of any kind of goods of which the imports have already exceeded a figure ample to satisfy the country's requirements.

29. It ought not to be difficult to arrive at a satisfactory understanding with all parties on the subject, as the official statistics afford information not only as to the quantities of particular commodities required by neutral countries, but also of the sources from which they are usually obtained. Arrangements of this nature will be of great service in removing the friction and misunderstanding which now arise, as it will help the commercial classes in the neutral countries to form an idea of the limits within which their trading operations are not likely to encounter difficulty.

30. The adoption of such a system, although not unattended by difficulty, has been greatly facilitated by agreements made with the organizations which control imports in the neutral countries, as well as by arrangements with some of the shipping lines and with several of the interests concerned in the import of particular commodities from neutral countries. His Majesty's Government intend to avail themselves of every opportunity which may present itself in order to bring about a more extended adoption of this equitable system.

31. Moreover, the fact that a neutral country adjacent to the enemy territory is importing an abnormal quantity of supplies or commodities, of which her usual imports are relatively small, of which the enemy stands in need, and which are known to pass from that neutral country to the enemy, is by itself an element of proof on which the Prize Court would be justified in acting, unless it is rebutted by evidence to the contrary. Hostile destination being a question of fact, the Court should take all the relevant circumstances into consideration in arriving at its decision, and there seems to be no reason in principle for limiting the facts at which the Court is entitled to look in a case of this kind.

32. The second section of the United States note (paragraphs 16-24) deals with the validity of the measures against enemy com-

merce which were embodied in the British Order in Council of the 11th March, 1915, and in the French Decree of the 13th March, and maintains that these measures are invalid because they do not comply with the rules which have been gradually evolved in the past for regulating a blockade of enemy ports, and which were summarised in concrete form in articles 1-21 of the Declaration of London.

33. These rules can only be applied to their full extent to a blockade in the sense of the term as used in the Declaration of London. His Majesty's Government have already pointed out that a blockade which was limited to the direct traffic with enemy ports would in this case have but little, if any, effect on enemy commerce, Germany being so placed geographically that her imports and exports can pass through neutral ports of access as easily as through her own. However with the spirit of the rules His Majesty's Government and their Allies have loyally complied in the measures they have taken to intercept German imports and exports. Due notice has been given by the Allies of the measures they have taken, and goods which were shipped or contracted for before the announcement of the intention of the Allies to detain all commerce on its way to or from the enemy countries have been treated with great liberality. The objects with which the usual declaration and notification of blockade are issued have therefore been fully achieved. Again, the effectiveness of the work of the Allied fleets under the orders referred to is shown by the small number of vessels which escape the Allied patrols. It is doubtful whether there has ever been a blockade where the ships which slipped through bore so small a proportion to those which were intercepted.

34. The measures taken by the Allies are aimed at preventing commodities of any kind from reaching or leaving Germany, and not merely at preventing ships from reaching or leaving German ports. His Majesty's Government do not feel, therefore, that the rules set out in the United States note need be discussed in detail. The basis and the justification of the measures which the Allies have taken were dealt with at length in Sir E. Grey's note of the 23rd July, and there is no need to repeat what was there said. It need only be added that the rules applicable to a blockade of enemy ports are strictly followed by the Allies in cases where they apply, as, for instance, in the blockades which have been declared of the Turkish coast of Asia Minor or of the coast-line of German East Africa.

35. Some further comment is perhaps necessary upon the statements made in paragraph 19 of the United States note, where it is said that, because German coasts are open to trade with Scandinavian countries, the measures of the Allies fail to comply with the rule that a blockade must be effective. It is no doubt true that commerce from Sweden and Norway reaches German ports in the Baltic in the same way that commerce still passes to and from Germany across the land frontiers of adjacent States, but this fact does not render the measures which France and Great Britain are taking against German trade the less justifiable. Even if these measures were judged with strict reference to the rules applicable to blockades, a standard by which, in their view, the measures of the Allies ought not to be judged, it must be remembered that the passage of commerce to a blockaded area across a land frontier or across an

inland sea has never been held to interfere with the effectiveness of the blockade. If the right to intercept commerce on its way to or from a belligerent country, even though it may enter that country through a neutral port, be granted, it is difficult to see why the interposition of a few miles of sea as well should make any difference. If the doctrine of continuous voyage may rightly be applied to goods going to Germany through Rotterdam, on what ground can it be contended that it is not equally applicable to goods with a similar destination passing through some Swedish port and across the Baltic or even through neutral waters only? In any case, it must be remembered that the number of ships reaching a blockaded area is not the only test as to whether it is maintained effectively. The best proof of the thoroughness of a blockade is to be found in its results. This is the test which Mr. Seward in 1863, when Secretary of State, maintained should be applied to the blockade of the Confederate States. Writing to Mr. Dayton, the United States Minister in Paris on the 8th March, he said: "But the true test of the efficiency of the blockade will be found in its results. Cotton commands a price in Manchester, and in Rouen and Lowell four times greater than in New Orleans. . . . Judged by this test of results, I am satisfied that there never was a more effective blockade." Similar language was used in a despatch to Mr. Adams in London. The great rise in price in Germany of many articles, most necessary to the enemy in the prosecution of the present war, must be well known to the United States Government.

36. Attention is drawn in the same paragraph to the fact that cotton has since the measures announced on the 11th March been declared to be contraband, and this is quoted as an admission that the blockade is ineffective to prevent shipments of cotton from reaching the enemy countries. The reason for which cotton was declared to be contraband is quite simple. Goods with an enemy destination are not, under the Order in Council, subject to condemnation; they are restored to the owner. Evidence accumulated that it was only for military purposes that cotton was being employed in Germany. All cotton was laid under embargo, and its use in the textile factories was prohibited except in very special cases or by military permission. In these circumstances it was right and proper that cotton with an enemy destination should be subjected to condemnation and not merely prevented from passing, and it was for this reason that it was declared to be contraband. The amount of cotton reaching the enemy country has probably not been affected in the least by its being made contraband on the 20th August, as supplies from overseas had been cut off effectually before that date. Even the "Konfektionar," a German technical paper dealing with the textile industry, admitted in its issue of the 1st July that not a gramme of cotton had found its way into Germany for the preceding four weeks.

37. Before leaving the question of the validity of the measures which France and Great Britain have taken against enemy commerce, reference must be made to the statement made in the 33rd paragraph of the United States note that "the curtailment of neutral rights by these measures, *which are admittedly retaliatory, and therefore illegal* . . . cannot be admitted." His Majesty's Government are

quite unable to admit the principle that to the extent that these measures are retaliatory, they are illegal. It is true that these measures were occasioned and necessitated by the illegal and unjustifiable proclamation issued by the German Government on the 4th February, 1915, constituting the waters surrounding Great Britain, including the whole English Channel, a "war zone," into which neutral vessels would penetrate at their peril, and in which they were liable to be sunk at sight. This proclamation was accompanied by a memorandum alleging that the violation of international law by Great Britain justified the retaliatory measures of the German Government owing to the acquiescence of neutrals in the action of this country. The legitimacy of the use of retaliatory measures was thus admitted by the Germans, although His Majesty's Government and their Allies strongly deny the facts upon which their arguments were based. But although these measures may have been provoked by the illegal conduct of the enemy, they do not, in reality, conflict with any general principle of international law, of humanity, or civilization; they are enforced with consideration against neutral countries, and are therefore juridically sound and valid.

38. The more abstract question of the legitimacy of measures of retaliation adopted by one belligerent against his opponent, but affecting neutrals also, is one of which His Majesty's Government, think the discussion might well be deferred. It is a subject of considerable difficulty and complexity, but His Majesty's Government are surprised to notice that the Government of the States seem to regard all such measures of retaliation in war as illegal if they should incidentally inflict injury upon neutrals. The advantage which any such principle would give to the determined law-breaker would be so great that His Majesty's Government cannot conceive that it would commend itself to the conscience of mankind. To take a simple instance, suppose that one belligerent scatters mines on the trade routes so as to impede or destroy the commerce of his enemy—an action which is illegitimate and calculated to inflict injury upon neutrals as well as upon the other belligerents—what is that belligerent to do? Is he precluded from meeting in any way this lawless attack upon him by his enemy? His Majesty's Government cannot think that he is not entitled by way of retaliation to scatter mines in his turn, even though in so doing he also interferes with neutral rights. Or take an even more extreme case, suppose that a neutral failed to prevent his territory being made use of by one of the belligerents for warlike purposes, could he object to the other belligerent acting in the same way? It would seem that the true view must be that each belligerent is entitled to insist on being allowed to meet his enemy on terms of equal liberty of action. If one of them is allowed to make an attack upon the other regardless of neutral rights, his opponent must be allowed similar latitude in prosecuting the struggle, nor should he in that case be limited to the adoption of measures precisely identical with those of his opponent.

39. The third section of the United States note deals with the question of the means of redress which are open to United States citizens for any injury or loss which they suffer as the consequence of an unjustifiable exercise of the belligerent rights of the Allies. The

contention put forward in these paragraphs appears to be that there is no obligation on neutral individuals who maintain that they have been damnified by the naval operations of the belligerents to appeal to the Prize Courts for redress, because the Prize Courts are fettered by municipal enactments which are binding upon them, whereas the very question which those individuals wish to raise is the validity of such enactments when tested by the canons of international law.

40. These arguments seem to be founded on a misunderstanding of the situation, and to overlook all that was said in Sir E. Grey's note of the 23rd July on this subject. The extract there quoted from the decisions given by Lord Stowell shows that in Great Britain the Prize Court has jurisdiction to pronounce a decision on the very point which the United States note indicates, viz., whether an order or instruction to the naval forces issued by His Majesty's Government is inconsistent with those principles of international law which the Court is bound to apply in deciding cases between captors and claimants, and is entitled, if satisfied that the order is not consistent with those principles, to decline to enforce it. The jurisdiction of the Prize Court in Great Britain therefore affords every facility to a United States citizen, whose goods are detained and dealt with under the Order in Council of the 11th March, to take his case to the Prize Court and there claim that the Order under which the naval authorities have acted is invalid, and that its enforcement entitles him to redress and compensation.

41. In some matters, it is true that the Prize Court is bound by the municipal enactments of its own country. It is the territorial sovereign who sets up the Court, and who therefore determines the matters which are incidental to its establishment. His Majesty's Government have already pointed out that each country determines for itself the procedure which its Prize Courts shall adopt; but certainly under the British system—and His Majesty's Government were under the impression that, in this matter, the United States had taken the same course—the substantive law which the Court applies as between captor and claimant consists of the rules and principles of international law, and not the municipal legislation of the country. If reference is made to the case of the "Recovery" (6 C. Rob. 341), it will be seen that Lord Stowell refused to enforce in the Prize Court against a neutral the British Navigation Laws.

42. Sir E. Grey's note of the 23rd July was intended to make this point clear, and so far from having intended to "give the impression that His Majesty's Government do not rely upon its soundness or strength," His Majesty's Government wish to lay stress on the fact that the principle that no encroachment should be made upon the jurisdiction and the competence of the Prize Court is one which they regard as vital.

43. Apart from the cases where a question may arise as to the validity of orders or instructions on which naval action was based, circumstances frequently give rise to claims for compensation on behalf of individuals who consider they have suffered unjustly from the exercise of rights *jure belli*, as, for instance, from the delay in releasing their ships or so forth. His Majesty's Government declare therefore, to repeat what was said in Sir E. Grey's note of the 10th

February, that the British Prize Court Rules give the court ample jurisdiction to deal with any claims for compensation by a neutral, arising from the interference with a ship or goods by the naval forces.

44. His Majesty's Government attach the utmost importance to the maintenance of the rule that, when an effective mode of redress is open to individuals in the courts of a civilised country by which they can obtain adequate satisfaction for any invasion of their rights, recourse must be had to the mode of redress so provided before there is any scope for diplomatic action. This is the course which His Majesty's Government have always themselves endeavoured to follow in previous wars in which Great Britain has been neutral, and they have done so because it is the only principle which is correct in theory and which operates with justice and impartiality between the more powerful and the weaker nations. To that principle His Majesty's Government propose to adhere now that they are themselves the belligerent, and that it is against them that the claims are advanced.

45. Enquiry has been made into the four cases of the "Magicienne," the "Don José," the "Labuan," and the "Saxon," mentioned in the United States note (paragraph 27) as instances during the American Civil War where His Majesty's Government put forward, through the diplomatic channel, claims for damages for seizure and detention of British ships alleged to have been made without legal justification. In two of these instances it is said that at the time the demands were made the cases were before the American Prize Courts for adjudication. The results of the enquiry are contained in an appendix to this note. The cases have there been dealt with in some detail because they are cited as indicating that it was the practice of Her Majesty's Government during the American Civil War to claim through the diplomatic channels damage for seizures of British ships alleged to have been made without legal justification. The cases do, in fact, establish the very proposition for which His Majesty's Government are now contending, viz., that in cases where the Prize Court has power to grant relief there is no ground for putting forward claims through the diplomatic channel. In two of the cases the United States Government themselves discontinued the Prize Court proceedings and admitted the right to compensation, and in the others they maintained the jurisdiction of the Prize Court, and Her Majesty's Government acquiesced.

46. The statements contained in paragraph 31 of the United States note have led to a careful review of the practice which is now followed in the British Courts with regard to vessels and cargoes which are released. It has been ascertained that in the case of vessels brought in for examination and allowed to proceed without discharging any part of their cargo no dues are charged. Where part of the cargo is discharged and passes into the jurisdiction of the Prize Court, the terms of the release are, of course, subject to the control of the Court, and His Majesty's Government are therefore hardly in a position to give any definite undertaking with regard to the incidence of the expenses and charges which may have been incurred. In general, however, they realise

that, in cases where goods are released and it transpires that there were no sufficient grounds for their seizure, no dues or charges should fall upon the owner. The statement that waivers of the right to put forward claims for compensation are exacted as a condition of release is scarcely accurate, but they are prepared to concede that such waivers would be a hardship to the owners of the goods released. In these circumstances His Majesty's Government will abstain from exacting any such undertakings in future, and will not enforce those which have already been given.

47. Attached to the United States note are voluminous appendices containing lists of various vessels of all nationalities whose cargoes have been examined by the naval forces of the Allies. These lists are a strong testimony to the vigour and effectiveness with which the naval forces are carrying out the measures which the Allies have deemed it necessary to take against the commerce of their enemies. Perhaps the most striking conclusion which can be drawn from these lists is the rapidity with which the vessels are released and the very small amount of loss and inconvenience to which they are, as a rule, exposed.

48. Into the facts of each particular case His Majesty's Government feel sure the Government of the United States will agree that there is no need for them to enter; for the lists comprise only ships dealt with by the British authorities; no corresponding lists are given of those dealt with by the French forces, and a detailed examination of these cases would be of no assistance in explaining the general principles which are being followed and which are common to both the Allies. Furthermore, any discussion of the cases in this note might prejudice the chances of the claimants of recovering compensation through the Prize Court in cases where they consider that they are entitled to redress.

49. Finally His Majesty's Government desire to assure the United States Government that they will continue their efforts to make the exercise of what they conceive to be their belligerent rights as little burdensome to neutrals as possible. Some suggestions have already been referred to in this note which, it is believed, would have that effect, and they are quite ready to consider others. For instance, they have already appointed an impartial and influential commission to examine whether any further steps could be taken to minimise the delays involved in the present methods of dealing with neutral vessels. Again, it has been suggested that it would be a great commercial convenience if neutral shippers knew, before they made arrangements for ship-space and for financing their consignments, whether they would be held up by belligerent patrols. A scheme is already in operation which ought to succeed in accomplishing this object. Other suggestions of a like nature might perhaps be made, and the Allied Governments would be prepared to give favourable consideration to any proposal for the alleviation of the position of neutrals, provided that the substantial effectiveness of the measures now in force against enemy commerce would not be thereby impaired.

50. His Majesty's Government are of opinion that it is to such mitigations that the Allies and the neutrals concerned should look

for the removal of the difficulties now encountered rather than to abrupt changes either in the theory or application of a policy based upon admitted principles of international law carefully adjusted to the altered conditions of modern warfare. Some of the changes which have been advocated would, indeed, if adopted in their entirety, render it impossible for the Allies to persist with effect in their endeavours to deprive the enemy of the resources upon which he depends for the prosecution of operations carried on both by land and sea with complete disregard of the claims of humanity; for instance, the practice of visiting exclusively at sea, instead of in port, vessels reasonably suspected of carrying supplies to the enemy, or, again, the adoption of the principle that goods notoriously destined for the enemy may not be intercepted if they happen to be carried by a neutral vessel and addressed to a neutral consignee, could not fail to have this result.

51. His Majesty's Government have noted with sincere satisfaction the intimation contained in the concluding passages of the United States note, of the intention of the United States to undertake the task of championing the integrity of neutral rights. The first act of this war was the unprovoked invasion by the enemy of neutral territory—that of Belgium—which he was solemnly pledged by treaty to protect: the occupation of this territory was accompanied by abominable acts of cruelty and oppression in violation of all the accepted rules of war, atrocities the record of which is available in published documents; the disregard of neutral rights has since been extended to naval warfare by the wanton destruction of neutral merchant ships on the high seas, regardless of the lives of those on board. In every theatre and in each phase of the war has been visible the same shocking disregard by the enemy of the rights of innocent persons and neutral peoples. His Majesty's Government would welcome any combination of neutral nations under the lead of the United States which would exert an effective influence to prevent the violation of neutral rights, and they cannot believe that they or their Allies have much to fear from any combination for the protection of those rights which takes an impartial and comprehensive view of the conduct of the war, and judges it by a reasonable interpretation of the generally accepted provisions of international law and by the rules of humanity that have hitherto been approved by the civilised world.

April 24th, 1916.

APPENDIX.

Cases of the "Magicienne," the "Don Jose," the "Labuan," and the "Saxon."

1. The "Magicienne" was captured on the 27th January, 1863, about 400 miles from the Cape Verde Islands while on a voyage to Matamoras. She was taken to Key West and released on the 2nd March, the District Attorney of the United States stating that he could see nothing in the depositions, invoices, and other papers on which to base a demand for condemnation, or even for a certificate of probable cause of seizure. On the 3rd April Lord Lyons was instructed to ask for compensation, and did so in a note to Mr. Seward, dated 22nd April. In reply, Mr. Seward admitted that compensation ought to be made. The course of procedure suggested by Mr. Seward was adopted, and ultimately the compensation was fixed at 8,645 dollars. No suggestion was made that any other mode of redress was open to the injured party, or that it was not a case where compensation should be asked for through the diplomatic channel. On the contrary, the admission that the seizure was illegal was made by the United States, and Mr. Seward himself admitted that compensations should be made.

2. The "Don Jose" was a small British schooner of 35 tons, which was captured on the 2nd July, 1863, off Cuba when on a voyage to Havana. She was released on the 15th July because the District Attorney was unable on examination of the ship's papers and of the depositions of the witnesses to find any grounds on which to file a libel against the vessel. On the 2nd January, 1864, Lord Lyons wrote a note to Mr. Seward, pointing out that the seizure appeared to have been one of a very unjustifiable character, and saying that he hoped that the United States Government would have no difficulty in admitting that compensation was due. Mr. Seward, in his reply, admitted that the case seemed to be a strong one. On the 18th May Lord Lyons again pressed for compensation and based his claim upon the ground that the United States Law Officer could find no ground for bringing the case before the Prize Court, and that it must be presumed that the Court, if the case had come before it, would in the execution of its duty, have awarded costs and damages. Mr. Seward promised to give the matter attentive consideration. He does not appear to have suggested that the claimant could have himself applied to the Prize Court for compensation, or to have challenged the point urged by Lord Lyons that it was the failure of the United States authorities to bring the case before the Prize Court which deprived the Court of the opportunity of awarding redress.

3. The case of the "Labuan" gave rise to a voluminous diplomatic correspondence. She was a British steamer which was seized by the United States steamer "Portsmouth" on the 1st February, 1862, when lying off the mouth of the Rio Grande within the limits of the port of Matamoras and probably therefore within the territorial waters of Mexico. She had landed a cargo of British goods and was

loading a cargo of cotton and other articles. Copies of the reports which Lord Lyons had received as to this case were given to Mr. Seward privately with a suggestion that the United States Government might perhaps think it advisable to release the vessel and give her compensation without subjecting the vessel to judicial proceedings. In another unofficial communication Mr. Seward admitted that a perusal of the information in the Navy Department had not satisfied him that the capture was legal, but preferred that nothing should be done until a judicial decision had been given. The official correspondence that ensued dealt mainly in its earlier stages with the contention urged by Her Majesty's Government that unless the United States Government were going to maintain that the capture was justifiable and valid, it was unreasonable to expose the parties interested to the delay and the expense of judicial proceedings. The United States Government however insisted that the case must take its course in the Prize Court, and in the circumstances Her Majesty's Government could only acquiesce. The trial took place on the 20th May in the District Court at New York, when the immediate release of vessel and cargo was ordered, and the question of damages against the captors reserved for consideration. The subsequent official correspondence was occupied chiefly with the delays in getting the damages assessed. As early as the 9th April, 1863, Mr. Seward wrote to Lord Lyons a note reviewing the whole correspondence, in which he said "I freely admit that I believe the claimants entitled to damages and cost," but he maintained that it was regular and legal to wait for the Court to decree them, and that the Court would decide the question with more exact justice than could the Executive Government. The period which elapsed before the Prize Court dealt with the damages payable certainly justified the complaints which Lord Lyons was instructed to make, for the decree awarding 141,902 dollars was not issued until March 1868, more than six years after the capture, nor was the sum paid until a further period of over two years had elapsed.

4. The case of the "Saxon" also gave rise to a voluminous diplomatic correspondence, but I am at a loss to know what ground there can be for citing the action of Her Majesty's Government in this case as a precedent for maintaining the right of a Government to ignore the Prize Court and to claim compensation through the diplomatic channel. The "Saxon" was seized on the 29th October, 1863, by the United States ship "Vanderbilt" while lying at anchor off Penguin Island, on the coast of South Africa. Some confusion occurred at the time of capture, and the mate of the "Saxon" was shot dead by an officer of the "Vanderbilt." The vessel was sent to New York, and arrived there on the 22nd December. Some doubt seems to have arisen as to why the vessel had been captured, and Lord Lyons was instructed by Lord Russell early in 1864 to ask the United States Government either to direct the immediate release of the "Saxon," with proper compensation to the owners, or at least to explain the ground on which her seizure and detention were supposed to be justified. Meanwhile further information had come into the possession of Her Majesty's Government, and on the 15th February, Lord Lyons was instructed, on the advice of the Law Officers of the Crown, that Her Majesty's Government saw no ground for seeking to withdraw

the case from the jurisdiction of the Prize Court. On the 7th March Judge Betts, in the District Court at New York, decreed the restitution of the vessel and cargo free of all costs, charges, and expenses, reserving for future consideration the question of probable cause of seizure. Lord Lyons was subsequently informed that Her Majesty's Government saw no reason to complain of this sentence. They understood the question of damages still to be open, but they were not prepared to say that, if these should be refused, they would, in the peculiar circumstances of the case, be any necessity for an official complaint on their part. The only suggestion which Her Majesty's Government made through the diplomatic channel as to payment of compensation was a request that some relief might be granted to the widow of the mate of the "Saxon" who was shot by an officer of the "Vanderbilt," but the request was refused with asperity.

APPENDIX Q—Continued.

CHAPTER 81.

An Act to enable a Loan to be raised in conjunction with the French Government in the United States of America. *(13th October, 1915.)*

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Power to
raise a loan in
America.

1. (1) Any sum not exceeding five hundred million dollars may be raised if the Treasury think fit by the issue of securities at such rate of interest and subject to such conditions as to repayment, redemption, or otherwise as they think fit in the United States of America, and may be raised in conjunction with the Republic of France and subject to such conditions as may be agreed upon between His Majesty's Government and the Government of the Republic of France, either as to the raising or the application of the loan and may be raised on the joint and several obligation of the two Governments.

(2) For the purposes of the charge on the Consolidated Fund, and for the purposes of any limit on the amount of borrowing, the powers of raising money given by this Act shall, so far as they extend, be deemed to be in substitution for the existing powers of raising money for any supply granted to His Majesty.

(3) Any securities issued for the purposes of any such loan in the United States of America, except where they are held by persons domiciled in the United Kingdom or by British subjects ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom, shall not be liable to any taxation, present or future.

Short title.

2. This Act may be cited as the American Loan Act, 1915.

CHAPTER 85.

An Act to suspend the operation of section twenty-seven of the Patents and Designs Act, 1907, during the continuance of the present war, and for a period of six months thereafter. *(23rd November, 1915.)*

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same as follows:—

1. The operation of section twenty-seven of the Patents and Designs Act, 1907, shall be suspended during the continuance of the present war, and for a period of six months thereafter, and in reckoning the period of four years mentioned in the said section the period during which that section is suspended by virtue of this Act shall not be taken into account. Suspension of 7 Edw. VII, c. 29, s. 27.

2. This Act may be cited as the Patents and Designs Short title. (Partial Suspension) Act, 1915.

CHAPTER 92.

An Act to enable the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council to sit in more than one Division at the same time. *(23rd December, 1915.)*

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. (1) The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council may, subject to the approval of the Lord Chancellor and the Lord President of the Council, sit in more than one division at the same time, and in such case anything which may be done to, by or before the Judicial Committee may be done to, by or before any such division of the Judicial Committee. Power of Judicial Committee of the Privy Council to sit in more than one division at the same time.

(2) The power of His Majesty in Council to make rules as to the practice and procedure before the Judicial Committee shall include the power to make orders for the constituting of divisions and the holding of divisional sittings of the Judicial Committee.

2. This Act may be cited as the Judicial Committee Short title. Act, 1915.

CHAPTER 98.

An Act to provide for the Extension of the Restrictions relating to Trading with the Enemy to Persons to whom, though not resident or carrying on business in Enemy Territory, it is by reason of their Enemy Nationality or Enemy Associations expedient to extend such Restrictions. *(23rd December, 1915.)*

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual

and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same as follows:—

Power to
prohibit
trading with
persons of
enemy/
nationality,
etc.

1. (1) His Majesty may by Proclamation prohibit all persons or bodies of persons, incorporated or unincorporated, resident, carrying on business, or being in the United Kingdom from trading with any persons or bodies of persons not resident or carrying on business in enemy territory or in territory in the occupation of the enemy (other than persons or bodies of persons, incorporated or unincorporated, residing or carrying on business solely within His Majesty's Dominions) wherever by reason of the enemy nationality or enemy association of such persons or bodies of persons, incorporated or unincorporated, it appears to His Majesty expedient so to do and if any person acts in contravention of any such Proclamation, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanour triable and punishable in like manner as the offence of trading with the enemy.

(2) Any list of persons and bodies of persons, incorporated or unincorporated, with whom such trading is prohibited by a proclamation under this Act may be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of a Secretary of State.

5 & 6 Geo. V,
c. 71.

(3) The provisions of the Trading with the Enemy Acts, 1914 and 1915, and of the Customs (War Powers) (No. 2) Act, 1915, and all other enactments relating to trading with the enemy shall, subject to such exceptions and adaptations as may be prescribed by Order in Council, apply in respect of such persons and bodies of persons as aforesaid as if for references therein to trading with the enemy there were substituted references to trading with such persons and bodies of persons as aforesaid, and for references to enemies there were substituted references to such persons and bodies of persons as aforesaid, and for references to offences under the Trading with the Enemy Acts, 1914 and 1915, or any of those Acts, there were substituted references to offences under this Act.

(4) For the purposes of this Act a person shall be deemed to have traded with a person or body of persons to whom a Proclamation issued under this Act applies, if he enters into any transaction or does any act with, to, on behalf of or for the benefit of, such a person or body of persons which if entered into or done with, to, on behalf of, or for the benefit of, an enemy would be trading with the enemy.

Short title.

2. This Act may be cited as the Trading with the Enemy (Extension of Powers) Act, 1915.

CHAPTER 99.

An Act to amend the Munitions of War Act, 1915.
(27th January, 1916.)

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. The Minister of Munitions may by order declare any establishment or establishments belonging to or under the control of His Majesty or any Government Department in which munitions work is carried on to be a controlled establishment or controlled establishments as the case may be, and thereupon the provisions of the Munitions of War Act, 1915 (hereinafter referred to as "the principal Act") and this Act relating to controlled establishments shall apply to such an establishment or establishments subject to such modifications and exceptions necessary to adapt those provisions to such an establishment or establishments as may be specified in such order.

Power to declare Government factories, etc., controlled establishments.
5 & 6 Geo. V, c. 54.

2. Subsection (2) of section one of the Principal Act shall have effect as if after the words "in any case in which they think fit may" there were inserted the words "and in the case where the difference is a difference between an employer and persons employed which appears to the Board of Trade a *bona fide* difference and which the Board have failed to settle by such steps as aforesaid shall within twenty-one days from the date of the report."

Amendment of section one of principal Act.

3. (1) Where a workman has entered into an undertaking with the Minister of Munitions under section six of the principal Act, and was at the time of entering into that undertaking in the employment of any employer then if that employer within the period of six weeks from the date of the undertaking dismisses that workman from his employment he shall be guilty of an offence under the principal Act, and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds unless he proves that there was reasonable cause for dismissing the workman.

Amendment of section six of principal Act.

(2) It is hereby declared that where the fulfilment by any workman of any contract is interfered with by the necessity on his part of complying with an undertaking entered into by him under section six of the principal Act, that necessity is a good defence to any action or proceedings taken against that workman in respect of the non-fulfilment of the contract so far as it is due to the interference, and he shall be entitled to enter into such an undertaking notwithstanding the existence of such a contract.

(3) Section six of the principal Act shall apply to a workman who had before the passing of the principal Act entered into an undertaking of the nature mentioned in that section in like manner as if the undertaking had been entered into in pursuance of that section.

Offences by employers in connection with munitions workers assigned to them.

4. Where a person who has been temporarily released from naval or military service for the purpose of employment on or in connection with munitions work, or a workman who has entered into an undertaking with the Minister of Munitions under section six of the principal Act, or to whom that section is applied by this Act, has been assigned to any employer, and that employer has entered into an undertaking with the Minister of Munitions as to the class or description of work on or in connection with which the person or workman so assigned to him is to be employed, then, if the employer acts in contravention of or fails to comply with any of the provisions of the undertaking he shall be guilty of an offence under the principal Act and liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds.

Amendment of section seven of principal Act.

5. (1) Section seven of the principal Act shall have effect as if for subsections (1) and (2) of that section the following two subsections were substituted:—

“(1) A person shall not give employment to a workman who has within the last previous six weeks, or such other period as may be provided by order of the Minister of Munitions as respects any class of establishment, been employed on or in connection with munitions work in any establishment of a class to which the provisions of this section are applied by order of the Minister of Munitions, unless he holds a certificate from the employer by whom he was last so employed or from a munitions tribunal that he is free to accept other employment.

“(2) If any workman or his trade union representative complains to a munitions tribunal, in accordance with rules made with respect to those tribunals, that an employer has unreasonably refused or neglected to issue such a certificate as aforesaid that tribunal may, after examining into the case, if it thinks fit, itself issue such a certificate or order the issue of such certificate by the employer.”

(2) Where a workman employed on or in connection with munitions work in any establishment of a class to which the provisions of section seven of the principal Act are for the time being applied by an order made thereunder is dismissed or discharged by his employer, the employer shall forthwith give him such a certificate as aforesaid, and if he fails to do so, a munitions tribunal may, in addition to

issuing or ordering the issue to him of such a certificate, order the payment to him by the employer of such sum, not exceeding five pounds, as the tribunal may think fit, unless the tribunal is of opinion that the workman was guilty of misconduct for the purpose of obtaining dismissal or discharge.

This subsection shall apply to a workman who applies for a certificate on the ground that he has for a period of more than two days been given no opportunity of earning wages, or who leaves his employment on account of conduct on the part of the employer, or any agent of the employer, which would justify the immediate termination by the workman of his contract of service, in like manner as if he had been dismissed or discharged by his employer.

(3) Where a contract of service with a workman employed on or in connection with munitions work in any establishment of a class to which the provisions of section seven of the principal Act are for the time being applied by an order made thereunder is terminated by dismissal, and less than one week's notice, or wages in lieu of notice, has or have been given, the employer shall, subject to the provisions of this subsection, within twenty-four hours of giving notice of dismissal to the workman report the matter in such manner as may be prescribed by rules made by the Minister of Munitions, and such rules shall provide for the determination by a munitions tribunal (in case of difference) of the amount, if any, and not in any case exceeding five pounds, which is to be paid by the employer to the workman in lieu of notice, and for the payment of the sum so determined to the workman, unless the tribunal is of opinion that owing to the discontinuance or temporary nature of the employment or misconduct of the workman the employer had reasonable cause for dismissing the workman without a week's notice:

Provided that nothing in this subsection shall apply to workmen engaged in ship repairing, or to any class of workmen exempted in the prescribed manner on the ground that the circumstances of their employment were such that the provisions of this subsection ought not to apply to them.

(4) The provisions of section seven of the principal Act, which prohibit the giving of employment to workmen in the circumstances mentioned in that section shall not apply so as to prevent the giving of employment to a workman in a controlled establishment to which he has been assigned by the Minister of Munitions in pursuance of section six of the principal Act.

(5) In determining whether the grant of a certificate has been unreasonably refused for the purposes of section seven of the principal Act as amended by this section, a munitions tribunal shall take into consideration the question whether the workman has left or desires to leave his work for the

purpose of undertaking any class of work in which his skill or other personal qualifications could be employed with greater advantage to the national interests, and whether the employer has failed to observe the conditions laid down in the fair wages clauses required by resolution of the House of Commons to be inserted in Government contracts, and whether the workman has left or desires to leave his work because he has recently completed a term of apprenticeship or period of learning his trade or occupation and desires to obtain the full standard rate of wages applicable to fully qualified workmen in his trade or occupation.

(6) The Minister of Munitions may make rules for carrying section seven of the principal Act as amended by this section into effect, and in particular may by such rules provide:—

- (a) for the issue, form, custody, duration, delivery up, and replacement in case of loss or destruction, of certificates;
- (b) for the issue of certificates to persons not engaged on or in connection with munitions work;
- (c) for prohibiting the insertion in a certificate issued by an employer of any matter other than the prescribed particulars;

and may provide for any breach of such rules being punishable as an offence under the principal Act with a fine not exceeding five pounds.

(7) This section shall not come into operation until such date as may be fixed by the rules made thereunder.

Rates of
wages of
women
employed
on munitions
work.

6. (1) Where female workers are employed on or in connection with munitions work in any establishment of a class to which the provisions of section seven of the principal Act as amended by this Act are for the time being applied by an order made thereunder the Minister of munitions shall have power by order to give directions as to the rate of wages, or (subject so far as the matter is one which is dealt with by the Factory and Workshops Acts, 1901 to 1911, to the concurrence of the Secretary of State) as to hours of labour, or conditions of employment of the female workers so employed.

(2) Any directions given by the Minister of Munitions under this section shall be binding on the owner of the establishment and any contractor or sub-contractor employing labour therein and the female workers to whom the directions relate, and any contravention thereof or non-compliance therewith shall be punishable, in like manner as if the order in which the direction is contained was an award made in settlement of a difference under Part 1 of the principal Act.

(3) No direction given under this section shall be deemed to relieve the occupier of any factory or workshop from the obligation to comply with the provisions of the Factory and

Workshops Acts, 1901 to 1911, or of any orders or regulations made thereunder, or to affect the liability of any person to be proceeded against for an offence under the Employment of Children Act, 1903, so however that no person be twice punished for the same offence.

7. The Minister of Munitions shall have power by order to give directions as to the rate of wages, hours of labour, or conditions of employment of semi-skilled and unskilled men employed in any controlled establishment on munitions work being work of a class which, prior to the war, was customarily undertaken by skilled labour or as to the time rates for the manufacture of complete shell and fuses and cartridge cases in any controlled establishment in which such manufacture was not customary prior to the war; and any direction so given shall be binding on the owner of the establishment, and any contractor or sub-contractor employing labour therein, and the workers to whom the directions relate, and any contravention thereof or non-compliance therewith shall be punishable in like manner as if the order in which the direction is contained was an award made in settlement of a difference under Part I of the principal Act.

Rates of wages of semi-skilled and unskilled labour in controlled establishments.

8.—(1) The Minister of Munitions may constitute special arbitration tribunals to deal with differences reported under Part I of the principal Act which relate to matters on which the Minister of Munitions has given or is empowered to give directions under the last two preceding sections, and the Board of Trade may refer any such difference for settlement to such tribunal in lieu of referring it for settlement in accordance with the first Schedule to the principal Act.

Establishment of special arbitration tribunals.

(2) The Minister of Munitions may also refer to a special arbitration tribunal so constituted, for advice, any question as to what directions are to be given by him under the said sections.

(3) The tribunal to which matters and questions relating to female workers are to be referred under this section shall include one or more women.

9.—(1) The expression “munitions work” for the purposes of the principal Act and this Act means—

Extension of definition of munitions work.

(a) the manufacture or repair of arms, ammunition, ships, vessels, vehicles, and aircraft, and any other articles or parts of articles (whether of a similar nature to the aforesaid or not) intended or adapted for use in war, and of any other ships or vessels, or classes of ships or vessels, or parts of ships or vessels which may be certified by the Board of Trade to be necessary for the successful prosecution of the war, and of any metals, machines, or

- tools required for any such manufacture or repair, and of the materials, of any class specified in an order made for the purpose by the Minister of Munitions required for, or for use in, any such manufacture or repair as aforesaid; and the
- (b) construction, alteration or repair of works of construction and buildings for naval or military purposes and of buildings in which munitions work is or is intended to be carried on, and the erection of machinery and plant therein and the erection of houses for the accommodation of persons engaged or about to be engaged on munitions work; and
 - (c) The construction, alteration, repair or maintenance of docks and harbours and work in estuaries in cases where such construction, alteration, repair maintenance or work is certified by the Admiralty to be necessary for the successful prosecution of the war; and
 - (d) the supply of light, heat, water or power or the supply of tramways facilities in cases where the Minister of Munitions certifies that such supply is of importance for the purposes of carrying on munitions work, and the erection of buildings, machinery, and plant required for such supply; and
 - (e) the repair of fire engines and any other fire brigade appliances in cases where the Minister of Munitions certifies that such repair is necessary on the national interest.

(2) In section three of the principal Act there shall be added after the words "affecting employment on" in both places where those words occur, the words "or in connection with" and in the same section the words "the manufacture or repair of arms," ammunition, ships, vehicles, aircraft, or any other articles required for use in war, or of the metals, machines, or tools required for that manufacture or repair in this Act referred to as" shall be repealed.

(3) This section shall not come into operation until the time fixed by rules made under section five of this Act as the date for the commencement of that section.

Amendment
of section
nine of
principal
Act.

10. At the end of section nine of the principal Act the following proviso shall be inserted:—

"Provided that the power of making an order applying section seven of this Act to any dock shall rest with the Minister of Munitions and not with the Admiralty."

Amendment
of section
four of
principal
Act.

11. Subsection (2) of section four of the principal Act shall be read as if the words "or to any agreement existing" "before the establishment became a controlled establish-

“ment, between the owner of the establishment and an “employee with regard to any periodical increase of remuneration” were inserted after the words “nineteen hundred and fifteen.”

12. For removing doubts it is hereby declared that the expression, “workman” and “workmen” wherever they occur in the principal Act and this Act, include not only persons whose usual occupation consists in manual labour, but also foremen, clerks, typists, draughtsmen, and other persons whose usual occupation consists wholly or mainly in work other than manual labour.

Explanation
of the term
“workman.”*

13. Subsection (4) of section fifteen of the principal Act shall be read as if the words “of the second class” were struck out.

Amendment
of section
fifteen
of principal
Act.

14. For section twelve of the principal Act the following section shall be substituted:—

Punishment
for false
statement,
etc.

“12. If any person makes any false statement or representation, or gives any false certificate, or furnishes any false information—

- (a) for the purpose of evading any provision of this Act; or
- (b) in any proceedings before any munition tribunal, arbitration tribunal, referee, or board of referees under this Act or the rules made thereunder; or
- (c) to the Minister of Munitions or any officer employed by him, for the purpose of obtaining or retaining employment, or of obtaining or retaining the services of any workman;

or if any person alters or tampers with a certificate given under section seven of this Act, or personates or falsely represents himself to be a person to whom such a certificate has been given, or allows any other person to have possession of any such certificate issued for his use alone, he shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction under the Summary Jurisdiction Acts to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding three months or to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds.”

15. Where non-union labour is introduced during the war into any class of work in a controlled establishment in which it was the practice prior to the war to employ union labour exclusively the owner of the establishment shall be deemed to have undertaken that such introduction shall only be for the period of the war, and if he breaks or attempts to break such an undertaking he shall be guilty of an offence under the principal Act and liable to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds; but subject as aforesaid such introduction shall not be deemed to be a change of working conditions.

Restriction
on change
from union
to non-union
labour.

Extension of
section
eleven
of principal
Act.

16. (1) In subsection (1) of section eleven of the principal Act, which specifies the matters in respect of which owners of establishments in which persons are employed are, if required by the Minister of Munitions, to give information, the following paragraph shall be inserted after paragraph (c):—

(cc) the cost of production of the articles produced or dealt with in the establishment, and the cost of the materials used for such production, and the names and addresses of the persons by whom such materials were supplied or who are under contract to supply them..

(2) If any person, except as authorized by the Minister of Munitions, discloses or makes use of any information given under section eleven of the principal Act, as amended by this or any subsequent enactment, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanour and on conviction be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding two years, or to a fine, or to both imprisonment and a fine.

Powers of
inspectors.

17. (1) An inspector appointed by the Minister of Munitions for the purposes of the principal Act shall have power to enter at all reasonable times the premises of any establishment (other than a private dwelling-house not being a workshop) for the purpose of ascertaining whether it is desirable to put in force as respects any establishment or any person employed therein any of the powers of the Minister of Munitions, whether under the principal Act or otherwise, or for the purpose of obtaining any information in connection with the supply of munitions and to make such examination and inquiry as may be necessary for any such purpose, and the owner of the establishment and every person engaged in the management or direction of the establishment shall furnish to any such inspector all such information, and shall produce for inspection all such registers, wages books, and other similar documents, as the inspector may reasonably require.

(2) If any person wilfully delays or obstructs an inspector in the exercise of any power under this section or fails to give such information or to produce such documents as aforesaid, he shall be guilty of an offence under the principal Act, and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

(3) Every inspector shall be furnished with a certificate as to his appointment, and on applying for admission to any premises for the purposes of this section shall, if so required, produce such certificate.

Provisions as
to offences.

18. (1) All offences which are by or under this Act, made offences under the principal Act, other than those for which the maximum fine exceeds five pounds, shall be deemed to be offences with which munitions tribunals of the second class have jurisdiction to deal.

(2) Rules under section fifteen of the principal Act shall provide—

- (a) that in proceeding before a munitions tribunal the chairman shall, before giving his decision, consult with the assessors, and in all cases where the assessors are agreed he shall, except as respects questions which appear to the chairman to be questions of law, give effect to their opinion in his decision;
- (b) that where the person or persons by or on behalf of whom or against whom the complaint is made in any proceedings before a munitions tribunal is or are a female worker, or two or more female workers, the assessor or one of the assessors chosen from the panel of persons representing workmen shall be a woman.

(3) Decisions of munitions tribunals shall be subject to appeal to such judge of the High Court as may be appointed by the Lord Chancellor for the purpose of any ground which involves a question of law or a question of mixed law and fact, or on any other ground that may be prescribed in rules made by the Lord Chancellor, in such cases and subject to such conditions and in such manner, as may be specified in such rules and whether by means of the statement of a special case for the opinion of the judge or otherwise; and those rules may provide for such appeals in any classes of cases specified therein being heard and determined in a summary manner and for the fixing, remission, or reduction of any fees and scales of costs, and as to the manner in which effect is to be given to the decision of the judge, and the decision of the judge on any such appeal shall be final and binding on all munitions tribunals.

In the application of this provision to Scotland "High Court" shall mean "Court of Session," "Lord Chancellor" shall mean "Lord President of the Court of Session", "rules made by the Lord Chancellor" shall mean "Act of Sederunt."

In the application of this provision to Ireland "Lord Chancellor" shall mean the "Lord Chancellor of Ireland."

(4) In the case of a company being guilty of an offence under the principal Act, every director, manager, secretary or other officer of the company, who is knowingly a party to the contravention or non-compliance constituting the offence shall also be guilty of the offence and liable to the like fine as the company.

(5) In subsection (3) of section fifteen of the principal Act after the words "so far as relates to offences" there shall be inserted "and the enforcement of orders."

19. In subsection (3) of section five of the principal Act after the words "affords no standard of comparison" there shall be inserted the words "or that no such average exists" Minor amendments of principal Act.

and after the words "if he thinks just, allow," there shall be inserted the words "or require"; and in paragraph nine of the Second Schedule to the principal Act, for the word "fourth" there shall be substituted the word "third."

Arrangements
with other
departments.

20. The Minister of Munitions may make arrangements with any other Government department for the exercise and performance by that Department of any of his powers and duties under the principal Act or this Act which appear to him to be such as could be more conveniently so exercised and performed, and in such case the department and the officers of the department shall have the same powers and duties for the purpose as are by the principal Act and this Act conferred on the Minister of Munitions and his officers.

Admissibility
in evidence
of certificates
by Board
of Trade.

21. For the purposes of proceedings under section two of the principal Act, a certificate of the Board of Trade purporting to be signed by the President or a Secretary or Assistant Secretary of the Board of Trade, or by a person authorized for the purpose by the President that a difference to which Part I of the principal Act applies has or has not been reported to the Board, and, in cases where such difference has been reported, as to the date on which it was reported, shall be admissible as evidence of the fact therein stated.

Costs in
vexatious
proceedings.

22. (1) Where a munitions tribunal dismisses any case under the principal Act or this Act, and it appears to the tribunal that the proceedings were vexatious or frivolous, the tribunal shall, unless it sees good cause to the contrary, award costs to the person against whom the complaint is made, and the costs so awarded shall, unless good cause to the contrary appears, include such sum as compensation for the expenses, trouble and loss of time incurred in or incidental to the attendance of the person against whom the complaint is made before the tribunal as to the tribunal may seem just and reasonable.

(2) Where a referee or board of referees to whom a matter has, under subsection (3) of section five of the principal Act, been referred by the Minister of Munitions on the requirement of the owner of an establishment, considers that the requirement was unreasonable, the referee or board of referees may order that any costs payable by the owner of the establishment shall be paid out of the amount of profits divisible under the principal Act.

Exclusion of
Arbitration
Act, 1889,
52 & 53 Vict.,
c. 49.

23. The Arbitration Act, 1889, shall not apply to any reference to any referee or board of referees under the principal Act or this Act or the rules made thereunder.

24. Where the Minister of Munitions makes an order ^{Effect of} revoking any order previously made by him under section ^{revocation} four of the principal Act, the order so revoked shall, if that ^{of orders.} order has not been in operation for more than three months and was made under a misapprehension and the revoking order so directs, be treated for all or any of the purposes thereof as if it had never had effect.

25. Rules and regulations made under the principal ^{Provision} Act as amended by this Act shall not be deemed to be ^{as to rules.} statutory rules within the meaning of section one of the ^{56 & 57 Vict.,} Rules Publication Act, 1893. ^{c. 66.}

26. In subsection (2) of section twenty of the principal ^{Duration of} Act, which relates to the duration thereof, the words "Part ^{principal} I of" shall be repealed. ^{Act.}

27. This Act may be cited as the Munitions of War ^{Short title.} (Amendment) Act, 1916, and shall be construed as one with the principal Act, and the principal Act and this Act may be cited together as the Munitions of War Acts, 1915 and 1916.

CHAPTER 102.

An Act to amend the Customs (War Powers) Act, 1915.
(27th January, 1916.)

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. Where in pursuance of the powers conferred by ^{Notice of} section six of the Customs (War Powers) Act, 1915, as ^{seizure of} extended by section two of the Customs (War Powers) ^{goods seized} (No. 2) Act, 1915, any goods have been seized on the ground ^{under} that the Commissioners of Customs and Excise have reason ^{5 Geo. V,} to suspect that the country of origin of the goods is an ^{c. 31, s. 6,} enemy country or that the goods are being imported in ^{5 & 6 Geo. V,} contravention of the law relating to trading with the ^{c. 71.} enemy, the notice of the seizure required by section two hundred and seven of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, ^{39 & 40 Vict.,} to be given to the owner of the goods may, if the owner has ^{c. 36.} no address in the United Kingdom, be given by the publication of a notice of the seizure in the *London*, *Edinburgh*, or *Dublin Gazette*, as the case may require.

Provisions as to declarations as to ultimate destination of exported goods.

2. (1) Subsection (1) of section five of the Customs (War Powers) Act, 1915, as amended by section one of the Customs (War Powers) (No. 2) Act, 1915, shall apply to cases where a declaration as to the person or country to whom any goods are ultimately destined is made in a shipping document lodged after shipment in like manner as it applies to a declaration made in the course of making entry before shipment.

(2) In the case of proceedings taken under the said subsection, an averment in the information that the defendant has failed to produce evidence to the satisfaction of the Commissioners that the goods in question have not reached a person who is an enemy, or treated as an enemy, or a country which is enemy, or treated as enemy, under any law for the time being in force relating to trading with the enemy shall be sufficient unless the defendant proves to the contrary.

Action in anticipation of restriction of exports, 42 & 43 Vict., c. 21, 63 & 64 Vict., c. 44.

3. (1) Pending the issue of a Proclamation or the making of an Order in or of Council under section eight of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, or under the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900 (as amended in each case by any subsequent enactment), prohibiting or restricting the exportation of any article, the Commissioners of Customs and Excise shall, if the Board of Trade so direct, have power to take any action for preventing the exportation of that article as if the Proclamation or Order were in force at the time.

(2) Where, before the passing of this Act, any Proclamation or Order under either of the said Acts as so amended, has been issued or made and in anticipation thereof the Commissioners of Customs and Excise have taken any action for preventing the exportation of any articles subsequently comprised in the Proclamation or Order, such action of the Commissioners shall be deemed to have been as valid in all respects as if the Proclamation or Order had been in force at the time when such action was taken.

Penalty for attempting to ship goods in contravention of order under 39 & 40 Vict., c. 36, s. 139.

4. The following subsection shall be added to section five of the Customs (War Powers) Act, 1915:—

“If any person who is required by any order of Commissioners of Customs and Excise under section one hundred and thirty-nine of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, to make entry and obtained clearance before shipment attempts to ship any goods in contravention of the order, he shall be liable in respect of each offence to the penalty of one hundred pounds, without prejudice to the operation of any other provisions of that section or any other provisions of that Act.”

5. Section six of the Customs (War Powers) Act, 1915, shall apply to all goods which at the commencement of this Act are under detention as being of suspected enemy origin notwithstanding that they were originally detained or imported into the United Kingdom before the commencement of the first-mentioned Act.

Application of s. 6 of the Customs War Powers Act, 1915.

6. This Act may be cited as the Customs (War Powers) Act, 1916, and shall be construed as one with the Customs (War Powers) Act, 1915; and the Customs (War Powers) (No. 2) Act, 1915, and those Acts and this Act may be cited together as the Customs (War Powers) Acts, 1915 and 1916.

Short title and construction.

CHAPTER 104.

An Act to make provision with respect to Military Service in connection with the present war.

(27th January, 1916.)

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same as follows:

1. (1) Every male British subject who—

(a) on the fifteenth day of August nineteen hundred and fifteen, was ordinarily resident in Great Britain, and had attained the age of eighteen years and had not attained the age of forty-one years; and

Obligation of unmarried men to serve.

(b) on the second day of November, nineteen hundred and fifteen, was unmarried or was a widower without any child dependent on him.

shall, unless he either is within the exceptions set out in the First Schedule to this Act, or has attained the age of forty-one years before the appointed date, be deemed as from the appointed date to have been duly enlisted in His Majesty's regular forces for general services with the colours or in the reserve for the period of the war, and to have been forthwith transferred to the reserve.

(2) The Army Act (with the exception of section ninety-six thereof, which relates to the claim of masters to apprentices) and the Reserve Forces Acts, 1882 to 1907, and any orders and regulations made thereunder, shall apply accordingly to any man who is so deemed to have been enlisted and transferred to the reserve; and if any question arises in any legal proceeding under any of those Acts, orders, or regulations whether any man is a man who

is under this section deemed to have been enlisted and transferred to the reserve or not, the court may require the man to give evidence on the question, and if satisfactory evidence is not given to the contrary the man shall be deemed to have been so enlisted and transferred;

Provided that—

- (a) where the question, whether a man is a man who, under this section is deemed to have been enlisted and transferred to the reserve or not, is raised on proceedings in respect of an offence alleged to have been committed by the man as a member of the reserve whilst he was a member of the reserve in pursuance of the transfer under this Act, or in respect of any alleged failure to comply with any order calling him up from the reserve for permanent service, that question shall be decided only on proceedings before a civil court; and
- (b) no such proceedings shall be instituted except during the continuance of the present war and a period of six months thereafter; and
- (c) a man who is deemed to have been enlisted and transferred to the reserve under this section shall not be liable to suffer death in respect of failure to obey an order calling him up from the reserve for permanent service.

45 & 46 Vict.,
c. 48.

(3) Provision shall be made under section twenty of the Reserve Forces Act, 1882, for information being obtained from men who are transferred to the reserve under this section as to preference for naval service, and the Admiralty shall have the first call on such men in case their services are needed for that purpose.

(4) This section shall apply to any male British subject who, since the fifteenth day of August, nineteen hundred and fifteen, has become or hereafter becomes ordinarily resident in Great Britain in the same manner as it applies to a male British subject who was ordinarily resident in Great Britain on the fifteenth day of August, nineteen hundred and fifteen, with the substitution in the case of a man becoming so resident after the appointed date of the thirtieth day after he has become so resident for the appointed date.

Certificates
of exemption.

2. (1) An application may be made at any time before the appointed date to the Local Tribunal established under this Act by or in respect of any man for the issue to him of a certificate of exemption from the provisions of this Act—

- (a) on the ground that it is expedient in the national interests that he should, instead of being employed in military service, be engaged in other work in which he is habitually engaged or, in which he wishes to be engaged or, if he is being educated or trained for any work, that he should continue to be so educated or trained; or

- (b) on the ground that serious hardship would ensue, if the man were called up for Army Service, owing to his exceptional financial or business obligations or domestic position; or
- (c) on the ground of ill-health or infirmity; or
- (d) on the ground of a conscientious objection to the undertaking of combatant service;

and the Local Tribunal, if they consider the grounds of the application established, shall grant such a certificate.

The Local Tribunal may allow an application to be made after the appointed date in any case in which it is shown to their satisfaction that the failure to make the application within the required time has arisen owing to the absence of the applicant abroad, or owing to any other cause which appears to the tribunal to afford a reasonable ground for allowing the application to be so made.

(2) Certificates of exemption from the provisions of this Act may also be granted by any Government Department, after consultation with the Army Council, to men, or classes or bodies of men, in the service or employment of that Department, or in cases where it appears to the department that certificates can be more conveniently granted by the department than by the Local Tribunal, to men or classes or bodies of men who are employed or engaged or qualified for employment or engagement in any work which is certified by the Department to be work of national importance and whose exemption comes within the sphere of the Department.

If any question arises whether any person or body of persons is to be treated as a Government Department, or as a separate Government Department, for the purpose of this provision, or whether any exemption comes within the sphere of one Department or another, the question shall be referred to the Treasury, and the decision of the Treasury thereon shall be final for the purposes of this section.

Where a certificate is granted by a Government Department to a class or body of men, regulations made under this Act with respect to the constitution, functions and procedure of Local Tribunals may provide for the grant of individual certificates to men belonging to that body or class by Local Tribunals in such cases and subject to such provisions as may be prescribed by the regulations.

(3) Any certificate of exemption may be absolute, conditional or temporary, as the authority by whom it was granted think best suited to the case, and also in the case of an application on conscientious grounds, may take the form of an exemption from combatant service only, or may be conditional on the applicant being engaged in some work which in the opinion of the Tribunal dealing with the case is of national importance:

Provided that a certificate granted on the ground of the continuance of education or training, or on the ground of

exceptional financial or business obligations or domestic position, shall be a conditional or temporary certificate only.

No certificate of exemption shall be conditional upon a person to whom it is granted continuing in or entering into employment under any specified employer or in any specified place or establishment.

(4) Where a conditional certificate is granted the conditions upon which it is granted shall be stated on the certificate.

(5) Any Government Department may direct that any certificates granted by or on behalf of that Department before the appointed date as to employment on work for war purposes may be treated as certificates of exemption for the purposes of this Act.

(6) Where a certificate of exemption is destroyed, missing, or defaced, the authority by whom it was granted shall, upon the application of the man to whom it was granted and upon payment of a fee of a shilling, issue a duplicate of the certificate to him.

(7) The Local Tribunal, Appeal Tribunal and Central Tribunal shall be constituted in accordance with the provisions of the Second Schedule to this Act, and any decision of the Local Tribunal or Appeal Tribunal shall be subject to appeal as provided in that Schedule.

Supplemental
provisions as
to certificates
of exemption.

3. (1) A certificate of exemption may be reviewed or renewed at any time by the Local Tribunal or the Government Department, as may be directed by regulations made under this Act with respect to the constitution, functions and procedure of Local Tribunals, on the application either of the holder of the certificate, or of any person generally or specially authorised for the purpose by the Army Council, and may be withdrawn or varied if the authority by whom the certificate is reviewed are of opinion that, in the circumstances of the case, the certificate should be withdrawn or varied.

(2) It shall be the duty of any man holding a conditional certificate, if the conditions on which the certificate was granted are no longer satisfied, to give notice to the authority mentioned in the certificate that the conditions are no longer satisfied; and if he fails without reasonable cause or excuse to do so, he shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds.

(3) Where a certificate of exemption ceases to be in force owing to the withdrawal of the certificate or the failure to comply with the conditions on which the certificate was granted or the expiration of the time for which the certificate was granted, the man to whom the certificate was granted shall as from the expiration of two months after date on which the certificate so ceases to be in force, be deemed to have been enlisted and transferred to the reserve in the same manner as if no such certificate had been granted

unless in the meantime the man has obtained a renewal of his certificate.

(4) If for the purpose of obtaining exemption for himself or any other person, or for the purpose of obtaining the renewal, variation, or withdrawal of a certificate of exemption any person makes any false statement or false representation, he shall be liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months with or without hard labour.

(5) Where an application has been made by or in respect of any man for a certificate of exemption or for a renewal of such a certificate, he shall not be called up for service with the colours until the application has been finally disposed of.

4. This Act may be cited as the Military Service Act, Short title 1916, and shall come into operation on such day as His and Majesty may fix by proclamation, not being more than commence-ment. fourteen days after the passing thereof.

The appointed date for the purposes of this Act shall be the twenty-first day after the day on which this Act comes into operation.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

EXCEPTIONS.

1. Men ordinarily resident in His Majesty's Dominions Section 1 (1). abroad, or resident in Great Britain for the purpose only of their education or for some other special purpose.

2. Members of His Majesty's regular or reserve forces, or of the forces raised by the Government of His Majesty's Dominions, and members of the Territorial Force who are liable for foreign service or who are, in the opinion of the Army Council, not suited for foreign service.

3. Men serving in the Navy, or the Royal Marines, or who, though not serving in the Navy or Royal Marines, are recommended for exception by the Admiralty.

4. Men in holy orders or regular ministers of any religious denomination.

5. Men who have left or been discharged from the naval or military service of the Crown in consequence of disablement or ill-health (including officers who have ceased to hold a commission in consequence of disablement or ill-health and subject to any provision which may hereafter be made by Parliament, men who have been discharged from the naval or military service of the Crown on the termination of their period of service.

6. Men who hold a certificate of exemption under this Act, for the time being in force (other than a certificate of

exemption from combatant service only) or who have offered themselves for enlistment and been rejected since the fourteenth day of August, nineteen hundred and fifteen.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

CONSTITUTION OF TRIBUNALS.

Section 2 (7).

1. There shall be a Local Tribunal for each local registration district under the National Registration Act, 1915, in Great Britain or for any division of any such district which may be adopted for the purpose by the registration authority of the district consisting of such persons, not less than five and not exceeding twenty-five in number, as may be appointed for the purpose by that authority.

2. There shall be Appeal Tribunals, acting within such areas as His Majesty may appoint, consisting of such persons as may be appointed for the purpose by His Majesty.

3. Tribunals may act through committees appointed by them consisting of members of the tribunal.

4. There shall be a Central Tribunal for Great Britain consisting of such persons as may be appointed for the purpose by His Majesty.

5. His Majesty may by Order in Council make regulations with respect to the constitution, functions and procedure of the Local Tribunals, the Appeal Tribunals and the Central Tribunal and, so far as provision is not made for procedure by those regulations, the procedure of the tribunal shall be such as may be determined by the tribunal.

Regulations made under this provision shall contain instructions to the Local and Appeal Tribunals given with a view to securing uniformity of decision and practice amongst the several tribunals.

Any Order in Council under this provision may be revoked or varied by any subsequent Order in Council and any regulations made under any such Order shall, as soon as may be, be presented to Parliament.

6. If any difficulty arises with respect to the constitution of Local Tribunals, or otherwise in relation to the operation of this Act, with respect to Local Tribunals, the Local Government Board, or as respects Scotland, the Secretary for Scotland, may make any appointment and do anything which appears to them necessary or expedient for the establishment of those tribunals or for securing the full operation of this Act with respect to those tribunals.

APPEAL.

1. Any person aggrieved by the decision of a Local Tribunal and any person generally or specially authorised

to appeal from the decision of that tribunal by the Army Council, may appeal against the decision of a Local Tribunal to the Appeal Tribunal of the area.

2. Any person aggrieved by the decision of an Appeal Tribunal and any person generally or specially authorised to appeal from the decision of that tribunal by the Army Council, may, by leave of the Appeal Tribunal, appeal to the Central Tribunal.

CHAPTER 105.

An Act to amend the Trading with the Enemy Acts.
(27th January, 1916.)

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. (1) Where it appears to the Board of Trade that the business carried on in the United Kingdom by any person, firm, or company is by reason of the enemy nationality or enemy association of that person, firm, or company or of the members of that firm or company or any of them, or otherwise, carried on wholly or mainly for the benefit of, or under the control of enemy subjects, the Board of Trade shall, unless for any special reason it appears to them inexpedient to do so, make an order either—

Power to deal with businesses of persons etc., of enemy nationality or association.

(a) prohibiting the person, firm, or company from carrying on the business, except for the purposes and subject to the conditions, if any, specified in the order; or

(b) requiring the business to be wound up.

The Board of Trade may at any time revoke or vary any such order, and may, in any case where they have made an order prohibiting or limiting the carrying on of the business, at any time, if they think it expedient, substitute for that order an order requiring the business to be wound up.

(2) Where the Board of Trade make any such order they may at the same time or at any time subsequently appoint a controller to control and supervise the carrying out of the order and, if the case requires, to conduct the winding up of the business, and in any case where it appears expedient to the Board of Trade, the Board may, as occasion requires confer on the controller such powers as are exercisable by a liquidator in a voluntary winding-up of a company (including power in the name of the person, firm, or company, or in his own name, and by deed or otherwise, to convey or transfer any property, and power to apply to the High Court or a judge thereof to determine any question arising in the carry-

ing out of the order), or those powers subject to such modifications, restrictions or extensions as the Board think necessary or convenient for the purpose of giving full effect to the order and the remuneration of and costs, charges, and expenses incurred by the controller and any remuneration payable and costs, charges, and expenses, incurred in connection with the supervision or inspection of the business, whether before or after the passing of this Act, to such amount as may be approved by the Board, shall be defrayed out of the assets of the business, and shall be charged on such assets in priority to any other charges thereon.

In England and Wales an official receiver may, if the Board of Trade think fit, be appointed controller.

(3) The distribution of any sums or other property resulting from the realisation of any assets of the business, whether those assets are realised as the result of an order requiring the business to be wound up or as the result of an order prohibiting or limiting the carrying on of the business shall be subject to the same rules as to preferential payments as are applicable to the distribution of the assets of a company which is being wound up, and those assets shall, so far as they are available for discharging unsecured debts, be applied in discharging such debts due to creditors who are not enemies in priority to the unsecured debts due to creditors who are enemies; and any balance, after providing for the discharge of liabilities, shall be distributed amongst the persons interested therein in such manner as the Board of Trade may direct:

Provided that any sums or other property which had a state of war not existed would have been payable or transferable under this section to enemies, whether as creditors or otherwise, shall be paid or transferred to the custodian under the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1914, to be dealt with by him in like manner as money paid to him under that Act.

(4) Where there are assets of the business in enemy territory the controller shall cause an estimate to be prepared of the value of those assets, and also of the liabilities of the business to creditors, whether secured or unsecured, in enemy territory, and of the claims of persons in enemy territory to participate in the distribution of any balance available for distribution, and such liabilities and claims shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to have been satisfied out of such assets so far as they are capable of bearing them, and the balance (if any) of such liabilities and claims shall alone rank for payment out of the other assets of the business. A certificate by the controller as to the amount of such assets, liabilities, claims and balance shall be conclusive for the purpose of determining the sums available for discharging the other liabilities and for distribution amongst other persons claiming to be interested in the business:

Provided that nothing in this provision shall effect the rights of creditors of and other persons interested in the business against the assets of the business in enemy territory.

(5) The Board of Trade may, on application for the purpose being made by a controller appointed under this section, after considering the application and any objection which may be made by any person who appears to them to be interested, grant him a release, and an order of the Board releasing the controller shall discharge him from all liability in respect of any act done or default made by him in the exercise and performance of his powers and duties as controller, but any such order may be revoked on proof that it was obtained by fraud or by suppression or concealment of any material fact.

(6) If any person contravenes the provisions of any order made under this section he shall be guilty of a misdemeanour punishable and triable in like manner as the offence of trading with the enemy, and section one of the Trading with the Enemy Act, 1914, shall apply accordingly.

(7) Where an order under this section has been made as respects the business carried on by any person, firm, or company no bankruptcy petition or petitions for sequestration or summary sequestration against such person or firm, or petition for the winding up of such company shall be presented or resolution for the winding-up of such company passed, or steps for the enforcement of the rights of any creditors of the person, firm or company taken, without the consent of the Board of Trade but the Board of Trade may present a petition for the winding-up of the company by the court, and the making of an order under this section shall be a ground on which the company may be wound up by the court.

(8) The Board of Trade shall from time to time prepare and lay before Parliament lists of the persons, firms, and companies as to whom orders have been made under this section, together with short particulars of such orders, and notice of the making of an order under this section prohibiting or limiting the carrying on of any business or requiring any business to be wound-up, shall be published in the *London, Edinburgh, or Dublin Gazette*, as the case may require.

(9) Where a person being a subject of His Majesty or of any State allied to His Majesty, is detained in enemy territory against his will, that person for the purposes of this section shall not be treated as an enemy or as being in enemy territory.

(10) An order made under this section shall continue in force notwithstanding the termination of the present war until determined by order of the Board of Trade.

Provisions
as to
contracts
against
public
interest.

2. Where it appears to the Board of Trade that a contract entered into before or during the war with an enemy or enemy subject, or with a person, firm, or company in respect of whose business an order shall have been made under section one of this Act is injurious to the public interest, the Board of Trade may by order cancel or determine such contract either unconditionally or upon such conditions as the Board may think fit, and thereupon such contract shall be deemed to be cancelled or determined accordingly.

Extension of
powers to
appoint
inspectors
and
supervisors.

3. The power of the Board of Trade to appoint inspectors and supervisors under the Trading with the Enemy Acts, 1914 and 1915, shall include a power to appoint an inspector or supervisor of the business carried on by any person, firm, or company in the United Kingdom for the purpose of ascertaining whether the business is carried on for the benefit of or under the control of enemy subjects or for the purpose of ascertaining the relations existing, or which before the war existed, between such person, firm, or company, or of any members of that firm or company, and any such subject; and the Board of Trade may require any inspector, supervisor or controller appointed under the said Acts or this Act to furnish them with reports on any matters connected with the business.

Power of
Board of
Trade to
vest enemy
property in
custodian.

4. (1) The Board of Trade, in any case where it appears to them to be expedient to do so, may by order vest in the custodian under the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Acts, 1914, any property real or personal (including any rights, whether legal or equitable, in or arising out of property real or personal) belonging to or held or managed for or on behalf of an enemy or enemy subject, or the right to transfer that property, and may by any such order, or any subsequent order, confer on the custodian such powers of selling, managing and otherwise dealing with the property as to the Board may seem proper.

(2) A vesting order under this section as respects property of any description shall be of the like purport and effect as a vesting order as respects property of the same description made by the High Court under the Trustee Act, 1893, and shall be sufficient to vest in the custodian any property, or the right to transfer any property as provided by the order, without the necessity of any further conveyance, assurance, or document.

(3) Where in exercise of the powers conferred on him by the Board of Trade or by the Court under this Act or by virtue of the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1914, the custodian proposes to sell any shares or stock forming part of the capital of any company or any securities issued by the company in respect of which a vesting order under either of the said enactments has been made, the company may, with the consent of the Board of Trade,

purchase the shares, stock, or securities, any law or any regulation of the company to the contrary notwithstanding, and any shares, stock, or securities so purchased may from time to time be re-issued by the company.

(4) The transfer on sale by the custodian of any property shall be conclusive evidence in favour of the purchaser and of the custodian that the requirements of this section have been complied with.

(5) All property vested in the custodian under this section, and the proceeds of the sale of, or money arising from, any such property shall be dealt with by him in like manner as money paid to and property vested in him under the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1914, and section five of that Act as amended by this Act shall apply accordingly.

5. It shall be the duty of every enemy subject who is within the United Kingdom, if so required by the custodian within one month after being so required, to furnish the custodian with such particulars as to—

Duty of enemy subjects to make returns as to property.

(a) any stocks, shares, debentures, or other securities issued by any company, government, municipal or other authority held by him or in which he is interested; and

(b) any other property of the value of fifty pounds or upwards belonging to him or in which he is interested

as the custodian may require, and if he fails to do so he shall on conviction under the Summary Jurisdiction Acts, be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds, or to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding six months, or to both such a fine and imprisonment, and, in addition, to a further fine not exceeding fifty pounds for every day during which the default continues.

6. If the benefit of an application made by or on behalf or for the benefit of an enemy or enemy subject for any patent is, by an order made under the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1914, or this Act, vested in the custodian, the patent may be granted to the custodian as patentee and may, notwithstanding anything in section twelve of the Patents and Designs Act, 1907, be sealed accordingly by the Comptroller General of Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks, and any patent so granted to the custodian shall be deemed to be property vested in him by such order as aforesaid.

Right of custodian to have enemy patent granted to him.

7 Edw. VII, c. 29.

7. Any restrictions imposed by any Act or Proclamation on dealings with enemy property shall continue to apply to property particulars whereof are or are liable to be notified to the custodian in pursuance of section three of the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1914, as extended by any

Duration of restrictions on dealings with enemy property.

subsequent enactment, not only during the continuance of the present war, but thereafter until such time as they may be removed by Order in Council, and Orders in Council may be made removing all or any of those restrictions either simultaneously as respects all such property or at different times as respects different classes or items of property.

Registration
of transfer
without
production
of certificates,
etc.

8. (1) Where the custodian executes a transfer of any shares, stock, or securities which he is empowered to transfer by a vesting order made under section four of the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1914, or under this Act, the company or other body in whose books the shares, stock, or securities are registered shall, upon receipt of the transfer so executed by the custodian, and upon being required by him so to do, register the shares, stock, or securities in the name of the custodian or other transferee, notwithstanding any regulation or stipulation of the company or other body, and notwithstanding that the custodian is not in possession of the certificate, script, or other document of title relating to the shares, stock, or securities transferred, but such registration shall be without prejudice to any lien or charge in favour of the company or other body or to any other lien or charge of which the custodian has notice.

(2) If any question arises as to the existence or amount of any lien or charge the question may, on application being made for the purpose, be determined by the High Court or a judge thereof.

Validity of
Vesting
Orders.

9. Where a vesting order has been made under section four of the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1914, or under this Act, as respects any property belonging to or held or managed for or on behalf of a person who appeared to the Court or Board making the order to be an enemy or enemy subject, the order shall not nor shall any proceedings thereunder or in consequence thereof be invalidated or affected by reason only of such person having, prior to the date of the order, died or ceased to be an enemy or enemy subject or subsequently dying or ceasing to be an enemy or enemy subject, or by reason of its being subsequently ascertained that he was not an enemy or an enemy subject, as the case may be.

Power to
refuse
registration
of Companies
in certain
cases, etc.

10. (1) Where on an application for the registration of a company it appears to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies that any subscriber of the memorandum of association or any proposed director of the company is an enemy subject, he may refuse to register the company.

(2) No allotment or transfer of any share, stock, debenture, or other security issued by a company made after the passing of this Act, to or for the benefit of an enemy subject, shall unless made with the consent of the Board of Trade,

confer on the allottee or transferee any rights or remedies in respect thereof, and the company by whom the security was issued shall not take any cognisance of or otherwise act upon any notice of any such transfer except by leave of a court of competent jurisdiction or of the Board of Trade.

If any company contravenes the provisions of this section the company shall be liable on conviction under the Summary Jurisdiction Acts to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds and every director, manager, secretary or other officer of the company who is knowingly a party to the default, shall be liable on conviction to a fine for a like amount or to imprisonment with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding six months.

(3) Where the right of nominating or appointing a director of a company is vested in any enemy or enemy subject, the right shall not be exercisable except by leave of the Board of Trade, and any director nominated or appointed in exercise of such right shall, except as aforesaid, cease to hold office as director.

11. Where the Board of Trade certify that it appears to them that a company registered in the United Kingdom is carrying on business either directly or through an agent, branch, or subsidiary company outside the United Kingdom, and that in carrying on such business it has entered into or done acts which if entered into or done in the United Kingdom would constitute the offence of trading with the enemy, the Board of Trade may present a petition for the winding-up of the company by the court, and the issue of such certificate shall be a ground on which the company may be wound up by the court, and the certificate shall, for the purposes of the petition, be evidence of the facts therein stated.

Power of court to order winding-up of companies in certain circumstances

12. In subsection (2) of section five of the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1914, for the words "by" "whose order any property belonging to an enemy was" "vested in the custodian under this Act or of any court in" "which judgment has been recovered against an enemy" there shall be substituted the word "thereof."

Amendment of 5 Geo. V, c. 12, s. 5.

13. For removing doubts, it is hereby declared that the custodian under the Trading with the Enemy Acts, 1914 and 1915, has and shall be deemed always to have had power to charge such fees in respect of his duties under that Act and this Act, whether by way of percentage or otherwise, as the Treasury may fix, and such fees shall be collected and accounted for by such persons in such manner and shall be paid to such account as the Treasury direct, and the incidence of the fees as between capital and income shall be determined by the custodian.

Fees payable to custodian.

Mode of
action of
Board of
Trade.

14. All things required or authorised under the Trading with the Enemy Acts, 1914 and 1915, or this Act, to be done by, to, or before the Board of Trade may be done by, to, or before the President or a Secretary or an Assistant Secretary of the Board of Trade, or any person authorised in that behalf by the President of the Board of Trade.

Definitions.

15. In this Act the expression "enemy subject" means a subject of a State for the time being at war with His Majesty and includes a body corporate constituted according to the laws of such a State.

Short title
and
construction.

16. This Act may be cited as the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1916, and shall be construed as one with the Trading with the Enemy Acts, 1914 and 1915, and those Acts and this Act may be cited together as the Trading with the Enemy Acts, 1914 to 1916.

APPENDIX V.

British Trade After the War.

REPORT OF A SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE TO THE BOARD OF TRADE ON COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE WITH RESPECT TO MEASURES FOR SECURING THE POSITION, AFTER THE WAR, OF CERTAIN BRANCHES OF BRITISH INDUSTRY.

NOTE.

THE Report set out in the following pages was prepared by a Sub-Committee of the Advisory Committee to the Board of Trade on Commercial Intelligence, and presented to that Committee at their meeting on the 11th January, 1916.

On January 19 the President of the Board of Trade, in answer to a question in the House of Commons, said:—

“The Sub-Committee appointed by the Advisory Committee on Commercial Intelligence to make recommendations as to the best means of securing the position after the War of industries undertaken in consequence of the Exchange Meetings and British Industries Fair organised by the Board of Trade, has made a Report which has been adopted by the Committee and presented to the Board of Trade. I fully recognise, in common with the Committee, that many of the recommendations are of wider scope than the particular group of industries to which the inquiry of the Sub-Committee was confined, and that any decision thereon must involve considerations of policy affecting many other industries and interests. I feel, nevertheless, that, pending the institution of wider inquiries, it is desirable for the public to be made acquainted with the information so far obtained. I have, therefore, given instructions for the publication of the Report, without, of course, taking responsibility for any of its conclusions.”

The Report is now published accordingly, subject to the reservations mentioned by the President of the Board of Trade.

H. FOUNTAIN.

BOARD OF TRADE,
COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT,
28th January 1916.

To the Chairman of the Advisory Committee to the Board of Trade on Commercial Intelligence.

SIR,—1. We were appointed on the 13th July, 1915, to be a Sub-Committee to prepare and submit a Report showing what steps should be taken to secure the position, after the war, of firms who have undertaken industries in consequence of the Exchange Meetings leading up to the British Industries Fair held under the auspices of the Board of Trade.

2. The following were the branches of industry to which it appeared that our inquiries could most usefully be directed, having regard to our terms of reference:—

- (i) Paper Manufacture.
- (ii) The Printing Trade (including Colour Printing).
- (iii) The Stationery Trade.
- (iv) The Jewellers' and Silversmiths' Trade.
- (v) Cutlery.
- (vi) Fancy Leather Goods,
- (vii) Glassware, including Table Glass, Laboratory Ware, and Glass Bottles.
- (viii) China and Earthenware.
- (ix) Toys.
- (x) Electrical Apparatus.
- (xi) Brush, etc., Trade.
- (xii) Hardware.*

A deputation in respect of (xiii) the Magneto Industry was subsequently referred to us by the President of the Board of Trade, and the representations then made to us are covered by this Report. As regards (xii) Hardware, on the other hand, the Wholesale Hardware Club, which had undertaken to collect and furnish evidence, was unable to do so within the period to which we thought it advisable to limit our inquiry, and consequently this particular branch of trade is not dealt with in this Report.

3. At our first meeting we decided to address to a number of representative firms and trade associations interested in the particular branches of trade which formed the subject-matter of our inquiry a circular letter indicating the nature of the task on which we were engaged, and inviting their observations on the general question, and also in regard to certain possible lines of Government action which had been suggested to us; a copy of this circular letter is appended to this Report. In reply, we received a considerable number of more or less detailed memoranda, many of which were of great interest, and we subsequently invited a number of the writers, and representatives of trade associations which had furnished collective memoranda, to appear before us.

*The value of the imports into the United Kingdom affecting this trade amounted in 1913 to an aggregate of about 2,512,000*l.*, of which 1,507,000*l.* was imported from Germany.

4. We have attempted to form some estimate of the value of the imports into this country under normal conditions of goods of the kinds covered by our inquiry, and of the extent to which they are imported from enemy sources. Exact data are not available in several cases, but the following table shows approximately for each branch of trade the value of the imports from all sources in the year 1913, and the values of the imports from enemy countries; in the final column we have added some remarks as to the other sources of supply:—

Item.	Value of Total Imports, 1913.	Value of Imports in 1913 from		Remarks.
		Germany.	Austria-Hungary.	
	£	£	£	
Paper:				
For packing and wrapping.	2,837,000	746,000	8,000	The bulk of the importation is from Sweden and Norway; quantities came also from Belgium, the Netherlands, and Russia.
For printing and writing.	2,344,000	415,000	27,000	The chief sources of supply, other than Germany, were Newfoundland, Norway, Sweden, the United States, and Belgium. <i>The exports of United Kingdom manufacture under this head were valued at 2,295,000l., of which 1,481,000l. to British Possessions and 814,000l. to Foreign Countries.</i>
Printed paper hangings.	134,000	80,000	.....	<i>The exports of United Kingdom manufacture were valued at 311,000l., of which 147,000l. to British Possessions, and 164,000l. to Foreign Countries.</i>
Other printed or coated paper (except sensitised photographic paper).	273,000	140,000	.....	The bulk of the remainder came from Belgium.
Unenumerated.....	415,000	143,000	.....	The value of the imports from France was 189,000l.
Stationery (other than paper).	560,000	267,000	40,000	The other chief source of supply was the United States. <i>The exports of United Kingdom manufacture under this head were valued at 1,986,000l., of which 1,125,000l. to British Possessions, and 861,000l. to Foreign Countries.</i>
Jewellery.....	380,000	113,000	204,000	
Plate and plated wares	126,000	46,000	.....	The value of the imports from the United States was 61,000l....
Cutlery.....	154,000	113,000	.....	<i>The exports of United Kingdom manufacture under this head were valued at 836,000l., of which 489,000l. to British Possessions, and 347,000l. to Foreign Countries.</i>
Leather manufactures (other than boots and shoes, gloves and machinery belting).	991,000	882,000	4,000	
Glassware:				
Flint and manufactures thereof (except bottles).	1,385,000	636,000	180,000	The principal source of supply, other than Germany, is Belgium.
Bottles.....	815,000	422,000	4,000	The principal source of supply, other than Germany, is France. <i>The exports of United Kingdom manufacture under this head were valued at 606,000l., of which 420,000l. to British Possessions, and 186,000l. to Foreign Countries.</i>

Item.	Value of Total Imports, 1913.	Value of Imports in 1913 from		Remarks.
		Germany.	Austria- Hungary.	
	£	£	£	
China and earthen- ware: Porcelain, chinaware and parian.	219,000	53,000	.....	The chief source of supply is France. <i>The exports of United Kingdom manufacture were valued at 213,000l., of which 62,000l. to British Possessions, and 151,000l. to Foreign Countries.</i>
Electrical ware, door fittings and chem- ical ware.	54,000	50,000	1,000	
Other earthenware (including semi- porcelain and ma- jolica).	716,000	617,000	4,000	<i>The exports of United Kingdom manufacture were valued at 1,917,000l., of which 989,000l. to British Possessions, and 928,000l. to Foreign Countries.</i>
Toys and games.....	1,453,000	1,184,000	14,000	<i>The exports of United Kingdom manufacture were valued at 886,000l., of which 537,000l. to British Possessions, and 349,000l. to Foreign Countries.</i>
Carried forward..	12,856,000	5,907,000	486,000	
Brought forward.	12,856,000	5,907,000	486,000	
Goods and electrical apparatus (other than machinery and uninsulated wire): Telegraph and tele- phone apparatus.	252,000	39,000	.....	The imports are chiefly from Belgium and Sweden. <i>The exports of United Kingdom manufacture under this head were valued at 290,000l., of which 125,000l. to British Possessions, and 165,000l. to Foreign Countries.</i>
Electric glow lamps	196,000	156,000	6,000	
Parts of electric lamps.	115,000	97,000	.....
Unenumerated.....	254,000	112,000	.....	The remaining imports are chiefly from the U.S.A. <i>The exports of United Kingdom manufacture under this head were valued at 1,063,000l., of which 494,000l. to British Possessions, and 569,000l. to Foreign Countries.</i>
Electrical machinery.	1,346,000	721,000	.....	There is a large importation from the U.S.A. <i>The exports of United Kingdom manufacture under this head were valued at 269,000l., of which 1,053,000l. to British Possessions, and 1,216,000l. to Foreign Countries.</i>
Brushes, brooms, etc.	456,000	162,000	12,000	
Magnetos (estimated)	500,000	475,000	.....
	15,975,000	7,669,000	504,000	

5. It will thus be seen that the value of the imports into the United Kingdom, of goods of the kinds included within the scope of our inquiry may be taken as approximately 16,000,000l., and of this total nearly 7,700,000l. represented goods of German origin, and 500,000l. goods of Austro-Hungarian origin. But it has to be remembered that there is also a large German and Austro-Hungarian export of these classes of goods into other parts of the British Dominions. In the absence of strictly comparable statistics, no absolutely definite figures can be given, but we estimate that the total value of such

goods imported into the five Self-Governing Dominions and India in 1913 cannot have been less than 3,000,000*l.* Austro-Hungarian competition is noteworthy only in the case of jewellery and glassware. As regards German competition in the branches of trade under review, it is to be observed that it is limited, as a rule, to certain special lines of goods and does not extend to the whole range of articles included in the class; and that in a number of cases the exports of United Kingdom manufactures included under the same general heading are larger than, or nearly as large as, the foreign imports. This is so as regards paper for printing and writing; printed paper hangings; stationery (other than paper); cutlery; china and earthenware; telegraph and telephone apparatus; unenumerated electrical goods and apparatus; and electrical machinery. The only cases in which the values of the imports of foreign made goods are largely in excess of those of the exports of United Kingdom manufactures included under the same general headings are—paper for packing and wrapping; jewellery; fancy leather manufactures; flint glass and manufactures thereof; toys and games; and magnetos, which have been practically a German monopoly.

6. We proceed to the consideration of the detailed representations as to the ways in which Government assistance might be given to the various branches of industry which have been under our examination.

7. (i) *Industrial Scientific Research*.—The value of scientific research in industry, and the desirability of Government assistance in the promotion thereof, was generally recognised both in the memoranda furnished to us and by the witnesses who appeared before us, though it was admitted that British manufacturers and workmen have not always shown themselves in the past sufficiently appreciative of the value of scientific investigation into industrial problems, or of technical training. In a number of cases reference was made to the valuable assistance given by technical institutions to German industry, and, though no very definite evidence on the point was adduced, we see no reason to doubt the validity of the opinions expressed. As regards the particular British industries with which we are now concerned, very valuable work is being done in respect of glass by the University of Sheffield and the Institute of Chemistry (by the latter body especially as regards chemical glassware and optical glass); in respect of hard porcelain, and china and earthenware generally, by the School of Pottery at Stoke-on-Trent, which is an interesting example of combined trade enterprise; and in respect of paper, by the Manchester Institute of Technology, which, however, though fully equipped, is stated to exercise only a local influence and not to be utilised by the trade generally. All these institutions are said to be handicapped by inadequate financial resources. The representatives of the paper-making industry expressed a strong desire for Government assistance towards scientific investigation as to substitutes for resin size and aniline dyes, and for paper-coating materials hitherto imported, and also in the manufacture of parchment, grease-proof and other special papers. In the case of the printing trade we were informed that much assistance could be given by research work in respect of colour-printing and the application of

photography to printing and lithography, whilst as regards the Birmingham jewellery trade it was stated that research into certain metallurgical problems and into the production of semi-precious stones would be advantageous. The electrical industry, of course, provides a very wide field for scientific industrial research.

8. At an early stage of the inquiry our attention was directed to the fact that an extensive scheme of State aid for industrial research had recently been established by a Committee of the Privy Council, and is, we understand, to be carried out by that Department in close communication with the Board of Trade. We are informed that a strong Advisory Council has been appointed, and that a number of applications (including requests for assistance from the Sheffield University, the Institute of Chemistry, the Stoke Pottery School, and the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association) are already before that body, and that the first grants are being made. We were accordingly able to refer to the new Council and the funds at its disposal those witnesses who expressed the desire for State assistance in this direction, and to point out to them that the Council in its consideration of any applications for help to any particular trade would no doubt be largely influenced by the extent to which the trade had already shown or would show a disposition to help itself. The new scheme is necessarily experimental, but it is capable of much enlargement, and we have no doubt that if British manufacturers are ready to co-operate with the Government in this matter and to avail themselves of the facilities put at their disposal, the operation of the scheme will be of very great value to British industry.

9. (ii) *Amendments of the existing Law as to Copyright, Patents, Trade Marks, and Merchandise Marks.*—Under this general heading a large number of representations were made to us. As regards *Copyright*, the most important suggestion made to us was by the representatives of the printing trade to the effect that the United Kingdom Copyright Law should be brought into line with that of the United States; at present printed works to be copyrighted in both countries have to be produced in the United States for the purposes of copyright there, and consequently have to be manufactured in the United States, wholly or in part, even if for sale in this country.

10. As regards *Patents*, it was suggested by the representative of the fancy leather goods industry, and endorsed in some measure by the witness on behalf of the china and earthenware trade, that an inadequate search is made by the Patent Office before applications for patents are accepted, and patent rights are granted in respect of articles that have already been upon the market and are in fairly common use. It was urged that a more exhaustive inquiry should be made, responsible trade associations being taken into consultation as to the usage of an article for which an applicant is claiming a patent. In this connexion reference was made to the German and United States practice, and to the supposed fact that in Germany the sealing of the patent protects the inventor against actions for infringement; but we are informed by the Patent Office that whilst both Germany and the United States profess to make comprehensive search, it has proved to be rarely possible to make such a search effective, and that

in both countries the patents granted are subject to revision by the Courts. On this last point it was urged that the onus of taking action in the Courts is thrown upon the owner of an article already in use, but for which a patent has been wrongly granted, and that this is an unfair onus to place upon him.

11. Other suggestions made to us were in favour of international reciprocity in patent matters—*i.e.*, that the amount of protection given to British subjects in any country should be the measure of the protection given to subjects of that country in the United Kingdom—a proposal which appears to us obviously impracticable from the administrative standpoint, as it would be impossible to administer a different code of law for each alien who should take out a patent in this country; for the establishment in this country of the German system of *Gebrauchsmuster*—a question frequently raised, and discussed at the last International Conference at Washington, but in regard to which it has always been held that our Designs Registration is a sufficient protection; and for the establishment of a register of jewellery designs at a local office at Birmingham (somewhat as there is a special office for cotton marks at Manchester)—a proposal which was based merely on grounds of local convenience.

12. The representatives of the Electrical Industry made more comprehensive proposals, namely:—

(I.) That three classes of patent protection be created:—

(a) A short term or petty patent for improvements or modifications in design, without provisional protection, and at a low cost.

(b) A long term patent for new inventions, the period of provisional protection being 12 months, and the full period to be at least 15 years, with an option to extend it to 21 years by payment of increased fees.

(c) A patent for discovery of new principles, the patentee to be permitted to claim reasonable royalties from patentees of apparatus making use of such principles.

(II.) That an attempt be made to bring about the unification of the patent laws of the British Empire.

13. The proposals under (I.) call, we think, for more detailed consideration than we have been able to give to them, but as regards (II.) our attention has been drawn to the fact that the question of the desirability of assimilating the patent laws in the United Kingdom and the Self-Governing Dominions formed the subject of discussions at the Imperial Conferences of 1902, 1907, and 1911, and of communications between the various Governments concerned during the intervening periods. At the Imperial Conference of 1911 it was unanimously agreed “that it is in the best interests of the Empire “that there should be more uniformity throughout its centres and “dependencies in the law of copyright, patents, trade marks, companies.” The proposal made by the witnesses before us would appear therefore to have been long anticipated by H.M. Government, and an approach towards uniformity has, we understand, been made in the recent legislation of the Australian Commonwealth and New Zealand.

14. In this connection some exception was taken to a provision of the existing Canadian law, whereby if, after the expiration of 12 months from the granting of a patent, or any extension of such period, not exceeding one year, which may be authorised by the Commissioner of Patents on satisfactory cause being shown within three months of the expiry of the period, the patentee or any of his representatives or assigns, imports or causes to be imported into Canada the inventions for which the patent has been granted, the patent becomes void as to the interests of the importer. It was urged that this provision works to the disadvantage of the British manufacturer, as the importation of any article made under a patent in operation in Canada thus invalidates the patent, even though manufacture thereunder may be actually carried on in the Dominion, but no clear evidence as to hardship was adduced in support of this contention. We understand that Canada is the only one of the Dominions which has thought it necessary to embody such a provision in its law, and that its action is probably due to the geographical propinquity of the United States.

15. In contrast to this particular complaint of the Electrical Trade Association, one correspondent engaged in the glass industry urged that all British patents should be worked in the United Kingdom, and no articles manufactured abroad for which British patents are granted should be allowed to be imported (with possible exceptions). The same writer was of opinion (which in this instance was shared by others) that the provisions of the patent laws as to compulsory working should be more stringently enforced.

16. As regards *Trade Marks*, the representatives of the printing and stationery trades raised the question of the desirability of a system of International Registration. We understand that this has in fact already been started in Berne (Switzerland) under an International Convention, but that H.M. Government are not a party to it. It merely facilitates registration, and does not in any way touch the rights of those who register the marks.

17. It was also urged upon us that it would be very advantageous if a British and Colonial Trade Marks Convention could be formed under which a trade mark registered in London would be valid in all the Colonies as well. It is, of course, possible to obtain registration in practically all the Dominions and Colonies at present—the only important exception being India, where Trade Mark registration is not in force; and as a common register appears to present great difficulties, the only advantage of the suggestion appears to be that marks registered in any one constituent part of the Empire would be automatically put forward by the registering office for registration in all other parts. This would simply facilitate registration; we are advised that it would be practically impossible under any such system to provide that the trade mark should be valid throughout the Empire. Any course which appeared to involve a recognition of the principle that priority of registration necessarily confers rights upon the person who has registered the mark over against a trader who has had prior use of the mark for many years would in our opinion be very objectionable.

18. As regards the *Merchandise Marks Act*, practically all the witnesses who appeared before us urged that the provisions of the Act should be strengthened so as to require compulsory marking indicative of foreign origin, and that such marking should be on every imported article to which the requirement extends, and that mere marking of the wrapper or other packing should not be sufficient. The representatives of the jewellery trade urged that such marking could be extended even to small articles such as rings, and in the case of glassware it was suggested to us that the marking should be in the glass itself, the slight resultant disfigurement being of course not objectionable from the point of view of British manufacturers.

19. A number of witnesses expressed strongly the opinion that goods of enemy origin should be marked distinctly with the name of the country of manufacture, and not with some less definite indication, such as "foreign made" or "Not British." It was recognised that the "made in Germany" mark had served somewhat as an advertisement of that country in the past, but there appeared to be a consensus of opinion that for some considerable time it would have the opposite effect in the British market.

20. Some of the witnesses urged that the Customs should prevent the entry into this country of goods which bear infringing trade marks, but it would appear that the existing arrangements in this respect are not fully known or understood. We understand that the Customs have at present a system of registration of trade marks, the property of manufacturers, dealers or traders in this country. Under this system a manufacturer who has reason to believe that his name or trade mark is one not unlikely to be imitated so as to constitute a forgery may apply for registration for his name or mark. On such registration being completed the Customs officers are apprised, and in the event of any goods bearing such name or trade mark being observed by them in the course of their examinations, the firm registering are immediately informed, and on their statement that the marks are infringements, the detention of the goods is continued. A bond is entered into by the firm to cover this detention, and unless some satisfactory arrangement is concluded between the importer and the possessor of the infringed mark the goods are in due course confiscated.

21. The only other point to which we would direct attention in this connection is the suggestion made by the representatives of the brushmaking industry that the Board of Trade should be more ready than it has been to take up prosecutions under the *Merchandise Marks Act*. This suggestion appears to have been put forward in ignorance of the present position in this respect, as the witnesses admitted that they were not aware that the Board of Trade do in fact prosecute in the case of offences under the *Merchandise Marks Act*, or of the new rules of July, 1913.

22. (iii) *Improvement of Transport Facilities*.—Under this heading the evidence presented to us showed clearly that there is widespread dissatisfaction with the working of the United Kingdom railway system, and a general belief that the State railway system of Germany is operated greatly to the advantage of the export trade. Thus as regards china and earthenware we were informed that "the very

“reasonable cost of transport, and the facilities given by the German Government operate against the (British) pottery manufacturers in competition for the trade of the United States and Canada, and of our Colonies generally.” Whilst we have no evidence that rates for inland carriage of goods in Germany are generally lower than those prevailing in this country, when due allowance is made for the differences between the services covered by the two sets of rates, there can, we think, be no doubt that the German export trade has been largely assisted and stimulated by the special low rates granted on the German railways in respect of goods for export—rates which, in the case of certain combined railway and shipping rates, are believed to have been quite exceptionally low. We are also disposed to think that there is some foundation for the belief that the German railway authorities have, as a rule, shown themselves more ready to give special facilities to individual traders, and to have more regards for their individual circumstances, than has been the policy of the British railway companies.

23. It is evident also that there is a widespread belief amongst manufacturers and traders generally that foreign goods are carried inland from British ports at lower rates than those charged for the carriage of British goods over similar distances, and that whatever theoretic arguments may be advanced in justification of such action by the British railways, it does in fact operate as an appreciable handicap to British manufacturers in meeting foreign competition. This was urged, for example, by the British Brush Manufacturers' Association, and the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association. In this connexion it was urged upon us by the representatives of the paper-making industry that railway companies should be required to divide up any through rates charged by them on imported goods, so that the actual rates charged in respect of land carriage could be publicly known. It was stated that a suspicion existed that foreign imported goods are sometimes rated in a different classification to British goods of the same kind.

24. We desire to direct special attention to two suggestions put forward by the Association of the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association, namely:—

(i) That the Board of Trade should, as soon as possible, call together a conference of representatives of shipowners, railway companies, and the manufacturing industries, to discuss the whole question with a view to co-operation in removing the existing handicaps under which British industries labour when in competition with foreign producers; and

(ii) That an impartial tribunal of the Government be set up to exercise the functions of a tribunal for adjusting grievances existing between railway and transport companies and traders, more particularly where it can be shown that the foreigner is benefiting at the expense of British industry.

25. With regard to this second suggestion we may observe that in the opinion of the witnesses whom we heard the Railway and Canals Commission is not a suitable body for the exercise of these functions, as there is no adequate representation of commercial

interests and experience, and its procedure is both too slow and too costly.

26. We drew the attention of the witnesses to the fact that the elaborate investigation conducted by the Royal Commission on Railways is only in suspense owing to the war, and we urged upon them the desirability of making full representations to that body, and to furnish in support of their case the fullest possible details, instead of relying, as has not infrequently been the case, on quite general statements.

27. Reference was made by some of the witnesses to the advantages which German trade derives from the facilities for cheap carriage, especially of bulky goods, afforded by its elaborate river and canal system, and regret was expressed at the comparative inutility to which the British canals have been reduced by railway ownership, and at the failure of H.M. Government to take any action on the report of the Royal Commission on canals.

28. Attention was drawn by some of the witnesses to the handicap imposed on British manufacturers before the war by the fact that in some cases British shipping companies carried continental goods from a continental port to extra-European destinations at freights lower than, or as low as, those charged on the same goods from a British port, even though the continental goods were actually carried *via* such British port.

29. A representative of the paper-making industry drew attention to the advisability of State action for the development and improvement of the main road system of the United Kingdom, in view of the increasing use of motor transport; but the powers and duties of the recently established Road Board seem to have been overlooked or underestimated in this respect.

30. (iv) *Financial Assistance, such as Industrial Trust Companies, and Conditions to be attached to Loans to Foreign Countries.*—There was a general consensus of opinion among the witnesses who appeared before us that the German manufacturers receive much greater and readier assistance from banks and financial houses than do their British competitors. In a number of cases it was suggested that German industry, and especially the export trade, is actually subsidised by the German Government, but apart from the special railway rates for export, to which reference has already been made, we have no evidence of this, and we are disposed to think that the belief has no other basis than the banking facilities already mentioned. Of the importance of these there can be no doubt. Thus it was pointed out to us by the representatives of the Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association that there have been carried out by German firms, in British Dominions and Colonies, many engineering works of considerable magnitude which could have been equally well undertaken by British firms if the latter could have received similar financial assistance. It was also stated that the attitude of British financiers towards home industries is in direct contrast with that of German financiers, who invariably stipulate that the plant and machinery for the undertakings they assist shall be of German manufacture.

31. We recognise fully that the conditions of German industry and its rapid growth in a country not possessed of large accumulated financial resources have caused German manufacturers to be much more dependent on the provision of facilities of the kind now in question than are their British competitors; that the principles of German banking differ widely from those which govern the policy of the British banks, and involve serious risk; and that the imposition of conditions as to foreign loans might exercise an adverse influence upon the position which London had held until the outbreak of the war as the chief loan market of the world, with the resultant considerable advantage to British trade as a whole. At the same time some witnesses appeared to think that there is a large body of British manufacturers to whom a well-ordered system of industrial banks would be of very appreciable assistance.

32. In this connexion our attention was drawn to one disadvantage of the recent development of the joint-stock banking system. It was suggested to us that the old local proprietary banks were more inclined to give credit to local small manufacturers, with whose position they were intimately acquainted, than are the great combinations into which the local banks have generally been absorbed. The local manager is unable to take the risk which the local banker often took, and is indisposed to advise his principals to make any advances which even appear to carry with them any element of risk. We are of opinion that there is a good deal of truth in this view of the situation, and that the development of joint-stock banking has in some measure restricted the financial facilities of the smaller industrial enterprises.

33. (v) *The Promotion of Trade Fairs and Exhibitions.*—The response to our inquiries under this heading was practically unanimous. It was the general opinion that the organisation by private enterprise of exhibitions for financial profit, including and encouraging retail stalls, entertainments and side shows, is of no substantial benefit to traders; on the other hand, the highest appreciation was expressed of the British Industries Fair organised by the Board of Trade, and it was urged upon us that the Fair should be repeated and, if possible, made an annual institution. Emphasis was laid on the necessity of maintaining the Board of Trade control, and of stringently enforcing the rules as to exhibition by manufacturers only, and the exclusion of the general public. It was also suggested that the longest possible notice should be given, and the fullest possible information published in advance, so as to give over-sea buyers ample opportunity to attend.

34. The British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association represented that in their opinion the expenditure of Government money on British participation in recent international exhibitions abroad has not greatly benefited British industry, since such exhibitions have generally been in countries which impose high import duties on British goods, and they recommended that consideration be given to the promotion of trade exhibitions in British Dominions and Colonies and in countries where the conditions are favourable to British enterprise.

35. (vi) *The Protection of British Trade Marks Abroad.*—Under this heading we received a number of representations. The representative of the china and earthenware trade who appeared before us complained of the absence of Government protection of British trade mark abroad, being supported in this by the representative of the Birmingham Jewellers' Association, and also of the failure of the British Government to take any action to prevent the uses abroad of the Royal Coat of Arms. We are advised, however, that the experience of the Board of Trade is that there is a tendency on the part of British traders to be reluctant to take active steps to defend their trade marks abroad, or even to take sufficient trouble in registering their trade marks, and that in many cases they appear to think that the British Government ought to protect them even when a proper civil remedy is afforded by the laws of the foreign country. As regards the use of the Royal Coat of Arms we are informed that the Board of Trade have constantly in recent years intervened to prevent the improper uses of this emblem, and have in numerous cases made representations in this regard to foreign Governments, and our attention has been drawn to the fact that the countries signatory to the International Convention of Washington in 1911, agreed that the use of public armorial bearings, insignia, &c., unless properly authorised, might be regarded as contrary to public policy.

36. The Sheffield Cutlery Association recognised that the Government could hardly take up the protection of the trade marks of individuals, but their representative was of opinion that if the Board of Trade would officially prosecute, or assist in the prosecution, in all cases where foreign goods are made up to pass as British, their action would be popular and beneficial. The Master Silversmiths' Association of Sheffield urged that action of this kind should be taken by the Government in respect of hall marks, which it is asserted are frequently imitated and applied even to plated ware in the United States.

37. Suggestions as to international reciprocity in respect of trade marks law, and as to an international register of trade marks (substituting a single registration for the many now necessary) which were put forward in this connexion, have already been noted in respect of patents and the British trade mark law, and call for no further comment in this place.

38. It only remains for us to draw attention under this heading to the suggestion that H.M. Consular Officers might be directed to watch for, and report immediately, any cases of the apparent infringement of British trade marks, or attempts to pass off foreign made goods as British, and to endeavour to ascertain the exact sources of such goods; the belief was expressed that by so doing they could materially assist in the suppression of a widespread form of unfair competition.

39. (vii) *General.*—In addition to asking for observations and suggestions under the specific headings with which we have already dealt, we invited the representative firms and trade associations consulted by us to put forward any other proposals which they might deem expedient, having regard to the very definite object submitted in our terms of reference, namely, the measures to be taken to assist British manufacturers to maintain and extend, after the war, such

new developments of industry as they may have undertaken in consequence of present conditions. A number of miscellaneous suggestions were made, and we propose to notice them briefly, before dealing with the principal representation, which was pressed on us from all sides.

40. One group of representations relate to the constitution of the Board of Trade, and to the organisation for the collection and dissemination of commercial information. The suggestion for the establishment of a Ministry of Commerce, made to us by the witnesses who appeared on behalf of the Paper Makers' Association and the Electrical Trades' Association, is one which has been pressed on the attention of His Majesty's Government from time to time. It is due, we believe, to a feeling in trade circles that the great variety of duties which the Board of Trade has to discharge unavoidably prevent that concentration of attention on commercial and trade matters which is desirable. The Electrical Trades' Association further urged that it should be a duty of the Ministry of Commerce not only to promote trade but "to champion its cause against any other Department which seeks to impose restrictive conditions." The witnesses who appeared on behalf of the Association took exception to the connexion of a Ministry concerned in the development of trade with a Department which issues "regulations as to public safety and all the numerous regulations "which emanate from the Board of Trade."

41. It was suggested to us that the system of Trade Commissionerships under the Board of Trade, which has proved so successful in the Self-Governing Dominions, should be extended to the principal foreign countries; and we heard a certain amount of criticism of the Consular Service. Whilst no doubt there has been justification in the past for some of the complaints as to the inattention of Consular Officers to commercial matters, and their inexperience in regard to them, and weak spots are still to be found in the existing organisation, we think that the general level of the Consular Service in this respect has risen appreciably in recent years. We are of opinion that more weight should be attached to commercial knowledge and experience in the appointment of Consular Officers, though we recognise that other considerations must be taken into account; but in regard to both Trade Commissioners and Consular Officers we may point out that we are informed by the Board of Trade that numerous complaints are received from both classes of officials that British traders and their travelling representatives do not make sufficient use of them, and that the officials are thereby deprived of the opportunities which they desire to have of obtaining at first hand practical information as to the particular ways in which they might be of service to British manufacturers and merchants.

42. The Sheffield Cutlery Manufacturers' Association inform us that the English cutlery trade suffers greatly from the under-declaration of value of foreign goods exported to the United States and to the British Dominions and Colonies. They would welcome an arrangement under which they would pay the cost of any samples which Trade Commissioners or Consuls were able to obtain, if the samples were accompanied by particulars as to the names of the

foreign firms exporting such goods, with a view to verification of the prices at which the goods were valued.

43. It was suggested to us also that representations should be made to the Dominion Governments with a view to securing (i) preferential treatment of British Commercial Travellers in respect of license fees, and (ii) a reduction of the duties, which in some cases are very heavy, levied on imported catalogues and trade circulars.

44. The Electrical Trades' Association urged that a Government inquiry should be instituted into the desirability of adopting decimal coinage and the metric system, both for this country and in the Dominions. The use of the metric system is, of course, already permissible; as to any Government action beyond that we are aware that opinion is divided; and we content ourselves with recording the suggestions.

45. There are two other matters which should be mentioned before we leave this part of our Report. The first is the insufficient importance attached in this country to technical training, in spite of the progress made in some directions, and the advantages which the manufacturers of Germany have derived from the more developed and systematic schemes in operation there. Thus we were informed that "one of the chief reasons for the progress made by the German jewellery trade before the war was the German system of art and technical education and apprenticeship. A system of enforced apprenticeship would be good for this country. In Birmingham it is difficult to induce boys to attend art classes, even if their fees are paid and they are given time to attend the classes in the afternoon; and in the jewellery trade the apprenticeship system has broken down altogether." Similar suggestions as to the failure by employers and employed alike to appreciate the full importance of technical training were made in other instances. We were glad to learn, however, that in the glass industry there are signs of a marked improvement in this respect.

46. The other matter to which we would direct attention is the attraction which Continental buying exercises upon British distributing houses. The periodical visit to the Continent, combining a business tour with a pleasant holiday, and the entertainment provided by German manufacturers, presents strong attractions to the representatives of British distributing firms, and is not likely to be given up by them unless there are very strong motives for such action. The cumulative effect of this particular consideration on a large number of firms in leading them to prefer to deal with Continental makers, even when British firms are offering goods of similar quality at competitive prices is, we think, very considerable.

47. No doubt continental buying by British distributing houses has been stimulated also in considerable measure by the wider variety and range of choice offered, especially in such branches of manufacture as fancy leather goods, toys, glassware, &c.

48. (viii) *Tariff Protection*.—In the preceding paragraphs we have passed in review all the more important representations which have been made to us, with one exception; but we are bound to say that, so far as our particular inquiry has gone, though some amount of weight has been attached to the various proposals put forward under

the preceding heads, they were all regarded as of secondary importance in comparison with one question, and that is the possibility or otherwise of tariff protection after the cessation of the war. Practically all the representative firms and associations consulted by us asked for a measure of protection. The reasons advanced in support of these requests are summarised in the following paragraphs.

49. There is a general fear that, immediately after the war, this country will be flooded with German and Austro-Hungarian goods, sold at almost any price, and that the competition in price which was going on before the war will be accentuated, with resultant serious difficulty to all manufacturers of goods of kinds exposed to this competition, and positive disaster to those manufacturers who have been encouraged to extend their operations, or engage in new branches of industry, with a view to capturing trade hitherto carried on by enemy countries.

50. The causes of the ability of German firms in the past to undersell their British competitors, on which most emphasis has been laid in the representations made to us, are:—

(a) The low railway rates charged in Germany on goods for export, and other transport advantages.

As an illustration of this, our attention was drawn to the fact that prior to the war German manufacturers on the Rhine could obtain their supplies of clay from Dorset, Devon, and Cornwall at a cost of carriage 3s. per ton less than the cost at which the same clays from the same ports, could be placed at the factories in the Potteries.

(b) The industrial combinations in Germany, which, with a large home market secured to them by the tariff, were able to produce on a large scale and to dispose of their surplus product abroad at very low prices.

The nature and extent of these German combinations, and the character of their operations, is too well known for any description of them to be necessary in this place; but we would direct attention to the account given in the "Board of Trade Journal" of the 18th November, 1915, of recent discussions in Germany as to the reorganization of the iron and steel industry, as an indication that the same policy is likely to be pursued with even greater vigour in the future.

(c) The low rates of wages prevailing in certain industries in Germany.

The effect of low wages in assisting German competition was particularly referred to in the cases of china and earthenware, glassware, and toy-making (all of which branches of production making use of much child labour and domestic industry—the toy-making industry is, of course, largely a supplementary occupation). The price-competition due to low wages is also stated to be felt in the glass industry from France, Belgium, and Austria; in the paper-making industry from Italy and Japan; and in the brush-making industry also from Japan.

On the other hand, we are bound to point out that in some cases it was admitted that lower wages are not the cause of the lower prices at which German goods are offered. Thus we were informed as regards paper-making that "the labour bill, for the same class of output, is much the same in Germany as in Bury"; that in the

electrical industries "in 1913 hours of labour were slightly longer in Germany than in England, wages were about the same in the two countries, and the standard of labour was better in Germany"; and that as regards printing, "German workshop organization is better than ours. Longer hours are worked by Germans than by British workmen, and the Germans pay more attention than the latter to their work. Wages are slightly lower in Germany than in England."

51. The conviction that the prices at which German goods will be offered in the British and neutral markets after the war will be even lower than the pre-war quotations is based on two assumptions—first, that in some branches of industry at least Germany has been accumulating large stocks during the war, and secondly, that immediately upon the conclusion of peace she will make every effort to recover her position in the world's markets, and to crush nascent competition, and that in carrying out that policy cheapness will be a potent weapon. Whatever may be the truth as to the accumulation of stocks, we do not think the validity of this second assumption is open to doubt. It was suggested to us by the representatives of the stationery trade that the attraction of cheapness will be such as to weaken appreciably in the case of many buyers even in this country the prejudice created by the war against things German and Austrian, though this suggestion conflicts somewhat with the view frequently expressed, and referred to in a previous paragraph of this Report, that the marking "Made in Germany" and "Made in Austria" would deter many buyers.

52. The representatives of the stationery, silversmiths', fancy leather goods, mechanical and other toys, glass and magneto industries all urged upon us that many manufacturers, in putting down plant and finding capital for lines of manufacture which hitherto had been mainly or entirely German or Austrian, either to supply the home deficiencies caused by the cutting-off of the foreign supplies or to endeavour to supplant German trade abroad, were reasonably entitled to expect that the Government would safeguard them from the effects of unrestricted foreign (especially German and Austrian) competition after the war, especially as their action had been undertaken with direct Government encouragement, and in some instances (notably chemical glassware and magnetos) had been of substantial service in the conduct of the war.

53. In this connexion we desire to direct special attention to the case of magnetos. Briefly, the facts are that prior to the outbreak of the war the trade in magnetos, which are of great importance for all forms of motor-cars and aircraft as well as for other purposes, was virtually monopolized by the Bosch Company of Stuttgart, a very powerful organization with great resources. The result was that at the sudden commencement of the war there were no manufacturers in this country where the normal demand was about 5,000 magnetos per week; since then it has substantially increased, especially for military and naval purposes. A number of British firms took up the manufacture, and with the assistance of Sheffield in respect of the production of magnet steel, they have succeeded in making magnetos which have passed the Government tests and are asserted to be as good as the

Bosch products. The firms are receiving large Government contracts, and there seems to be no doubt that in this instance (which is specially important as being one of a "key" industry, a considerable British manufacture could be built up which *inter alia* would guard against a repetition of the serious difficulties caused in the early stages of the war by our dependence on foreign supplies. The one obstacle is the reluctance of the firms concerned to commit themselves to further capital outlay, and the unwillingness of outside capital to come to their assistance, unless assured of some security against the strenuous efforts which the powerful Bosch concern will undoubtedly make after the war to break down the new British enterprise.

54. The representatives of this industry asked that Government assistance might be afforded them in the shape of (1) an undertaking that the Government Departments concerned in motor transport and the air services would undertake to make use only of British magnetos made (so far as practicable) only of British parts—such undertaking to be for a term of years after the conclusion of the war; and (2) the extension to all magnetos of the import duty of $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. imposed upon magnetos imported as parts of motor cars. We reported to the President of the Board of Trade that, in view of the importance of the manufacture of magnetos for military and naval purposes, its position as a "key industry," the efforts which the manufacturers have made, and the undoubtedly severe competition from the powerful Bosch interests which they will have to encounter after the war, we were unanimously of opinion that Government assistance might be given in the two forms desired by the industry.

55. The amount of the tariff duties which it was suggested should be imposed naturally varied with the different branches of industry. The following statement summarises the proposals made (the rates given are, however, nothing more than approximate indications of the amount of protection which the witnesses thought necessary in each case):—

Paper manufacturers	- -	15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Printed matter	- - -	$33\frac{1}{3}$ " "
Silversmiths' wares	- - -	15 " "
Cutlery	- - - - -	10-20 " "
Fancy leather goods	- -	$33\frac{1}{3}$ " "
Glass ware: Table glass and	Total prohibition of German and Austrian glass for a period of three or five years; then $33\frac{1}{3}$ <i>ad valorem</i> .	
Lighting glass		
„	Optical and	25-30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> for five
„	chemical glass	years.
„	Common glass	10-15 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .
„	wares.	
„	Glass bottles	5 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .
China and earthenware	-	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> (with a higher rate on fancy wares).
Toys, other than mechanical		25-30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .
Toys, mechanical	- -	"An absolutely prohibitive rate."
Brushes and brushware	-	15 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .
Magnetos	- - -	$33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .

In the case of Jewellery, no specific indication was given as to the amount of tariff protection desired. The representative of the Stationery Trade stated that "it would be a very difficult matter for us to make suggestions on the tariff—we are widely divergent in our manufactures."

The following Resolution, recently passed by the Council of the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association, has been communicated to us:—

Resolved, that it is the considered opinion of the Council of this Association that the Government should, as soon as possible, proceed to formulate a tariff scheme, embodying—

- (1) An Imperial Customs Union between Great Britain and her overseas Colonies, Dominions and Dependencies, with a view to the adoption at some later period of free trade within the British Empire.
- (2) A tariff on all goods imported into this country which are such as can be efficiently and economically manufactured in British workshops.
- (3) That a substantial preference should be given to all goods, whether manufactured or otherwise, imported from any portion of our overseas Empire.
- (4) That a smaller preference than the foregoing be given to those countries which are now allied with us in defending the right of national existence against the dominating influence of the Central European Powers.
- (5) That such preference as may be possible, having in view the balance of trade between nations, be given to neutral countries.
- (6) That the duty imposed on goods of Austrian and German manufacture should be of a highly protective character, not only in Great Britain, but also in the overseas parts of the Empire.

56. Apart from the proposals indicated in the preceding paragraph for the imposition of import duties on foreign goods, some other suggestions were put before us for the protection of British manufacturers in other ways. These are:—

- (a) The confiscation of, or imposition of a substantial duty on, imported goods unaccompanied by a British Consular certificate to the effect that the goods are not invoiced to this country at a lower price than would be obtained for them in the domestic market of the country of manufacture (*i.e.*, "anti-dumping" legislation.)
- (b) Restriction of British Government contracts to British goods, or a preference to such goods in respect of price. The reasonableness of this claim was strongly urged upon us by representatives of the new magneto industry, and also in the case of table glassware.

In this connexion we were informed that at the instance of the British Science Guild a large number of educational institutions and authorities have already undertaken not to purchase any chemical glassware of foreign manufacture for a period of three years after

the war, provided that an adequate supply of British manufacture is forthcoming.

- (c) That in respect of the raising of loans or the levying of taxes by municipalities or public bodies for carrying out works of public utility, it should be a condition imposed by the Central Government that preference be given to British manufacturers. Such preference might, it was suggested, be limited to 10 per cent., as a check upon trade combines.

57. In the preceding paragraphs we have endeavoured to summarize the principal representations made to us in the course of the inquiry entrusted to us. We are fully conscious of the limited range of that inquiry, and that the particular branches of industry with which we have been concerned cannot well be singled out for special Government action; our investigations have been devoted only to a comparatively small portion of the immense field of British industry, and the conclusions at which we have arrived might consequently be modified in some respects were the range of inquiry to be extended. Subject to this consideration we now beg to submit the following definite recommendations.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. *Scientific Industrial Research and Training.*—(a) Larger funds should be placed at the disposal of the new Committee of the Privy Council, and also of the Board of Education, for the promotion of scientific and industrial research and trading.

(b) The Universities should be encouraged to maintain and extend research work devoted to the needs of the main industry or industries located in their respective districts; and the manufacturers engaged in those industries should be encouraged to co-operate with the Universities in such work either through their existing Trade Associations or through Associations specially formed for the purpose. Such Associations should bring to the knowledge of the Universities the difficulties and needs of the industries, and give financial and other assistance in addition to that afforded by the State.

In the case of non-localized industries, Trade Associations should be advised to seek, in respect of centres for research, the guidance of the Advisory Council of the Committee of Privy Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.

(c) An authoritative record of consultant scientists, chemists, and engineers, and of persons engaged in industrial research, should be established and maintained by some suitable Government Department, for the use of manufacturers only.

2. *Copyright.*—The United Kingdom copyright law should be brought into line with that of the United States.

3. *Patents.*—(a) The efforts which have been made to secure uniformity of Patent Law throughout the Empire should be continued.

(b) The provisions of the law as to the compulsory working of patents in the United Kingdom should be more rigorously enforced, and inspectors should be appointed to secure that such working is complete and not (as has frequently been the case) only partial.

(c) The fullest possible information as to enemy patents should be given to British firms during the war, and every practicable assistance for their use.

4. *Trade Marks*.—(a) All German and Austrian goods imported into the United Kingdom should be required to be marked with an indelible mark "Made in Germany" or "Made in Austria-Hungary," and goods imported from other foreign countries should be similarly marked either with the country of origin or with the words "Foreign Made" or "Not British." Such marking should be in all cases on the actual goods and not merely on the package.

(b) Alien firms and alien-owned companies should be prohibited from registering in the United Kingdom trade marks containing English words.

(c) The Government of India should be urged to reconsider the question of the establishment of trade marks registration in India.

(d) As regards the entry into this country of goods bearing infringing trade marks, there seems nothing to complain of in the Customs practice set out in paragraph 20 of this Report, as a public Department cannot be called upon to undertake actions for the protection of private rights, and we endorse it, but there is an additional requirement which should be put in force, viz:—

As a part of the information to the firm affected by the infringement, there should be supplied, as a matter of course, the names of the consignor and consignee, which have hitherto been withheld on the ground that the Customs have no power to give the required information, which is in many cases actually in their possession. In cases where shippers, or brokers, are alone concerned in the importation, the Customs should be enabled to require full information as to the original consignor, and the actual consignee, as a condition of entry of the goods, and this should be effected by legislation, or regulation, as may be found necessary.

In support of this view it is only necessary to point out that the first step in an action for infringement is to ascertain the identity of the infringer, and that this should be withheld by a British Department, when in its possession, is wrong as a question of policy, and really amounts to a screening of the offending foreigner, and the confederate recipient in this country, who is often a mere agent of the consignor, occupying a small office. The Customs should, therefore, in our opinion, be furnished with the necessary powers and required to use them when granted.

5. *Transport Facilities*.—(a) An impartial tribunal should be set up to secure that no preference is accorded to traders in other countries by British shipping companies or shipowners, or by home railways; that is, that rates charged by British shipping companies, shipowners and railways to British traders shall in no case be higher under similar conditions than those charged to traders operating from another country, the principle adopted being that equality of payment entitles traders to equality of services.

(b) A definite policy for the improvement and extension of the canal system of the United Kingdom should be formulated, with a

view to its being carried out so soon as the national finances shall permit.

(c) Shipping companies should be prohibited from charging higher rates of freight from British ports than from any North European ports.

6. *Financial Assistance*.—(a) The Joint Stock Banks should be invited by His Majesty's Government, so soon as opportunity offers, to consider the possibility of affording a greater measure of assistance to British industrial enterprise.

(b) All Government Departments, Local Authorities and Statutory Bodies entrusted with the control of moneys raised by taxes or rates, should be under legal obligation to purchase, so far as possible, only goods produced within the British Empire.

To meet exceptional cases, the Board of Trade might be empowered to grant licences to Public Bodies for the purchase of foreign goods where special circumstances, including, for example, the existence of a combine or "trust," can be proved.

(c) British financial houses concerned in the issue of foreign loans in the United Kingdom, should be urged to endeavour to secure that preferential treatment be accorded to British contractors and manufacturers in respect of the public works to be carried out by means of such loans.

7. *Trade Exhibitions*.—The following broad principles should be adopted in respect of future Trade Exhibitions:—

(a) Trade Exhibitions should be held under the control of the Board of Trade.

(b) Exhibitions should be exhibitions of manufacturer's wares for traders, and should not be organized with a view to attracting the general public.

(c) Exhibitions should not be too general in scope, but should be for a limited number of branches of industry at a time, according to the importance and dimensions of each particular industry in this country.

(d) At least one year's notice of the intention to hold any particular exhibition should be given to manufacturers.

8. *Protection of British Trade Marks Abroad*.—His Majesty's Consular Officers should be directed, so far as practicable, to watch for, and report immediately with the fullest details obtainable, cases of the apparent infringement of British trade marks, or attempts to pass off foreign-made goods as British.

9. *Establishment of a Ministry of Commerce*.—His Majesty's Government should be urged to consider anew the advisability of establishing a separate Ministry charged solely with the safeguarding and extension of British industry and trade, and freed from the regulative duties in respect of Railways, Shipping and Harbours, and the duties in respect of Labour, which at present devolve upon the Board of Trade.

10. *Extension of the System of Trade Commissioners*.—The appointment of Trade Commissioners, responsible, and reporting directly, to the Board of Trade, should be extended to the principal foreign countries.

11. *The Consular Service*.—The organization of the Consular Service should be dealt with as soon as possible after the completion of the Report of the Royal Commission on the Civil Service, with a view to the increase of its commercial utility.

12. *Undervaluation of Foreign Imports*.—Efforts should be made, by the co-operation of the Consular Officers and the Trade Commissioners suggested in Recommendation 10, with representative British Chambers of Commerce and Trade Associations, to check the undervaluation of goods which is believed to be widely practised by some non-British importers into countries having tariffs on an *ad valorem* basis.

13. *Commercial Travellers in British Dominions*.—Representations should be made to the Government of the Self-Governing Dominions and of the Colonies with a view to the preferential treatment of British commercial travellers in respect of licence fees.

14. *Trade Catalogues*.—Representations should be made to the Governments of such British Possessions as levy import duties on imported catalogues and trade circulars, with a view to the substantial reduction of such duties in respect of the catalogues and circulars of British manufacturers.

15. *Tariff Protection*.—We are of opinion that where the national supply of certain manufactured articles, which are of vital importance to the national safety, or are essential to other industries, has fallen into the hands of manufacturers and traders outside this country, British manufacturers ready to undertake the manufacture of such articles in this country should be afforded sufficient tariff protection to enable them to maintain such production after the war.

With reference to the strongly-expressed opinion of many of the witnesses that the enactment of protective duties on the industries other than those referred to in the preceding paragraph, which have formed the subject of our inquiry, is essential to their maintenance, we wish to report that in view of the following considerations:—

(a) that there exists a strong desire to respond to the feeling in our Dominions in favour of an Imperial preference in trade, and that there is also a strong desire to arrange preferential trading with those who are our Allies in the present war, and

(b) that the present high direct taxation tends to raise the rate of interest on money, and cheap and abundant capital for the employment of their labour is of the greatest importance to the working classes,

it will be necessary to impose some widely spread import duties, and we are therefore prepared to recommend that a larger proportion of the Revenue should be raised by reasonable import duties. We are of opinion that such import duties would go a long way towards satisfying the requests for special protective treatment for the industries which we have had under consideration.

We would only add that in view of the threatened dumping of stocks which may be accumulated in enemy countries, the Government should take such steps as would prevent the position of industries, likely to be affected, being endangered after the war or during the period required for a wider consideration of the whole question.

In conclusion we desire to express our deep indebtedness to our Secretary, Mr. Percy Ashley, for his valuable assistance during this enquiry, and our sincere appreciation of his very able services. We also desire to record our sense of the advantages which we derived from the presence at our meetings of Mr. T. Worthington, the Director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, and of Mr. F. W. Hodges, of the Patent Office.

We have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servants,

ALGERNON F. FIRTH,
A. J. HOBSON,
STANLEY MACHIN,
E. PARKES,
ALBERT SPICER.*

PERCY ASHLEY,
Secretary.

RESERVATION BY THE RIGHT HON. SIR ALBERT SPICER, M.P.

With reference to the desire of many of the witnesses for the immediate enactment of protective duties on behalf of the industries considered I desire to say:—

(1) The industries represented do not include many of the greatest industries in the country. In supporting such demands as have been made for protective duties the Sub-Committee would be recommending the institution of a piecemeal tariff for subsidiary industries which would have many ramifications that cannot be foreseen. All parties are agreed that if the British Government adopted a tariff policy, that policy must be settled on broad scientific lines, after a full investigation covering the whole field of British industry.

(2) The Sub-Committee have already made recommendations as to:—

A. The preferential purchase by the Government and by all public bodies of goods of British manufacture.

B. The imposition of import duties in respect of all articles, the manufacture of which in this country may be held to be of vital importance for the national safety, and of which Magnetos and Optical Glasses are merely instances of what may hereafter be an enlarged list.

C. The marking of all articles imported from enemy countries, in contrast with the present practice of allowing, in many cases, the marking of the package only.

It is also recommended that, in view of the threatened dumping of stocks connected with the industries under review, which may be accumulated in enemy countries, the Government should take steps to prevent the position of these industries being endangered until the whole question has been considered.

*Subject to the reservation annexed.

In view of these recommendations, which are all protective in effect, and of the fact that during the continuance of the war manufacturers are automatically protected and that for some years after the war protection, equivalent to import duties, is likely to be afforded by the prejudice against German and Austrian goods, I feel that the consideration of a tariff for these special industries should wait until after the war, unless it can be undertaken earlier, when the whole issue can be again considered in the light of what, I hope, will be an agreed policy with our Dominions overseas and our present Allies.

ALBERT SPICER.

APPENDIX.

COPY OF CIRCULAR LETTER SENT, ON BEHALF OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE, TO CERTAIN FIRMS AND TRADE ASSOCIATIONS ON THE 8TH OR 11TH SEPTEMBER, 1915, RESPECTING POSSIBLE MEASURES FOR ASSISTING BRITISH MANUFACTURERS TO MAINTAIN NEW DEVELOPMENTS OF INDUSTRY.

Confidential.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SIR,
GENTLEMEN, }

I HAVE to inform you that the Advisory Committee to the Board of Trade on Commercial Intelligence have recently appointed a Sub-Committee to consider and report as to possible measures for assisting British manufacturers to maintain, after the conclusion of the present war, such new developments of industry as they may have undertaken in consequence of present conditions. The Sub-Committee would be glad to be favoured with {your views
the views of your Association} on this question with special reference to the industry, in which {you are
your Association is} understood to be interested. The Committee desire in particular to have the advantage of {your observations
the observations of your Association} in regard to certain possible lines of Government action which have been suggested to them namely:—

- (1) Assistance in the promotion of scientific research in the interests of trade and industry;
- (2) Amendments of existing law, *e.g.*, as to copyright, patents, trade marks, the Merchandise Marks Act, etc.;
- (3) Improvement of transport facilities;
- (4) Financial assistance such as industrial trust companies, and the conditions to be attached to the issue of loans to foreign countries;

- (5) The promotion of trade fairs and exhibitions; and
- (6) The protection of British trade marks abroad.

Apart from the foregoing special points, the Sub-Committee would be glad to receive any suggestions of a general character which {you
your Association} may desire to submit in regard to such matters as the conditions under which, prior to the war, the manufacture of was carried on in this country in competition with Germany and Austria-Hungary, and any special difficulties which that competition encountered. I am at the same time to enquire whether {you
your Association} would be willing to meet the Sub-Committee at a later date, should they so desire.

An early reply to this letter (if possible, in the course of the next few days) would be much appreciated.

I am, etc.

British Trade After the War. (2).

SUMMARIES OF THE EVIDENCE TAKEN BY A SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE TO THE BOARD OF TRADE ON COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE IN THE COURSE OF THEIR ENQUIRY WITH RESPECT TO MEASURES FOR SECURING THE POSITION, AFTER THE WAR, OF CERTAIN BRANCHES OF BRITISH INDUSTRY.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

In January last the Board of Trade published, as a Parliamentary Return, a Report, which had been prepared by a Sub-Committee of their Advisory Committee on Commercial Intelligence, with respect to measures for securing the position, after the war, of certain branches of British industry.

To the Report, as presented to the Committee at their meeting on the 11th January 1916, the Sub-Committee appended two statements, which they had caused to be prepared, the one summarising the written memoranda and oral evidence furnished to them in respect of each particular branch of trade covered by their inquiry, and the other summarising under a number of heads the suggestions made to them as to the various directions in which Government action for the assistance of the trades concerned might usefully be taken.

These two statements were not published with the Report for the reason that their submission to the various witnesses (who had furnished their evidence to the Sub-Committee confidentially) would

necessarily have involved considerable delay in the publication of the Report, a delay which it was desired to avoid. In accordance, however, with a decision taken at the meeting of the Advisory Committee held on the 11th April, the summaries have now been submitted to the various witnesses, and their consent obtained to publication, subject only to a small number of slight amendments being made therein. The two statements are accordingly printed in the present Return, substantially in their original form, with a view to affording an indication of the principal points of the evidence on which the Sub-Committee based the recommendations contained in their Report.

It should be mentioned that the evidence was taken by the Sub-Committee during the last four months of 1915.

H. FOUNTAIN.

BOARD OF TRADE,
Commercial Department,
14th June, 1916.

PART I.

SUMMARIES OF THE WRITTEN STATEMENTS AND ORAL EVIDENCE FURNISHED IN RESPECT OF EACH BRANCH OF TRADE.

(1)—Brushes.

Memoranda were furnished by Mr. T. Marson Till, Secretary, the British Brush Manufacturers' Association, 21, Bucklersbury, E.C., and by Mr. A. W. Saunders of the Co-operative Wholesale Society, Limited, Belleisle Road, Hunslet, Leeds.

Evidence was given before the Sub-Committee by Mr. E. N. Kent, President of the Association; Mr. C. H. Watkins; Mr. E. H. Matthew; and Mr. Till.

Scientific Research.

Mr. Saunders.—Much could be done in this country in regard to timber. At the present time the trade is suffering very severely from a shortage of this material. Practically all timber, such as birch, alder, spruce, &c. should be produced in our marshy districts; more attention should be given to hard woods (beech, ash, oak, sycamore, &c.), which should not be allowed to decay, simply for purposes of decoration, after they have reached maturity.

The Association have nothing to submit with regard to scientific research. [Questioned by the Chairman on the statement made by Mr. Saunders regarding a shortage of timber, Mr. Watkins said:

“We (Messrs. Hamilton & Co. (London,) Ltd., Brush Manufacturers, “London, E.C.), make most of our own handles and we have no “difficulty in getting timber if we only like to pay for it. Of course “we have to buy a lot in America now the Finland supplies are “shut off; but for the British trade I should say that, in normal “conditions, as existing prior to the war, the supply of timber is not a trouble, and is not likely to be.” Mr. Matthew agrees, but states that if there is any restriction of imports of foreign timber either by total or partial prohibition or by a tariff, the Government should take steps in regard to arboriculture.]

Amendment of existing Law.

The Association's witnesses advocated the imposition of a permanent import duty of 15 per cent. on all foreign-made goods. [The general opinion of the Brush Trade, taken subsequent to the meeting of the witnesses with the Sub-Committee, was however, that a duty of 33½ per cent. would be the minimum likely to be of any use. A stamp showing the country of origin should be impressed in legible letters on all foreign-made goods, not only upon the boxes and labels, but upon each article. Brushes made in the German Empire should be stamped “Made in Germany,” and expressions such as “Made in Bavaria” or “Made in Saxony” should not be allowed to be used. Prosecution, in cases of infringement of the Merchandise Marks Acts, should be undertaken by the Government, and not left to individuals: the expenses of a prosecution amount to 70*l.* or 80*l.* and only three guineas costs are allowed, with perhaps a ten-guinea fine. The Board of Trade are not very willing to move unless they have a cast-iron case, and in practice you never get a cast-iron case, so that they never do anything. There are many provisions of the Merchandise Marks Acts that can be ignored with impunity, because the Government do not move actively enough.

Mr. Saunders.—Every brush manufactured in Germany or Austria-Hungary should bear a stamp of its origin—the branding of packing cases and cards should not be deemed sufficient.

Improvement of Transport Facilities.

The Association.—An investigation should be instituted of the preferential rates given by our railways to imported foreign goods.

Financial Assistance, &c.

The Association.—Financial assistance through individual trust companies is not considered desirable unless it goes so far as financing a scheme for the benefit of the whole brush trade of England. It should be stipulated that a certain proportion of loans to foreign countries should be spent in this country. Proceeds of local loans should also be spent here. The War Office have bought millions of brushes from abroad.

Promotion of Trade Fairs and Exhibitions

The Association.—These are already sufficiently organized by the trade.

Protection of British Trade Marks Abroad.

The Association.—It would be an advantage if British Consuls were British men in all cases.

General.

The Association.—Government committees should be composed of practical business men, personally conversant with commercial affairs. The only solution of the difficulties arising from the competition with Germany and Austria-Hungary is the imposition of import duties on goods from those countries. Import duties would also assist the brush manufacturers to maintain developments undertaken in consequence of present conditions, and the knowledge that such protection would be afforded after the war would encourage them to do more than they are at present justified in doing to develop that section of the trade previously held by Germany and Austria. Mr. Kent thinks that, generally speaking, there were more people employed in brush making in the United Kingdom in July, 1914, than 20 years previously. If employers were given greater freedom, and trade unions were more reasonable as regards subdivision and organization of labour and introduction of machinery, a great deal could be done in the brush trade in this country.

Mr. Saunders.—During the last twenty years the trade has undergone a complete change, Continental brush makers, well supported by their governments, having adopted machinery. Hence Germany and Austria have captured the English and Colonial markets. Many manufacturers in Birmingham, London, etc., who, 20 years ago, employed from 20 to 30 hands in the drawn brush trade now employ one or two only, and in some cases none. Many makers have been kept from adopting machinery owing to War Office and Admiralty contracts having for a long period excluded machine-made goods. Well-organized central factories, with large plants of modern machinery, can compete with continental manufacturers, but small makers cannot. If the latter would take up responsibility in central factories, as is done at Nuremburg, there would be a great future for the brush trade in this country and her Colonies. Trading in piassava from the West Coast of Africa, and palmyra fibre from Ceylon, should be fostered here in preference to Hamburg.

Mr. Matthew.—Piassava (palm fibre) comes very largely from Liberia. That country was originally developed by English firms and an English bank. A year or two ago the Woermann Line (German) went there and made arrangements for securing the output of the whole country for German importers. For about a year before the outbreak of the war all the fibre was sent to Hamburg, and British firms had to buy there. The price to British brush-makers consequently rose by about one hundred per cent. Since the war the fibre has again been brought to Liverpool and there is an opportunity for British traders to get control again. In order, however, to take proper advantage of this opportunity, united action would be required on the part of the British brush trade, and it is difficult to get British manufacturers to see the advantage of cohesion. The bristle market was gradually being concentrated in Leipzig.

The Germans bought the bristles from Russia, financed the Russian dressers, and sent the stock to Leipzig.

Mr. Matthew thinks that the shortage of the Ceylon palm fibre is principally due to the substitution of rubber and tea production for fibre production.

(2)—*China and Earthenware (other than Building and Drainage Earthenware).*

A memorandum was furnished by Mr. R. Shenton, of Messrs. Wedgwood & Co., Ltd., Tunstall.

Evidence was also given by Mr. Shenton before the Sub-Committee.

Scientific Research.—Sound scientific research would very materially benefit the Staffordshire Potteries. Good work is being done by the Pottery College at Stoke-on-Trent, but is restricted by lack of funds. Local manufacturers, convinced of the necessity of research work in various directions, particularly in that of ascertaining the composition of German and Austrian porcelain, have already asked for a Government grant, more especially for the purpose of erecting an experimental factory. Immense quantities of transparent porcelain are exported from Germany alone, and great advantage would accrue to the Staffordshire district if this type of goods could be produced there.

Amendment of existing Law.—It would be a great advantage if, after the war, German manufacturers were compelled to mark each article, *under the glaze*, with the words "Made in Germany."

Improvement of Transport Facilities.—German potters have been greatly assisted by their Government-subsidised rates of carriage. Cheap and rapid transport is of the greatest importance, and until something is done to give manufacturers cheap rates, and prompt forwarding of goods, we shall be at a disadvantage in competing with Germany for the trade of the world. German manufacturers get lower rates on goods for export than on goods for internal use. Canal freights are higher here than in Germany.

Financial Assistance, &c.—Capital and credit are granted to German manufacturers by German banks under Government control, more freely than they are granted to English manufacturers by English banks, especially now that the old-fashioned banks in provincial towns are disappearing. Hence the German manufacturer is in a better position than his English competitor to develop his business and to give long credit to his customers. When loans are issued to foreign countries care should be taken to prevent the money being applied to objects detrimental to British trade.

Promotion of Trade Fairs and Exhibitions.—Local fairs held for two consecutive years, and the Board of Trade fair, have helped the trade of the district very materially. It would not be difficult to organize fairs for the whole of the kingdom that would rival or even

surpass those held in Leipzig. London is the proper place for holding the fair; no great importance is now attached to the local ones.

Protection of British Trade Marks Abroad.—The pottery industry would benefit by increased protection of trade marks. British trade marks are looked upon abroad as guarantees of excellence of quality. When, as frequently happens, these marks are copied by German manufacturers, inferior goods are foisted on the buyers, who thus form an erroneous conception of the quality of British goods. German trade consequently benefits at the expense of English trade. Our consuls could, by making use of their opportunities for observation and inquiry, materially assist in stamping out this unfair competition.

General.—More care might with advantage be exercised by Patent Office examiners to ascertain whether a pattern or shape offered for registration had been “anticipated.” Since the outbreak of the war pottery manufacturers have spent large sums of money in adding new plant and adapting their conditions to the capture of enemy trade. The money so spent will be wasted if, after the war, the unrestricted importation of German goods continues. In Germany the factories are not, as here, crowded in populous districts, but are situated in rural localities where the costs of building, rates, water supply, fuel, etc., are very low, and water power is often available. Moreover, in Germany in winter it is possible to make use of surplus labour employed during the summer in agriculture. Furthermore, the German manufacturer is allowed by his Government to avail himself of home and child labour. The British Government cannot change these conditions, but they can, by suitable action, neutralise to a great extent the effects. German pottery makers usually have three prices—the highest for the domestic trade, the next for those export markets where a reasonable price can be obtained, and the lowest for those outside markets where keen competition is met. If, after the war, this country and its dependencies are not again to be deluged by cheap German goods, something must be done to render less formidable the conditions operating against us. The most efficient method would be the imposition of a tariff. Failing this, the following plan is suggested: each consignment of goods from Germany and Austria to this country should be accompanied by a declaration by the manufacturer of the goods, or his agent, to the effect that they are not sold at a lower price than would be obtained for them in the domestic market. This declaration should be sworn before a British consul of British nationality. The consul should verify the declaration by reference to the manufacturer’s books, and any attempt to evade the conditions imposed should be punished by confiscation of the goods. In Germany wages in the pottery trade are lower by about 25 per cent than here, and hours of labour are longer. Reference is made to the use, in the United Kingdom, of foreign china and earthenware in hotels having an Austrian or German manager; and also to the circumstance that British firms have been obliged to discontinue using the Royal coat-of-arms as a trade mark, while their foreign competitors are able to go on using it.

(3)—*Building and Drainage Earthenware.*

A memorandum was furnished by Mr. J. Johnston Green, Secretary to the Potters' Association, Liverpool Road, Southport.

Scientific Research.—We can compete with any country so far as quality goes.

Amendment of existing Law.—After the war there will, no doubt, be preferential treatment of British goods in allied countries. It will then be necessary to protect the mark "Made in England" from infringement. Goods which are wrongly marked, or which infringe patents, trade marks, etc., should be confiscated at the port of entry.

Improvement of Transport Facilities.—Cost of carriage is a most important element, the goods in this trade being of low value in relation to weight. A system such as the German bounty system would enable British manufacturers to compete in markets at present closed to them.

Financial Assistance, etc.—A small subsidy would finance companies whose business it would be to sell goods for groups of manufacturers.

Promotion of Trade Fairs and Exhibitions.—Except under special conditions, exhibitions do not pay the manufacturer. A trade fair, *i.e.*, an exhibition confined to one trade, is another thing, as it attracts buyers interested in that particular trade. Trade fairs are especially of service if they can be moved from centre to centre without much cost.

General.—In the export trade, calling on buyers is the only way to build up trade. United action, with travellers representing a trade group, and, if possible, sample exhibits, would capture more business than any other method.

(4)—*Cutlery.*

Memoranda were furnished by Mr. N. H. Deakin, Acting-Secretary to the Sheffield Cutlery Manufacturers' Association, and by Mr. G. H. Street, of Messrs. J. McClory and Son, Limited, Sheffield.

Evidence was given before the Sub-Committee by Mr. Walter Tyzack, Vice-President of the Association.

Scientific Research.

The Association.—It is not thought necessary to ask for any special assistance from the Government other than liberal assistance to the Sheffield University.

Mr. Street gives the following illustrations of the success attending scientific research in Germany:—

Some time ago, Sheffield largely used "dyed stag." A German, wishing to ascertain the process, sent a sample to Leipzig, where experiments were made, the method discovered and improved upon, and the result given to Solingen manufacturers. Sheffield now buys "dyed stag" from Germany.

In Sheffield, blades are made, then hardened, then tempered down. In Germany scientists have eliminated a process by making a steel that will only harden to the point required.

Amendment of existing Law.

The Association.—Manufacturers are anxious to have relief from certain German patent rights and applications for patents, which stand in the way of the introduction of machinery for grinding cutlery. This machinery is especially necessary at the present time, owing to shortage of labour. After the war, too, there will probably be a great market for English manufacturers in Russia, but the masses there cannot afford high prices. Hence a class of machine-made goods should be produced for sale at moderate prices.

(On this point regarding patent rights some suggestions tending to a solution of the difficulty were made to Mr. Tyzack by Mr. Martin, of the Patent Office, who was present at the meeting of the Sub-Committee.)

Mr. Street refers to evasion of the Merchandise Marks Acts by marking parcels only "Made in Germany," and not the articles.

Improvement of Transport Facilities.

The Association.—Owing to the high value of Sheffield cutlery in proportion to railway and freight charges, the trade is not much interested. It is, however, a matter of resentment to them that in some cases English shipping rings charge higher rates from English ports than from foreign countries.

Mr. Street complains of preferential treatment of foreign goods by British railway companies.

Financial Assistance, etc.

The Association do not think that any material assistance could be given to the trade by the alteration of the banking system, or by imposing terms on the issue of foreign loans.

Promotion of Trade Fairs and Exhibitions.

The Association.—The Board of Trade Exhibition was a great success, but it was on too small a scale. It should be repeated annually or biennially. Only real manufacturers should be allowed to exhibit, and the public should not be admitted. The exhibition should remain open for at least 14 days. June or July would probably be the most favourable time.

Mr. Street.—Trade Fairs should be managed and controlled by the Board of Trade.

Protection of British Trade Marks Abroad.

The Association.—It is recognised that the Government can hardly take up the protection of the trade marks of individuals, but but if the Board of Trade would officially prosecute in all cases where foreign goods are made up to pass as English, their action would be immensely popular.

General.

The Association.—The English cutlery trade suffers from the under-declaration of the value of foreign goods exported to the United States or to the British Colonies. The Association would welcome an arrangement under which they would pay the cost of any samples which Trade Commissioners or Consuls were able to obtain, if the samples were accompanied by particulars as to the foreign manufacturers exporting, with a view to verification of the price at which the goods were valued. Reference is made to the better methods and organisation of the Germans, and to the superiority of the German to the Sheffield workman in discipline and education. This superiority is partly attributed to the German Trade Schools. In England the trade has suffered from the resistance of workmen to the introduction of machinery, and from trade union rules as to apprenticeship. It is suggested that a clause should be inserted in contracts, stating that the contract was placed at the rate of wages then ruling, and that contractors, in sending in their tender, should pledge themselves not to go beyond the rates agreed as between the Employers' Association and the Trade Unions.

There is extensive dumping of German goods in the United Kingdom. This dumping could be prevented by confiscating, at the port of entry, goods found to be under-valued. Alternatively, it could be stopped by a tariff, but the tariff must be fairly high, 10, 15, or 20 per cent.

Mr. Street.—The decline in the trade is caused by incompetence in management, ignorance of workmen, and mischievous interference by old-fashioned trade union officials. His firm wish to express appreciation of the "magnificent fight" to assist British trade, which is being made by the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade.

After the war a slight measure of protection will be needed to foster industries which have been allowed to decline, largely by apathy and neglect on the part of manufacturers.

(5) *Electrical Apparatus.*

A memorandum was furnished by the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association.

Evidence was given before the Sub-Committee by Mr. F. R. Davenport, Chairman of the Council of the Association; Mr. D. N. Dunlop, Secretary to the Association; and Mr. Broadbent, a member of the staff of the Association.

NOTE.—After the Sub-Committee had adopted its Report, the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association furnished detailed Memoranda on certain points dealt with in their evidence. These Memoranda have been referred to the special Departmental Committee on the Electrical Trades which has been appointed by the Board of Trade.

Scientific Research.—The Association have already submitted their views to the Advisory Council established under the "Scheme for the Organisation and Development of Scientific and Industrial Research."

Amendment of existing Law.—The Association think that the Merchandise Marks Act should be more stringently enforced. Each article imported from Germany should be marked "Made in Germany."

Exception is taken to the present letters patent on the ground that the cost is too high, the protection inadequate, and the period of provisional protection too short.

The Following recommendations are made:—

(1) That three classes of patent protection be created:—

(a) A short term, or petty patent, for improvements or modifications in design, without provisional protection, and at a low cost.

(b) A long term patent for new inventions. Provisional period of protection to be twelve months, and full period to be at least fifteen years, with an option to extend it to twenty-one years by payment of increased fees.

(c) A patent for discovery of new principles. The patentee to be permitted to claim reasonable royalties from patentees of apparatus making use of such principle.

(2) That an attempt be made to bring about the unification of patent laws within the British Empire.

Complaint is made that the deterrent to deliberate and wilful infringement is insufficient, and also that, under the *Canadian* patent laws, the British manufacturer is at a great disadvantage, because, after the lapse of two years, a patent is rendered invalid by the importation of any article made under that patent, although the article may be also manufactured within the Dominion.

Improvement of Transport Facilities.—Complaint is made that British exporters are severely handicapped by the excessive cost of railway and shipping freights as compared with those borne by their foreign competitors.

A number of specific cases are quoted in which British rates compare very unfavourably with foreign rates.

The cheaper rates prevailing in Germany are attributed to—

Preferential transport rates, in Germany, on goods for export. The use on the Continent of large trucks having double the capacity of English trucks, and the charging of rates at "per truck" instead of "per ton."

The cheap through rates obtained by foreigners.

Combination amongst British railway companies to keep up rates.

The control by railway companies of British canals, which are throttled with high toll dues, so as to make them useless, while, on the other hand, water transport has been greatly developed in recent years in Germany, Holland and France.

In England the exporter is handicapped and the importer favoured.

If our canals were properly developed they would not only be profitable but would be of immense advantage to the export trade and at the same time relieve the railways of much of the slow traffic.

The cost of special sidings to large manufactories is generally extortionate in England.

No reduction in rates is made, in England, for large quantities. The Association recommend:—

(1) That the Board of Trade should, as soon as possible, call together a conference of representatives of shipowners, railway companies, and the manufacturing industries to discuss the whole question with a view to co-operation in removing the existing handicaps under which British industries labour when in competition with foreign producers.

(2) That an impartial department of the Government be set up to exercise the functions of a tribunal for adjusting grievances existing between railway and transport companies and traders, more particularly where it can be shown that the foreigner is benefiting at the expence of British industry.

Financial Assistance, &c.—The British manufacturer gets less assistance than the foreign manufacturer from banks and financial houses. Hence there have been carried out by German firms, in British Colonies and Dominions, many engineering schemes of considerable magnitude, which could have been equally well undertaken by British firms if the latter could have received similar financial assistance. Moreover, there are instances on record (*e.g.*, the Victoria Falls Power Scheme) in which the German electrical industry has been largely financed by British capital. The attitude of British financiers towards home industries is in direct contrast with that of German financiers, who invariably stipulate that the plant and machinery for the undertakings they assist shall be of German manufacture. British municipalities and public bodies might set an example in this respect, and the Local Government Board, when sanctioning loans, might stipulate that British industry should receive preferential treatment. British municipalities should be assured that, in accepting a tender which is not the lowest, they will not be surcharged by the Government auditor. Accepting the lowest tender may mean that the contract goes to a foreigner, working under less restriction as to hours of labour, rates of wages, Factory Acts, &c., than the English contractor.

The Association recommend:—

(1) That in sanctioning the raising of loans, or taxation, by municipalities or public bodies, for carrying out works of public utility, the condition be attached that preference must be given to British manufacturers. The amount of preference might, if thought desirable, be limited to, say, 10 per cent., as a check to trade combines.

(2) That a similar condition should, if practicable, be attached to Colonial and foreign loans raised in this country.

Promotion of Trade Fairs and Exhibitions.—The Association think that the money spent by the British Government in connection with exhibitions abroad has not greatly benefited British industry, such exhibitions having been held in countries which impose a high import tariff on British goods.

They recommend:—

(1) That consideration be given to the promotion of trade exhibitions in British Colonies and Dominions, and in countries where the conditions are favourable to British enterprises.

(2) That efforts be made to establish an annual trade fair in London corresponding to the great continental trade fairs, and that special facilities for visiting the fairs be given to Colonials and to over-seas trade commissioners and other over-seas officials who are in a position to influence British trade abroad.

Protection of British Trade Markets Abroad.—The Association make the following recommendations:—

(1) A trade mark should, when possible, be stamped or branded on the article itself, and not upon a detachable label.

(2) It is desirable to bring about, if possible, some measure of uniformity in regard to the registration of trade marks within the British Empire, and to render it unnecessary to pay a separate and heavy registration fee in each Colony or State in which trade is carried on.

General.—Owing to the unusual demands created by the war in respect of the manufacture of munitions, and other Government work, new machinery has had to be laid down in, and considerable extensions made to, the workshops of the members of the Association. At the conclusion of hostilities, it will be necessary to keep the works fully employed in order to prevent large numbers of men, including returned soldiers, being suddenly thrown out of employment, and to increase the export trade for the purpose of regaining the balance of trade. Steps must, therefore, be taken to ensure that the country shall not be flooded with imported goods which can be made by British manufacturers.

There is, in the opinion of the Council of the Association, only one course possible to secure the satisfactory maintenance of the British electrical engineering and allied industries after the war, namely, the imposition, for a longer or shorter period, of an import tariff on manufactured goods. The following resolution has been adopted by the Council of the Association:—

Resolved, that it is the considered opinion of the Council of this Association that the Government should, as soon as possible, proceed to formulate a tariff scheme embodying—

(1) An Imperial Customs Union between Great Britain and her over-seas Colonies, Dominions and Dependencies, with a view to the adoption at some later period of free trade within the British Empire.

(2) A tariff on all goods imported into this country which are such as can be efficiently and economically manufactured in British workshops.

(3) That a substantial preference should be given to all goods, whether manufactured or otherwise, imported from any portion of our over-seas Empire.

(4) That a smaller preference than the foregoing be given to those countries which are now allied with us in defending the right of national existence against the dominating influence of the Central European Powers.

(5) That such preference as may be possible, having in view the balance of trade between nations, be given to neutral countries.

(6) That the duty imposed on goods of Austrian and German manufacture should be of a highly protective character, not only in Great Britain, but also in the over-seas parts of the Empire.

The manufacturing industries of this country are of sufficient importance to be represented by a Government Department distinct from the Board of Trade, whose functions are not to encourage but rather to regulate and impose conditions on trade. What is needed is a department which will be sympathetic towards British industry, and will do its utmost to encourage and stimulate its development and champion its cause against any other department which seeks to impose restrictive conditions. It should also be in a position to act as a tribunal for the settlement or adjustment of differences arising between different sections of industry.

The Association recommend:—

(1) That the system of Trade Commissioners, which is now in existence in our Dominions, should be extended to the principal foreign countries.

(2) That the information supplied by the Trade Commissioners, etc., should not be distributed broadcast, but sent only to the trade associations representing the industry concerned, who would distribute it to the appropriate section.

(3) That a Government Department (a Ministry of Commerce, or Ministry of Industry), independent of the Board of Trade, should be appointed to represent and encourage the development of British industry.

(4) That such department might very suitably be the existing Commercial Intelligence Department of the Board of Trade, responsible to a permanent executive committee composed of representatives of all branches of industry, and having sub-committees representing various sections.

(5) That a Government inquiry should be instituted to consider the desirability of adopting the system of decimal coinage and the metric system.

(6) That if it should be decided, on the evidence submitted, that it would be clearly beneficial to British industry that such systems be adopted, suitable legislation should be framed with a view to their general adoption.

Mr. Davenport suggested that some effort should be made through the Board of Trade to arrange a meeting of traders to educate them to take full advantage of what the Board are doing for them; and that steps should be taken to establish a Ministry of Commerce or Industry *before the war ends*.

(6) *Fancy Leather Goods.*

A memorandum was furnished by Mr. J. B. Burch, of Messrs. A. Garstin & Co., Ltd., 159, Aldersgate Street, E.C.

Evidence was also given by Mr. Burch before the Sub-Committee.

Scientific Research.—Not very material to fancy leather goods manufacturers. Is probably of more importance to leather tanner and dressers, now endeavouring to compete with certain lines of leather hitherto specially finished in Germany.

Amendment of existing Law.—Our patent laws need revision. Mr. Burch especially complains that the Patent Office accept patents for articles which are in common use in this country, and are well known to the commercial community. He suggests that, to obviate this, more exhaustive inquiry should be made by the Patent Office before patent rights are granted, and that the trade bodies, especially the Chamber of Commerce, should be taken into consultation. He has been given to understand, by German manufacturers, that they get such protection.

Promotion of Trade Fairs and Exhibitions.—These are desirable, but only if they are exploited by a Government Department. The Board of Trade should make some clear pronouncement of its intentions with regard to future exhibitions. At the present time, *e.g.*, circulars are being issued suggesting that "The Industries of the Empire Fair" for 1917 will be supported by the Government. Generally speaking, Mr. Burch is not in favour of the organization of local fairs by municipalities or by Chambers of Commerce. He thinks, however, that in some cases municipalities might take such action. But even then the Board of Trade should be represented. Multiplicity of exhibitions means divided effort, and the people who have taken stands in a private exhibition, and are consequently unable to exhibit at the Board of Trade exhibition, may be the very people that the Board of Trade want for the sake of the trade of the country. The Board of Trade exhibitions should be for traders only; the public should not be admitted. It is doubtful whether advisory committees would be of much use in connection with them.

General.—There is an insufficient supply of skilled labour. Prior to the war big buyers would not look at British manufactures: German manufacturers offered larger assortments of goods. A tariff of, say, $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. is desirable. All that British manufacturers need is a chance, for a few years, of showing the British public and British buyers what the trade could do. Witness would be satisfied with a tariff of $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent., sliding off over a period of five years. There is a difficulty in getting bag-frames. The German nickelled steel does not want nickelling when the article is made up; the frames made here do. But in this respect we are improving. At the beginning Germany was admitted through lack of enterprise on the part of our manufacturers. German machinery is not better than ours; we use German machines, but they could easily be made here. It would help the trade to have an arrangement with the Post Office

by which small parcels sent to the Continent could be delivered against cash. Complaint is made regarding our trade directories: "Good manufacturers, well established, are omitted, and men of straw, "who are not manufacturers, are included." It was recommended that the Board of Trade should publish trade directories in future. It is desirable to establish, in this country, a Minister of Commerce—not a politician, but a man of commercial experience and ability.

(7) *Glass Bottles.*

Memoranda were furnished by Mr. G. E. Alexander, of Messrs. A. Alexander & Co., Limited, 85, Gracechurch Street, E.C.; and Messrs. Thomas Barron, Limited, Mexboro', near Rotherham.

Evidence was also given by Mr. Alexander before the Sub-Committee.

(Unless otherwise stated, the paragraphs below relate to representations made by Mr. Alexander.)

Scientific Research.—There are two matters on which scientific research might be of assistance. The first is with regard to the supply of sand capable of producing white flint glass. Practically the whole of the sand necessary for this glass has to be imported from either Holland or Fontainebleau in France, as, up to now, adequate supplies of sand, sufficiently free from iron, have not been found in the British Isles; and the Government might, by co-operation with the trade, find some means of getting over this difficulty. Then there is the question of the supply of potash. This commodity is absolutely essential for the manufacture of some forms of white flint glass, and is largely used in many other forms. Practically the whole of the supply comes from Germany and Austria, and it would appear extremely desirable that scientific research should be utilised to find what substitutes, if any, can be afforded. Information has been received to the effect that, in America, the difficulty has largely been surmounted, but by what means is not known.

Amendment of Existing Law.—Additional protection to the glass bottle industry would be afforded if bottles made by any patented machine were, apart from the question of the country of their origin, to bear some mark indicating the patents under which they were manufactured. There would be no practical difficulty in manufacturing bottles with such a mark.

As regards the desirability of marking imported bottles to show the country of their origin, the opinion of manufacturers is divided, some holding that bottles ought not to be so marked, inasmuch as the mark might be held to apply to the contents of the bottle when it is filled.

Improvement of Transport Facilities.—There is considerable room for improvement. The cost of carriage on such bulky goods as bottles, which require a considerable amount of protective packing to prevent breakage, bears too high a percentage of the cost of goods of such comparatively small value. This particularly applies to small towns off the main lines and intermediate towns on the main lines. The high cost of carriage is also acutely felt in the case of goods sent by sea.

German manufacturers are able to deliver bottles in London more cheaply than English manufacturers in the north of Yorkshire can deliver them. The Germans have water carriage as against land carriage, and they get preferential rates from their Government for carrying their goods from their works to the sea.

Messrs. Thomas Barron, Limited.—There is great room for improvement of transport facilities, and we think the rates of carriage should be so arranged that British manufacturers should have an advantage over their foreign competitors. At present the reverse is the case in many districts

Financial Assistance, &c.—There is no doubt that industrial trust companies have been of the greatest possible assistance to Continental (particularly German and Austrian) manufacturers. If the Government lend their assistance in the future, whether by means of an import duty or otherwise, British industrial trust companies will be more readily prepared to afford assistance to British manufacturers, and a large development of trade may be looked for.

When loans are made to foreign countries, or to our colonies, there might be some stipulation as to preferential treatment for British goods.

Messrs. Thomas Barron, Limited.—Financial assistance would be a great help to many manufacturers.

Promotion of Trade Fairs and Exhibitions.—Mr. Alexander does not think that this would materially benefit the glass bottle trade. The productions of the various manufacturers in this country are adequately brought to the notice of customers, and vary but little in quality and design.

General.—Prior to 1882 the glass bottle industry was held almost entirely by British manufacturers. In that year there was a great strike in the north of England and the trade was seized by Continental—particularly German—manufacturers. Foreign competition then increased up to 1907, when German and Austrian manufacturers were able to sell bottles, in the British market, at a price with which home manufacturers found it almost impossible to compete. In 1907 an American Company brought out an automatic bottle-making machine known as the "Owens machine," which enabled them to manufacture at a greatly reduced cost. It became obvious to manufacturers in all countries that to continue working they would be obliged to obtain the right to use this machine. The American Company, however,

asked 600,000*l.* for the patent rights for all countries other than the United States, Canada, Mexico, China and Japan. After much negotiation the rights were acquired by manufacturers in Great Britain, Germany, Austria, Holland, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, acting collectively. A certain proportion of the necessary capital, was raised in each of those countries, the manufacturers of Great Britain forming a company known as the British Association of Glass Bottle Manufacturers, Limited. A central or parent company—the *Europaischer Verband der Flaschenfabriken G.m.b.H.*—was formed in Berlin for purposes of administration and control.

An arrangement was subsequently made whereby Continental manufacturers were prohibited from selling bottles in this country at a lower price than that fixed, for the time being, by the Association of British Manufacturers.

The joint arrangements have, on the whole, worked extremely well; but Continental manufacturers, by various underhand means, have been enabled to obtain large contracts in this country, ostensibly at the same price and on the same conditions as British manufacturers, but, in effect, at a reduced price. Hence, at the outbreak of the war, the division of trade was much the same as in 1907.

Uncertainty of trade conditions, reluctance to scrap old plant, and the circumstance that the Owens machine is best adapted for making large quantities of one kind of bottle while the British trade is a miscellaneous one, prevented the general use of the Owens machine in this country. On the other hand, Continental manufacturers had their own protected market and a large foreign trade as well. Thus they were enabled to manufacture large quantities of bottles of each sort. The Continental manufacturers were also more progressive in other respects; consequently, prior to the outbreak of the war, a much greater number of the Owens machines had been installed on the Continent—particularly in Austria and Germany—than in England.

At the present time British engineering firms are unable to manufacture the Owens machines, there is great difficulty in getting them from America, and there is a grave shortage of bottles of all kinds. British manufacturers are doing their best to cope with the situation, but being apprehensive that, after the war, their position will be precarious, they are afraid to incur the expenditure necessary to modernise their works. The best protection that could be afforded them would be a tariff on foreign-made bottles.

Messrs. Thomas Barron, Limited, think that a protective tariff against German and Austrian bottles should be established after the war.*

*It was suggested in evidence before the Committee that a small duty would be sufficient (say 5 per cent), but since the publication of the Sub-Committee's Report, *Messrs. Thomas Barron*, in a letter dated 29th April, 1916, state that they consider that the duty should be 20 or 25 per cent "if the present high cost for fuel and wages paid to workmen is to be maintained"; and communications have been received from other firms suggesting that a substantial rate of duty would be necessary.

(8) *Glass Ware. Table Glass and Lighting Glass.*

Memoranda were furnished by Mr. Congreve Jackson, of Messrs. Thos. Webb and Sons, Ltd., Stourbridge; Mr. J. S. Williams-Thomas of Messrs. Stevens and Williams, Ltd., Brierley Hill Glass Works, Stourbridge; and Mr. Duncan Webb, of Messrs. Molineaux, Webb & Co., Ltd., Kirkby Road, Ancoats, Manchester.

Evidence was given by Mr. Congreve Jackson before the Subcommittee.

Scientific Research.

Mr. Williams-Thomas.—Assistance in scientific research is necessary if progress is to be made. Heavy expenditure would probably not be required if action were taken through one of the Universities. The Sheffield University have just started work in glass research.

Amendment of existing Law.

Mr. Webb.—All British patents should be worked in Britain, and no articles manufactured abroad for which British letters patent have been granted should (with possible exceptions) be imported. At present compulsory manufacture in this country is only nominal; the real manufacture is foreign.

Improvement of Transport Facilities.

Mr. Congreve Jackson, Mr. Williams-Thomas and Mr. Webb.—The system under which low railway rates are charged on goods imported into this country and higher rates on home manufactures sent into our ports and large cities should be reversed.

Mr. Congreve Jackson also suggested preferential shipping rates for English-made goods exported.

Financial Assistance, Etc.

Mr. Congreve Jackson suggests (but only during the war) Government assistance in purchasing raw materials from abroad so that these might be bought in bulk and distributed to the different factories at the lowest cost.

Mr. Williams-Thomas.—In granting loans to foreign countries we should make it a condition that goods required should, in return, be purchased here.

Promotion of Trade Fairs and Exhibitions.

Mr. Williams-Thomas is in favour of exhibitions of the Board of Trade type, but not of those organised by companies for financial profit, including and encouraging retail stalls and entertainments.

General.

Mr. Congreve Jackson.—The table-glass industry of this country has been declining for 60 years. The present number of employees does not exceed 3,000—there should be at least 30,000. The decline is due to many causes, but chiefly to trade union rules, the public demand for cheapness regardless of quality, the severity of factory

legislation, and the free importation of foreign mould-formed glass produced in protected countries under labour conditions prohibited in England, and assisted by preferential railway and steamship rates. Manufacturers do not complain so much of the stringent factory regulations of this country as of the unrestricted importation of foreign glass produced under labour conditions which would not be tolerated in England. In France, Belgium, Germany, and Austria, boys start work at nine years of age, and they are employed—particularly in Bohemia—at extremely low wages. Here they may not be employed in glass works until they are 13 (until recently 14) years of age, and they are paid at the rate of 12s.—14s. per week. In continental glass works wages generally are much lower, and hours of labour much longer, than in this country. Owing to these conditions and to the fact that our railways do not carry our goods on the German terms, British glass manufactureers will never be able to sell at the German price or anything like it. Manufacturers are now being urged to capture enemy trade. To do this they must expend much capital. But they can offer no security to investors that, after the war, the additional trade obtained under present conditions will be maintained. It is desirable that German and Austrian glass should be entirely excluded for a period of three years after the war. Subsequently a duty of $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent should be imposed thereon, and the words “Made in Germany” or “Made in Austria” should be indelibly marked on each article. A tariff of $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent should also be imposed on all foreign table glass with a preference in favour of our allies. Foreign glass should be excluded under all Government contracts, and contracts of public bodies containing the fair wages clause. Efforts should be made to promote the use of English glass in hotels and restaurants. These are, in many cases, managed by foreigners, whose national sympathies and private interests lead them to favour goods made abroad.

Mr. Williams-Thomas suggests that duty should be imposed on German and Austrian manufactures entering this country (or the Empire) after the cessation of hostilities, and that, to be effective, this duty should be prohibitive for a period of five or more years; unless this is done the efforts now made to capture enemy trade will, in a great measure, be useless.

Mr. Webb states that the decline of glass making is due to restrictions on production, high wages of labour, and the free admission of foreign goods. He complains that while a clause is inserted in Government and other contracts to the effect that trade union wages shall be paid in this country, contracts are placed with German and other foreign agents without any stipulation as to rates of wages.

(9) *Glass Ware: Flint and Laboratory Ware.*

A memorandum was furnished by Mr. F. Wood, Messrs. Wood Brothers' Glass Co., Ltd., Borough Flint Glass Works, Barnsley.

Mr. Wood also gave evidence before the Sub-Committee.

Scientific Research.—The Institute of Chemistry are doing good pioneer work, and deserve financial support.

Promotion of Trade Fairs and Exhibitions.—This would be useful two or three years hence, when glass-makers have had time to develop and perfect the experimental work, particularly in chemical glass ware.

Protection of Trade Marks Abroad.—Our trade marks should be well protected, both at home and abroad. No difficulty has been found in this respect.

General.—The main difficulties in the past—and they will be the same after the war—were labour difficulties:—

- (a) Wages in England are higher than on the Continent. In France much of the skilled handicraft work is done at home in the workers' spare time, by family labour. No machinery is required, but merely a blow-pipe with foot bellows.

In England there are not more than 15 or 20 Englishmen who can make the complicated chemical glass ware. The labour cost in that branch of the trade amounts to about 90 per cent of the total cost.

- (b) Trade union restrictions: the industry is dominated by trade union.

- (c) Scarcity of boy labour.

A special difficulty at the present time is the responsibility of deciding whether to launch out into new lines in view of the danger of German and Austrian dumping after the war. Some form of protection is desirable.

On optical and chemical glass a duty of from 25 to 30 per cent. would be required for a period of five years.

A campaign has been inaugurated to induce societies and academic institutions of all kinds to agree to use only British-made laboratory ware for a period of three years after the war. It is understood that about 75 per cent, of the schools, colleges, and technical institutions have already consented, subject to the condition that the price shall not be prohibitive.

(10) *Jewellers' and Silversmiths' Trade.*

Memoranda were furnished by Mr. George L. Joseph, Vice-chairman, Birmingham Jewellers' and Silversmiths' Association, and by Mr. J. Bradbury, President of the Master Silversmiths' Association, Sheffield.

Evidence was given before the Sub-Committee by Messrs. G. L. Joseph and J. Bradbury.

Scientific Research.

Mr. Joseph.—Scientific research would be most valuable, especially in connection with metallurgy. Intricate German machines are used for making fine chains. Birmingham firms have been unable to obtain a sufficient supply of these machines and are unable to work those that they have, without expert foreign help. In some cases the

machines were worked by Germans and Austrians now interned. A number of these machines have been sold to Birmingham manufacturers, but every one of them arrived from Germany in a faulty condition, which prevented it from being worked. English chain-makers are also unable to produce the special self-soldering wire necessary for making chains quickly and inexpensively.

Scientific research is desirable to assist England to capture the trade in semi-precious stones.

Mr. Bradbury.—The work being done in the technical schools in connection with the Sheffield University is of the greatest use, and its extension is hoped for. Government help is not required at present.

Amendment of Existing Law.

Mr. Joseph.—Birmingham jewellery manufacturers would like to be able to register their designs at a local office, instead of in London. Trade marks require better protection. The Customs should not allow the importation of goods bearing trade marks in imitation of British marks. As regards the Merchandise Marks Act, large quantities of jewellery and other goods are imported which are described as “rolled gold,” “gold plate,” “gold cased,” etc., but are nothing better than cheap metal, electro-gilt.

Mr. Bradbury.—The copyright and registration of designs needs some revision. All electro-plated, nickel silver, brass, and other metal goods, imported from abroad, should bear the name of the country of origin plainly struck upon them. It is possible so to mark even small articles, such as rings.

Improvement of Transport Facilities.

Mr. Joseph.—The Post Office will not accept jewellery and precious stones for transmission by registered letter post to certain countries, e.g., Peru and Ecuador. This is detrimental to trade, as articles sent by parcel post take twice as long to reach their destination. Germany sends these goods by registered post, and the Customs authorities of the countries receiving them do not object. Failing the registered post, the insured box service should be available, as it is to certain European countries. Complaint is made also of the postal service to Cuba, Paraguay, etc.

An extension of the cash-on delivery system is desirable.

Financial Assistance, etc.

Mr. Joseph.—There are huge possibilities of developing trade with Russia if financial facilities be afforded, or manufacturers obtain satisfactory guarantees that they will be able to collect their accounts.

Mr. Bradbury.—Many firms will require financial assistance after the war.

Promotion of Trade Fairs and Exhibitions.

Mr. Joseph expressed the gratitude of his Association for the arrangements made by the Board of Trade in connection with the British Industries' Fair, and hopes the Board will continue their efforts.

Mr. Bradbury.—The promotion of Trade Fairs and Exhibitions under Government auspices is of great assistance. It is hoped that the Board of Trade will hold an exhibition annually.

Protection of Trade Marks abroad.

Mr. Bradbury.—The Government should protect the registered trade marks of British firms abroad. Our Consuls might help British firms, who proposed to bring an action in a foreign town for infringement of trade marks, by taking a benevolent interest in the matter and giving advice as to the best lawyers to engage, and so on.

Mr. Bradbury strongly emphasised his view that the Government should take steps to stop the abuse of the British silver hall-marks by American and Canadian manufacturers, and also by manufacturers in other parts of the world. He handed in advertisements of American firms showing how they adopt the hall-marks of the British Assay Offices as their trade-marks.

The practice of applying the hall-marks to *electro-plated* ware is quite prevalent in the United States; Canada is "flooded" with plate made in America and bearing these marks, and consequently the Canadian Government cannot prevent (as they would otherwise do) the use of them by manufacturers in Canada. The matter is one which, in Mr. Bradbury's opinion, certainly does need the earnest consideration of H.M. Government.

General.

British banking facilities in various countries, *e.g.*, in Colombia, are inadequate, and banking transactions have to be undertaken by merchant houses—usually German, the British merchant houses being "too slow."

One of the chief reasons for the progress made by the German jewellery trade before the war was the German system of art and technical education and apprenticeship. A system of enforced apprenticeship and technical education would be good for this country. In Birmingham it is difficult to induce boys to attend art classes even if their fees are paid and they are given time to attend the classes in the afternoon; and in the jewellery trade the apprenticeship system has broken down altogether.

The duty charged in certain countries on catalogues is very injurious to trade.

Tariff protection should be afforded to those who have invested capital in capturing trade formerly in German hands.

British assay marks on silver are not accepted in Russia, and it is useless for British manufacturers to attempt to do business with that country under the present regulations.

(11) *Paper.*

A memorandum was furnished by Mr. A. W. Foster, Secretary to the Paper Makers' Association of Great Britain and Ireland.

Evidence was given before the Sub-Committee by Mr. Foster and by Mr. John Melrose Arnot, the latter witness representing the Northern Committee of the Association.

Scientific Research.—Assistance in the promotion of scientific research is most desirable, *e.g.*, in the direction of obtaining substitutes for resin size and aniline dyes, and for paper-coating materials hitherto imported. The Government might well assist in researches connected with special kinds of paper, such as vegetable parchment, grease-proof paper, etc., some part of the cost being, in these cases, borne by the makers specially interested. The establishment of some central institution is desirable, at which manufacturers might obtain, for a moderate fixed fee, scientific analyses, etc. The Manchester Technical School is fully equipped, but is not utilised as it might be. It is only a local affair; it should be a national one. Mr. Arnot stated that, so far as he knew, the Government take no interest in it and do not help it. He admitted, however, that the School is helped indirectly by the Government assistance to modern universities, and that the Government cannot reasonably recognise a school otherwise than by making it part of a university having power to grant technical degrees, and by supporting that university. He thinks that employers in this country have not appreciated the value of technical education, but that, on the other hand, the existence of such an institution as the School has not been sufficiently brought under the notice of the trade by the university. Mr. Foster suggested that a note might be inserted in the "Board of Trade Journal" to the effect that investigations could be made under the auspices of the Government, or by the Manchester Technical School. The Sub-Committee suggested that the paper manufacturers might appoint an advisory committee, and that the School might thus be brought into closer contact with the trade. Mr. Arnot agreed. Mr. Foster stated that the three centres of the paper-making industry are London, Manchester and Edinburgh, and expressed the opinion that a school, in London, with Government approval and support, would give the trade what was required. Mr. Arnot suggested, however, that the efforts of the trade, in matters of research, should be concentrated, and at Manchester as the most central place, and because the school there is already fully equipped.

Amendment of existing Law.—In any revision of the law as to trade marks care should be taken to protect water-marks in paper from imitation or infringement. In cases where copyright is granted to any country subject to certain restrictions, similar restrictions, should apply to copyright granted here to citizens of that country.

Improvement of Transport Facilities.—Our canal system should be developed and modernised, and our main roads should be improved for motor transport which will increase. Railway companies should be compelled to divide up their through rates from foreign countries, so that railway freights in this country may be clearly shown, and traders may be enabled to claim like rates for reasonable quantities of goods. Considerable friction is caused by excessive and vexatious charges for demurrage, returned empties, etc. Reference was made to

a suspicion that foreign goods imported are sometimes rated by the companies on a classification lower than that applied to British goods of the same kind.

Financial Assistance, etc.—No suggestions offered.

Promotion of Trade Fairs and Exhibitions.—The value of the trade fair inaugurated by the Board of Trade is appreciated. The fair should be continued.

General.—After the war the trade will again be faced by two of the great difficulties which it encountered in meeting foreign competition in the pre-war period: firstly, dumping; secondly, competition arising from the prevalence, in certain foreign countries, of unduly low wages and inordinately long hours. The trade looks to the Government to take effective steps to safeguard it against these. In Germany there are several paper cartels; there is believed to be no international cartel. Before the war there was no price convention amongst British makers. There is now an agreement, but some of the makers are not in it. This agreement related to prices only, and is compulsory under penalties. It does not control production. It came into existence owing to the rise in cost of materials consequent on the rise in freights, and it represents about 80 per cent of the trade.

The labour bill, for a particular class of output, is about the same in Germany as in Bury. The German maker is, however, protected in his own market, and German railway companies, shipping companies, pulp makers, and others give him lower prices in connection with goods for export.

Pressed on the amount of protection necessary to safeguard the paper-making industry, Mr. Arnot suggested a duty of 15 per cent.

There should be a Ministry of Commerce which "should have commercial, and not political, brains."

(12) *Printing Trade.*

Memoranda were received from Mr. R. J. Lake, Secretary to the Federation of Master Printers and Allied Trades, and from Mr. L. Lacey, Stockport.

Evidence was given before the Sub-Committee by Mr. Lake, and by Messrs. W. A. Waterlow, H. Cooke and H. C. Hill, of the Federation of Master Printers.

Scientific Research.

Mr. Lake.—Government assistance is desirable for the promotion of scientific research in connection with certain printing trade requisites. We partly or wholly depend upon Germany for supplies of gold leaf, gold bronze, red, blue, yellow, and madder lake colours, alizarines, and all aniline colours. These are of great importance to many industries. The Government should not only institute a research department to deal with the scientific side of their production, but should also subsidize or give bounties to encourage production until the

industries are established. Germany has done this, and has practically created a monopoly for the benefit of German goods. In the educational colour work the German Government organized a syndicate and went to enormous expense. Leading German experts and artists were over here studying the question for eighteen months, and ended by capturing the trade. The further application of photography to printing offers a favourable field for research.

It was formerly thought here that the less Government intervenes in trade the better, but opinion is now veering round to the idea that this was a mistake. German workshop organisation is better than ours. If the converse were the case Germany would take official action. German employers devote themselves more closely to business than British employers do. Longer hours are worked by German than by British workmen, and the former pay more attention than the latter to their work. Mr. Lake sees that if this state of affairs continues Government assistance might result in the protection of incompetence. He thinks that the trade is alive to that fact, but that it does require more sympathetic assistance from the Government.

Mr. Waterlow.—Very great assistance could be given to the printing trade if difficulties arising in connection with colours, paper, or the application of photography to printing and lithography could be submitted to a scientist.

[*The Sub-Committee pointed out that a scheme of assistance for industrial research has recently been established by the Treasury and the Board of Education.*]

Mr. Lacey regards development as vitally necessary both as regards laboratory work and the collation and co-ordination of trading and industrial facts and statistics. Modern universities should be brought into closer touch with factories. Travelling scientists should be appointed from among university students, or from teaching staffs, and lent to industrial enterprises in turn, large rewards being given for really valuable discoveries. This work could readily be made self-supporting, but it should have the hall-mark of *national* work.

Amendment of existing Law

Mr. Lake.—The English copyright law should be brought into line with that of the United States. At present printed works, to be copyrighted in both countries, have to be produced in the United States for the purpose of copyright there, and consequently have to be manufactured in the United States, wholly or in part, although for sale in this country.

Merchandise marks:—a clear indication of the country of origin should be given on each copy of the printed article, in such way as to be incapable of removal, and plainly visible when the article is offered for sale. “It is not an amendment of the law that we want—it is an amendment of the administration of the law.”

Mr. Hill.—The only way to deal with the copyright question in America is to reciprocate—to give the Americans the same terms as they give us.

Mr. Lacey suggested that all trades might have one national emblem, and that if the Allied nations each adopted their own distinctive mark it would help them to identify "friendly" goods.

Improvement of Transport Facilities.

Mr. Lake.—There is plenty of room for improvement, particularly in the case of inland transport. At present, carriage direct to London from other parts of the world can be secured at a lower rate than from places in the United Kingdom not very far distant. It has sometimes been found cheaper to ship goods abroad for transmission to this country than to send them direct from one part of the country to another. Railway rates and classifications should be controlled by some impartial authority, and our system of waterways should be investigated.

Mr. Lacey recommends nationalization of railways and canals.

Financial Assistance, Etc.

Mr. Lake.—Regarding financial assistance, there is a conflict of opinion between the heads of large, well-capitalized businesses and the heads of small, under-capitalized businesses, the former being against and the latter in favour of the granting of such assistance. *Mr. Lake* thinks that during the last 20 or 30 years there has been a need for banks to study the wishes of businesses and industries which cannot capitalize themselves on a basis of 100,000*l.* or 200,000*l.*, but which, with a few thousand pounds, might do very good business for the country.

Mr. Waterlow.—When loans are granted to foreign countries, it is very advisable that efforts should be made to secure for this country the printing of the bonds.

Mr. Lacey.—The conservative banking method must be dropped if British finance is to give the true help it should give in the coming stern trade war. Board of Trade influence would be of priceless value in starting this movement. It would be easy for the Board of Trade to assist the small trader by promoting organizations in each of the Allied countries for the purpose of guaranteeing credit (having the means of ascertaining the risk) and shortening the settlement terms by discounting where necessary.

Promotion of Fairs and Exhibitions.

Mr. Lake.—Fairs should be under Government organization; manufacturers only should be allowed to exhibit, and, as regards the printing trade, foreign manufactured goods should be excluded.

Mr. Lacey.—The first British Industries Fair contained the germ of a magnificent idea for trade promotion. The fair "must be Board of Trade." There must be but one. London is the natural centre. There should be a miniature fair—an exhibition of British goods—once a year, in each of the world's capitals, with admission by special invitation

Protection of British Trade Marks Abroad.

Mr. Lake suggests the establishment of an international tribunal which would, by one registration, give world-wide protection, or of a

system under which the prosecution of claims would be made in the country of the aggrieved party, the loser (or, in case of his bankruptcy, his country) to pay all expenses.

Mr. Lacey suggests that in the different countries the principle of reciprocal protection and no more, implying the power of retaliation for proved offences, would be the best solution.

General.

Mr. Lake.—If the position of the British printer is to be maintained after the war, a tariff should be placed on all printed matter imported into the country, and the duty should be made specially heavy on pictorial and colour printing produced from British designs.

Mr. Waterlow.—The duty on all foreign printed goods should be at least $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent.

Mr. Lake.—More help should be rendered to export trade by our consuls who, in this respect, compare unfavourably with German consuls. Every consul should be British, if a native of this country is available. He should be a commercial man, or have a commercial department, and in order that he may look properly after commercial interests he should be adequately remunerated.

The establishment is suggested of a central export bureau, under Government control, from which advice might be obtained as to markets and methods of approaching them. The trade should be allowed to express their views prior to increase of postal rates.

Mr. Lacey.—Some form of "protection" is necessary. After the war the Germanic nations will flood the market with goods at cut-throat prices. Human nature is not strong enough to resist the cash bribe. The Germans will use for their purpose naturalized people of enemy origin, and the cosmopolitan element with whom profit always comes first. The German is in desperate case and *must* "dump." *Mr. Lacey* refers to the terribly depressing effect upon traders of their conviction that the German with his unfair methods will be admitted on the old terms, and suggests that the effect, upon pessimists of this sort, of the knowledge that they would be "*protected*," would be electrical.

He suggests that there should be attached to each important consulate a business man to be engaged solely in opening up business, that we might invite foreign Trade Attachés to be our guests, that valuable prizes might be given for essays, etc., upon trade promotion, that the proper study of foreign languages should be encouraged by the State, and that the metric system should be adopted. He urges that German printing and lithography gained much by having the assistance of the greatest German designers, and that the Board of Trade should encourage our ablest artists to produce designs which should be *national*. Closer association should be established between schools of design and workshops.

Mr. Hill laid stress upon the desirability of securing for British printers the work of printing British designs.

Mr. Cooke.—German printers are able to produce far better work than English printers in printing bronze of all descriptions, but in ordinary colour printing we can hold our own very well. The large

amount of German colour work that comes into this country is of a stock character. In stock work the Germans produce excellent work at a figure that we cannot touch. They send around the world to get orders, and produce in enormous quantities. Apart from stock work we can compete successfully, even in Germany itself.

(13) *Stationery Trade.*

Memoranda were furnished by Mr. P. Barringer, Chairman of the Council of the Stationers' Association of the United Kingdom, and by Messrs. Rowney & Co., pencil manufacturers.

Evidence was given before the Sub-Committee by Mr. Barringer.

Scientific Research.—The organisation is suggested of a committee to collect and classify samples, from all parts of the world, of articles manufactured from various raw materials, with a view to the study of the samples by manufacturers and workers in such materials. A list of all substitutes for well-known raw materials would be useful. A bureau of consulting scientists might be formed. The adequate production of dyes is specially important to the trade.

Amendment of Existing Law.—It is desirable that all foreign-made goods imported should be conspicuously and indelibly stamped, or marked, with the country of origin, and that the removal, covering over, or defacement of this mark should not be allowed. No water-marks liable to be mistaken for British marks should be permitted on foreign-made paper imported. At present the Merchandise Marks Act is not a serious measure.

A British and Colonial trade marks convention, by which a trade mark, registered in London under convention, would also be valid in all the Colonies, would be of great value.

Improvement of Transport Facilities.—This subject requires the careful study of a special committee. Preferential rates for foreign goods on our railways have long been a scandal, and should not be permitted. As an instance of this it is stated that the carriage of pianos bought in Berlin and delivered in Beckenham is less than the carriage of pianos from the Midlands to Beckenham.

Financial Assistance, Etc.—Manufacturers entering foreign markets, especially Russian, Chinese and South American, must give very long credits. They would be much assisted by some arrangement for the discounting of time bills. The establishment of industrial banks, on the lines of those in Germany, is desirable.

Promotion of Trade Fairs and Exhibitions.—The Board of Trade Exhibition was a model in every respect. Its success was undoubtedly due to the fact that it was under Government control. The notion of closing the exhibition at 6 o'clock, although not at first popular amongst exhibitors, proved to be an "extraordinarily brainy" one.

Protection of British Trade Marks Abroad.—It would be of the highest value if the Board of Trade were to assist manufacturers in adjusting equities in matters of foreign trade disputes. A member of

the Association owns a trade mark for fountain pens in Japan. A Japanese holds the same trade mark. Thus two firms are permitted to sell entirely different kinds of fountain pens under the mark "Swan." It would be a costly matter for the member of the Association to take steps to have the Japanese mark expunged, but if there were a system of mutual compromise the matter might be settled by the British and Japanese Boards of Trade.

General.—Endeavour should be made to obtain reduction of tariffs on advertising matter accompanying goods imported into the Colonies for sale. Travellers' trading licences, within the Empire, should be preferential as regards British representatives. Encouragement should be given to the use of metric weights and measures. Desirability of a convention with the Colonies for the adoption of the metric system. A decimal monetary system would be advantageous, especially to the export trade. Official records of approved certificated translators in foreign languages, and of capable foreign trade consultant experts, would be of great value. It is strongly felt that, after the war, the present antagonism to German and Austrian goods will become weakened by attractions of cheapness, as all classes of goods produced in present enemy countries will be "dumped" here, through, or even without, the co-operation of traders in neutral countries. Of late many factories have been equipped here to produce goods formerly imported, and further developments in this direction would be undertaken but for the feeling of insecurity due to fears of unrestricted dumping. This fear would be immediately removed were the Government to formulate and announce some scheme of protection. Complaint is made that buyers belonging to English houses who go over to Germany to purchase goods do not buy the goods strictly on their merits, but are influenced by a desire to keep up these continental trips. If they buy in England they lose a pleasant holiday and the entertainment provided for them by the German exporters.

Messrs. Rowney & Co.'s letter relates mainly to the subject of German and Austrian competition in the pencil-making business prior to the war. They state that at Nuremberg the industry was so nursed by Government support that this one town supplied approximately 60 per cent of the world's production. They believe that the chief assistance granted by the German Government was given through a law requiring all stationery used in Government offices, municipal offices, schools, and in connection with railways and tramways, to be of German production, and they point out the advantages which would accrue to the trade here were a similar regulation in force in this country. They refer to the corruption due to the organised system of lavish entertainment of English buyers in Germany, and to evasion of the Merchandise Marks Act.

(14) *Toys (other than Mechanical).*

A Memorandum was furnished by Mr. H. S. Dean, of Dean's Rag Book Company, Ltd., Newington Butts, S.E.

Mr. Dean also gave evidence before the Sub-Committee.

Scientific Research.—The German plan of State-aided scientific research could scarcely be improved upon, and the establishment of technical schools, where proper training could be given in the numerous branches of industry which have now sprung up, is essential to the successful prosecution of new undertakings. Practically no one can be got in this country who knows anything about toy-making. When the war broke out the Company were on the point of engaging a German to teach them the business. In Germany there are technical schools with classes which specialise in toy-making; it would be useful if some of our technical schools could be induced to establish similar classes.

Amendment of Existing Law.—All articles imported should be indelibly marked with the name of their country of origin. The removal of this mark should be punishable not by fines alone, but by imprisonment of the offender, and confiscation of the goods.

Improvement of Transport Facilities.—Much might be done with State assistance, especially in the development of our national waterways.

Financial Assistance, Etc.—It would be an inestimable boon to British manufacturers if the system in vogue in Germany of advances through the banks could be adopted here.

Promotion of Trade Fairs and Exhibitions.—The Company benefited considerably from the British Industries Fair. They are strongly in favour of the continuance of trade fairs and exhibitions under Government control. It is desirable that definite information as to date and place of exhibition should be given as long in advance as possible. Last year's Fair was held rather too late in the year.

General.—Our toy trade generally is in jeopardy because of the risk that, directly the war is over, the cheapest articles will find their way in. German manufacturers employ family or home labour—"sweating to the very highest degree." Hence they can produce more cheaply than we can. Apart from the technical skill required, the only way of meeting German competition is to institute a tariff on all toys imported, with a higher tariff on toys produced wholly or in part by family or home labour. Generally speaking, an expert could distinguish the latter class of toys. If the importation of enemy goods is not prohibited altogether for a period of years after the war, with a tariff of 25 or 30 per cent the trade could, I think, be held: family or home labour would not then matter. Agents here of German manufacturers work together to subdue the British manufacturers: it is war, not commerce. The adoption of the metric system in this country is a most necessary step, and would be an immense advantage in doing business in foreign countries. Since the war, the British toy-making industry has made great progress. Previously it was practically a German monopoly, except in leaden soldiers and things of that sort, which even Germany was buying from us.

(15) *Mechanical Toys.*

A memorandum was furnished by Mr. F. Hornby, "Meccano, Ltd.," Binns Road, Liverpool.

Mr. Hornby also give evidence before the Sub-Committee.

Scientific Research.—Might be very useful in certain branches of the toy trade. Access thereto might certainly be an advantage.

Amendment of Existing Law.—Mr. Hornby thinks that copyright registration should be re-established. He is now taking action in, Australia, in a case of copyright infringement. In the absence of a certificate of registration he is obliged to get a legal instrument drafted. This causes difficulty, expense, and delay. The present patent law would be improved considerably by the introduction of the German system of *Gebrauchsmuster*, under which articles possessing features of novelty, but not patentable, would get a proper measure of protection.

Improvement of Transport Facilities.—In this respect little difficulty has been found.

Financial Assistance, Etc.—One of the greatest handicaps from which our industries suffer is lack of capital. The toy trade is mainly a season's trade; capital flows out at an enormous rate for nine months of the year and back again in about two months after the Christmas season is over. Hence a large amount of capital is required. In the absence of suitable security, which cannot in some cases be provided, although the business may be quite sound and profitable, banks will not grant loans. The Government could give very considerable help by guaranteeing the banks (subject to special conditions) for loans made to manufacturers.

Promotion of Trade Fairs and Exhibitions.—The British Industries Fair was in most respects very satisfactory, but future fairs should be much better advertised both in England and abroad. An annual fair would be of the greatest possible assistance to the toy trade. It should always be held in London, not later than March, and should be under the control of the Board of Trade. Foreign buyers should be given such information regarding the scope of the exhibition, hotel accommodation, other attractions in London, etc., as would impel them to pay a visit to London while the fair is open.

Protection of British Trade Marks Abroad.—An effort should be made to induce the countries that are parties to the present International Convention on Patents, etc., to agree that a trade mark once registered in any country shall not be registered by any other party in any other country. Mr. Hornby has experienced serious difficulty owing to this own trade mark having been registered abroad, by other people.

General.—Before the war about 90 per cent. of the toys in the United Kingdom were imported—mainly from Germany; and there appeared to be no possibility of establishing British toy industries to compete with foreign manufacturers. Present conditions afford an opportunity created solely by the exclusion of German goods. To take advantage of this opportunity an absolutely prohibitive duty based on the net cost of production should be imposed on all foreign mechanical toys, at least until such time as British manufacturers can compete on equal terms. In the mechanical toy trade

old-established firms in Germany and Austria, capitalised up to about 4,000,000*l.*, have been producing, and perfecting their methods, for 20 years. We have a close knowledge of their finished products, and of the means required to duplicate and possibly improve upon them. We are deficient in trained and skilled labour, in factory accommodation and equipment, and in the financial resources to establish the industry. Skilled labour can be rapidly acquired; factory accommodation and equipment present no special difficulty; the chief difficulty is the financial one. It would be utterly useless to attempt to capture trade from highly-experienced, well-established, German and Austrian houses, by encouraging small firms in this country to attack tiny portions of the mechanical toy business. Only a very large concern, working with the finest tools and skilled labour, and manufacturing in very large quantities, could hope to produce the required goods at proper prices. In order that our output may be large and our costs reduced, we should take energetic steps to capture not only the home trade but the colonial and foreign markets as well. The whole question turns upon output; to capture trade we must increase our own and reduce that of the foreigner.

Mr. Hornby suggests that the Sub-Committee should give consideration to the difficulties of obtaining copyright in America. Not only have blocks to be made and type set up there, but all copies for that market have to be printed there. Hence goods sent to America have to be opened on arrival in order that the necessary book of instructions may be inserted.

Mr Hornby furnished certain detailed particulars regarding the manufacture by him of a set, comprising a locomotive, tender, two carriages and rails, being a duplicate of a German set which, prior to the war, was sold to the dealer in this country for 2*s.* 8*d.*, and is being sold by Mr. Hornby for 3*s.* 8*d.*

The floor space required to turn out this particular set alone represents approximately 24,633 square feet

PART II.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF COLLECTIVE REPRESENTATIONS.

(1) *Assistance in the Promotion of Scientific Research in the Interests of Trade and Industry.*

The value of scientific research, and the desirability of Government assistance in connection therewith, are generally recognised

Evidence is given of the success attending State-aided research in Germany, and favourable reference is made to the Charlottenburg Institute of Berlin.

It is suggested that, if action were taken through the Universities, heavy expenditure would not be necessary; and the opinion is expressed that a scheme might be established which would be partly self-supporting.

Reference is made to good work which is already being done by the Sheffield University, the Institute of Chemistry, the Manchester Technical School, and the Pottery College at Stoke-on-Trent. This work is said to be hampered by lack of funds.

The witnesses representing the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturer's Association stated that they had already submitted their views on this subject to the Advisory Council established under the "Scheme for the Organization and Development of Scientific and Industrial Research."

Stress is laid on the importance of technical schools. It is admitted that employers have not properly appreciated the value of technical education, and that difficulty is experienced in inducing employees to avail themselves of the opportunities afforded them of increasing their technical knowledge.

Among other suggestions are the following:—

The appointment of "travelling scientists," to be lent to industrial enterprises in turn.

The organisation of a committee to collect and classify samples from all parts of the world, of articles manufactured from various raw materials.

The compilation of a list of substitutes for well-known raw materials.

The formation of a bureau of consulting scientists, chemists, engineers, etc.

Increased attention to the growing of timber.

The offer of rewards for valuable discoveries.

(2) *Amendments of Existing Law as to Copyright, Patents, Trade Marks, Merchandise Marks Act, &c.*

Copyright.

(*Paper.*)—Where copyright is granted by any country subject to certain restrictions, similar restrictions should apply to copyright granted here to citizens of that country.

(*Printing.*)—The English copyright law should be brought into line with that of the United States. At present, printed works to be copyrighted in both countries have to be produced in the United States for the purposes of the copyright there, and consequently have to be manufactured in the United States, wholly or in part, even if for sale in this country.

(*Printing and Lithography.*)—The working of the American copyright should be imitated here exactly, if only to compel its disuse.

(*Toys, Mechanical.*)—Copyright registration should be re-established.

(*Jewellers and Silversmiths.*)—The copyright and registration of designs need some revision; and the Birmingham jewellery manufacturers would like to be able to register their designs at a local office instead of in London.

Patents.

- (*Fancy Leather Goods.*)—Insufficient inquiries are made before patents are accepted, and patent rights are granted upon articles that have already been upon the market and are in fairly common use. To obviate this, more exhaustive inquiry should be made by the Patent Office before patent rights are granted, and trade bodies should be taken into consultation.
- (*Cutlery.*)—The trade are anxious to have relief from certain German patent rights, and German applications for patents, which impede the progress of the introduction of machinery.
- (*Glassware.*)—All British patents should be worked in Britain, and no articles manufactured abroad, for which British letters patent are granted, should (with possible exceptions) be imported. At present, compulsory manufacture in this country is only normal.
- (*Printing and Lithography.*)—The measure of protection given by any country to subjects of this country should be the measure of protection given to them.
- (*Toys, Mechanical.*)—The present law would be improved considerably by the introduction of the German system of *Gebrauchsmuster*.
- (*Glass Bottles.*)—Additional protection would be given to this industry if bottles made by any patented machine were to bear a mark indicating the patent under which they were manufactured.
- (*China and earthenware.*)—More care might with advantage be exercised by Patent Office examiners to ascertain whether a pattern or shape offered for registration has been “anticipated.”
- (*Electrical Apparatus.*)—Exception is taken to the present letters patent on the ground that the cost is too high, the protection inadequate, and the period of provisional protection too short. The following recommendations are made:—
- (1) That three classes of patent protection be created:—
 - (a) A short term of petty patent for improvements or modifications in design, without provisional protection, and at a low cost.
 - (b) A long term patent for new inventions. Provisional period of protection to be twelve months, and full period to be at least fifteen years, with an option to extend it to twenty-one years by payment of increased fees.
 - (c) A patent for discovery of new principles. The patentee to be permitted to claim reasonable royalties from patentees of apparatus making use of such principle.

(2) That an attempt be made to bring about the unification of patent laws within the British Empire.

Complaint is made that the deterrent to deliberate and wilful infringement is insufficient, and also that, under the *Canadian* patent laws, the British manufacturer is at a great disadvantage, because, after the lapse of two years, a patent is rendered invalid by the importation of any article made under that patent, although the article may be also manufactured within the Dominion.

Trade Marks.

(*Jewellery.*)—English trade marks require better protection. The Customs should prevent the importation of goods bearing trade marks identical with, or nearly resembling, British trade marks.

(*Building and Drainage Earthenware.*)—Goods which are wrongly marked should be confiscated at the port of entry.

(*Paper.*)—In any alteration of the law, care should be taken that water-marks in paper are fully protected against imitation or infringement; it should not be overlooked that a water-mark is a trade mark.

(*Stationery.*)—If a British and Colonial Trade Marks Convention could be formed by which a trade mark registered in London under convention would be valid in all the Colonies as well, the fee to be an inclusive one, it would be of great value to manufacturers, and would foster trade.

(*Printing and Lithographing.*)—Could not all trades have one national emblem?

Merchandise Marks Act.

(*General.*)—Every article made in Germany or Austria-Hungary (or every *foreign-made* article) imported into the United Kingdom should bear a mark showing the country of its origin. The mark should be conspicuous and indelible, and (*less general*) its removal, covering over or defacement should be punishable by imprisonment of the offender and confiscation of the goods. Even small articles, such as rings, could be so marked.

(*Brushes.*)—The Government should prosecute where cases of default are brought to their notice; it should not be left to an individual to take action at great expense to himself. Many provisions of the Act can be ignored with impunity, because the Government do not move actively enough.

(*Stationery.*)—No water-marks liable to be mistaken for British Marks should be permitted on foreign-made paper imported. At present the Merchandise Marks Act is not a serious measure.

(*Jewellery.*)—Numerous mis-descriptions have crept into the trade and cannot be dealt with under the present Act. Thus, cheap metal articles, simply electro-gilt, are described as “rolled gold,” “gold-cased,” etc.

(3) Improvement of transport facilities.

(*General.*)—Complaint is made of preferential treatment of foreign goods by British railway companies, and it is suggested that the system of rating should be altered so as to favour the home instead of the foreign manufacturer.

(*Printing.*)—*Mr. Lacey:* Our railways and canals should be permanently nationalised.

Mr. Lake: Railway rates and classification should be controlled and revised by some impartial authority, and our system of waterways should be investigated. It has sometimes been found cheaper to ship goods abroad for transmission to this country than to send them direct from one part of the country to another.

(*Cutlery.*)—It is a matter of resentment to the trade that in some cases English shipping rings charge higher rates from English ports than from foreign countries.

(*Toys.*)—Much might be done with State assistance, especially in the development of our national waterways.

(*Paper.*)—The canal system of this country should be developed and modernised. Main trunk roads should be maintained and improved; motor transport will be increasingly used in the future. Railway companies should be compelled to divide up their through rates from foreign countries. In the case of freight charges from one foreign port to another by way of a British port the through rate is frequently lower than that quoted at the British port for the part voyage. Delay and loss are caused by the absence of railway facilities for dealing with dock and ex-ship traffic. Considerable friction arises from excessive and vexatious charges for demurrage, returned empties, etc. Reference is made to a suspicion that foreign goods imported are sometimes rated by the railway companies on a classification lower than that applied to British goods of the same kind.

(*Glass Bottles.*)—Cost of carriage, by land or sea, on bulky articles requiring much protective packing bears too high a percentage of the cost of such goods.

(*Jewellery.*)—Increased facilities are desirable in connection with the registered letter and parcel post, and the insured box service. An extension of the cash-on-delivery system would be helpful.

(*China and Earthenware.*)—German potters have been very materially assisted by their government-subsidized rates of carriage. The question of cheap and rapid transport is of the greatest importance, and until something is done to assist manufacturers in this respect we shall be at a disadvantage compared with the Germans in competing for the trade of the world. German manufacturers get lower rates on goods for export than on goods for internal use. Canal freights are higher here than in Germany.

(*Building and Drainage Earthenware.*)—Some such system as the German bounty system would enable British manufacturers to compete in markets at present closed to them.

(*Electrical Apparatus.*)—Complaint is made that British exporters are severely handicapped by the excessive cost of railway and shipping freights as compared with those borne by their foreign competitors. A number of specific cases are quoted in which British rates compare very unfavourably with foreign rates.

The cheaper rates prevailing in Germany are attributed to—
Preferential transport rates, in Germany, on goods for export.

The use on the Continent of large trucks having double the capacity of English trucks, and the charging of rates at “per truck” instead of at “per ton.”

The cheap through rates obtained by foreginers.

Combination amongst British railway companies to keep up rates.

The control by railway companies of British canals, which are throttled with high toll dues, so as to make them useless, while, on the other hand, water transport has been greatly developed in recent years in Germany, Holland, and France.

In England the exporter is handicapped and the importer favoured.

If our canals were properly developed they would not only be profitable, but would be of immense advantage to the export trade, and at the same time relieve the railways of much of the slow traffic.

The cost of special sidings to large manufactories is generally extortionate in England.

No reduction is made, in England, for large quantities.

The Association of British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers recommend:—

(1) That the Board of Trade should, as soon as possible, call together a conference of representatives of shipowners, railway companies, and the manufacturing industries, to discuss the whole question with a view to co-operation in removing the existing handicaps under which British industries labour when in competition with foreign producers.

(2) That an impartial department of the Government be set up to exercise the functions of a tribunal for adjusting grievances existing between railway and transport companies and traders, more particularly where it can be shown that the foreigner is benefitting at the expense of British industry.

(4) *Financial Assistance such as Industrial Trust Companies, and the Conditions to be attached to Loans to Foreign Countries.*

Trust Companies.

(*Building and Drainage Earthenware.*)—A small subsidy would finance companies, whose business it would be to sell goods for groups of manufacturers, and good results would accrue.

(*Glass Bottles.*)—*Mr. Alexander:* Industrial trust companies have greatly assisted Continental manufacturers. If the British Government lend their assistance in the future by means of an import duty or otherwise, such companies will be more readily prepared to afford assistance to British manufacturers.

Mr. Barron: Financial aid would be a great help to many manufacturers.

(*Silversmiths.*) Many firms will require assistance after the war, and some protection should be afforded to those who have invested capital in capturing trade formerly in German hands.

(*Printing.*)—*Mr. Lake:* Regarding financial aid there is a conflict of opinion between the heads of large, well-capitalized businesses and the heads of small under-capitalized businesses, the former being against and the latter in favour of the granting of such assistance. During the last 20 or 30 years there has been a need for banks to study the wishes of businesses and industries which cannot capitalize themselves on a basis of 100,000*l.* or 200,000*l.*, but which, with a few thousand pounds, might do very good business for the country.

Mr. Lacey: The conservative banking system must be dropped if British finance is to give the true help it should give in the coming stern trade war. Board of Trade influence would be of priceless value in starting this movement. It would be easy for the Board of Trade to assist the small trader by promoting organizations in each of the allied countries for the purpose of guaranteeing credit (having the means of ascertaining the risk), and shortening the settlement terms by discounting where necessary.

(*China and Earthenware.*)—Capital and credit are granted to German manufacturers by German banks under Government control, more freely than they are granted to English manufacturers by English banks, especially now that the old-fashioned banks in provincial towns are disappearing. Hence the German manufacturer is in a better position than his English competitor to develop his business and to give long credit to his customers.

(*Stationery.*)—Manufacturers entering foreign markets, especially Russian, Chinese, and South American, must give very long credits. They would be much assisted by some arrangement for the discounting of time bills. The establishment of industrial banks, on the lines of those in Germany, is desirable.

(*Toys.*)—*Mr. Dean:* Some modification of the terms demanded at the present time by banking companies of industrial concerns requiring financial assistance would greatly aid the expansion of trade.

Mr. Hornby. The toy industry might be strengthened by assistance given by trust companies to small, well-established concerns. The Government could give very considerable help by guaranteeing banks (subject to certain conditions) for loans made to manufacturers.

(*Electric Apparatus.*)—The British manufacturer gets less assistance than the foreign manufacturer from banks and financial houses. Hence there have been carried out by German firms, in British Colonies and Dominions, many engineering schemes of considerable magnitude which could have been equally well undertaken by British firms if the latter could have received similar financial assistance. Moreover there are instances on record (*e.g.*, the Victoria Falls Power Scheme) in which German electrical industry has been largely financed by British capital.

Loans to Foreign Countries.

There is a fairly general expression of opinion to the effect that in granting loans to foreign countries, we should make it a condition that some of the money raised should be spent in this country; and some witnesses suggest that British industries should receive preferential treatment in connection with money raised for local loans or by taxation. The British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association make a representation to the following effect:—

The attitude of British financiers towards home industries is in direct contrast with that of German financiers who invariably stipulate that the plant and machinery for the undertakings they assist shall be of German manufacture. British municipalities and public bodies might set an example in this respect, and the Local Government Board, when sanctioning loans, might stipulate that British industry should receive preferential treatment. British municipalities should be assured that in accepting a tender which is not the lowest they will not be surcharged by the Government auditor. Accepting the lowest tender may mean that the contract goes to a foreigner, working under less restriction as to hours of labour, rates of wages, Factory Acts, etc., than the English contractor. The Association recommend:—

- (1) That in sanctioning the raising of loans, or taxation, by municipalities or public bodies, for carrying out works of public utility, the condition be attached that preference must be given to British manufacturers. The amount of preference might, if thought desirable, be limited to, say, 10 per cent., as a check to trade combines.
- (2) That a similar condition should, if practicable, be attached to colonial and foreign loans raised in this country.

The following further representations are made:—

(*Table Glass.*)—Government assistance is desirable (but only during the war) for purchasing raw materials from abroad in bulk, and distributing them to the various factories at the lowest cost.

(*Jewellery.*)—British banking facilities in various countries, *e.g.*, Colombia, are inadequate, and banking transactions have to be undertaken by merchant houses—usually German, the British merchant houses being “too slow.” There are huge possibilities of developing trade with Russia, if financial facilities be afforded, or manufacturers obtain satisfactory guarantees that they will be able to collect their accounts.

(5) *The Promotion of Trade Fairs and Exhibitions.*

Exhibitions organized by companies for financial profit, including and encouraging retail stalls, entertainments, and side shows, are not favoured.

The value of the exhibition inaugurated by the Board of Trade is highly appreciated, and its continuation is greatly desired. The following suggestions are made:—

Board of Trade control is necessary.

Future exhibitions should be much better advertised, both in England and abroad.

They should be on a larger scale than the last exhibition.

They should remain open for at least fourteen days.

The public should be excluded.

Only real manufacturers should be allowed to exhibit.

As regards the printing trade, foreign manufactured goods should be excluded.

Definite information as to date and place of exhibition should be given as long in advance as possible.

Foreign buyers should be given such information regarding the scope of the exhibition, hotel accommodation, other attractions in London, etc., as would impel them to pay a visit to London while the exhibition is open.

London is the proper place for the exhibition.

The exhibition should be held not later than March. (It was also suggested that June or July would be the most favourable time.)

It is doubtful whether advisory committees in connection therewith would be of much use.

Mr. Lacey suggested that, in addition to the Board of Trade Exhibition, a miniature fair—an exhibition of British goods—should be held, once a year, in each of the world's capitals, with admission by special invitation.

The British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association think that the money spent by the British Government in connection with exhibitions abroad has not greatly benefited British industry, such exhibitions having been held in countries which impose a high import tariff on British goods.

They recommend:—

- (1) That consideration be given to the promotion of trade exhibitions in British Colonies and Dominions, and in countries where the conditions are favourable to British enterprises.

- (2) That efforts be made to establish an annual trade fair in London corresponding to the great Continental trade fairs, and that special facilities for visiting the fairs be given to colonials, and to overseas trade commissioners and other overseas officials who are in a position to influence British trade abroad.

Mr. Shenton thinks that it would not be difficult to organize fairs for the whole of the kingdom that would rival, or even surpass, those held in Leipzig.

(6) *The Protection of British Trade Marks Abroad.*

(*Paper.*)—The position of the British paper maker in the matter of water marks requires strengthening. Reference is made to the decision of the French authorities that paper made in France might bear the mark "*Papier Anglais.*"

(*Stationery.*)—It would be of the highest value if the Board of Trade were to assist manufacturers in adjusting equities in matters of foreign trade disputes. A member of the Stationers' Association owns a mark for fountain pens in Japan. A Japanese owns the same trade mark. Thus two firms are permitted to sell entirely different kinds of fountain pens under the mark "Swan." It would be a costly matter for the member of the Association to take steps to have the Japanese mark expunged, but if there were a system of mutual compromise, the matter might be settled by the British and Japanese Boards of Trade.

(*Silversmiths.*)—The Government should protect the registered trade marks of British firms abroad. Our consuls might help British firms, who propose to bring an action in a foreign town for infringement of trade marks, by taking a benevolent interest in the matter and by giving advice as to the best lawyers to engage, and so on.

Mr. Bradbury strongly emphasized his view that the Government should take steps to stop the abuse of the British silver hall-marks by American and Canadian manufacturers, and also by manufacturers in other parts of the world. He handed in advertisements of American firms showing how they adopt the hall-marks of the British Assay Offices as their trade marks. The practice of applying the hall-marks to *electro-plated* ware is quite prevalent in the United States; Canada is "flooded" with plate made in America and bearing these marks, and consequently the Canadian Government cannot prevent (as they would otherwise do) the use of them by manufacturers in Canada. The matter is one which, in Mr. Bradbury's opinion, certainly does need the earnest consideration of His Majesty's Government.

(*Cutlery.*)—It is recognized that the Government can hardly take up the protection of trade marks of individuals, but if

the Board of Trade would officially prosecute in all cases where foreign goods are made up to pass as English in markets abroad, their action would be immensely popular.

(*Brushes.*)—It would be an advantage if British consuls were British men in all cases.

(*China and Earthenware.*)—The potting industry would benefit by increased protection of trade marks. British trade marks are looked upon abroad as guarantees of excellence of quality. When, as frequently happens, these marks are copied by German manufacturers, inferior goods are foisted on the buyers, who thus form an erroneous conception of the quality of British goods. German trade consequently benefits at the expense of English trade. Our consuls could, by making use of their opportunities for observation and enquiry, very materially assist in stamping out this unfair competition.

(*Mechanical Toys.*) An effort should be made to induce the countries that are parties to the present International Convention on Patents to agree that a trade mark once registered in any country shall not be registered by any other party in any other country. *Mr. Hornby* has experienced serious difficulty owing to his own trade mark having been registered, abroad, by other people.

(*Printing.*)—*Mr. Lake* suggests the establishment of an international tribunal which would, by one registration, give world-wide protection; or of a system under which the prosecution of claims would be made in the country of the aggrieved party, the loser (or, in case of his bankruptcy, his country) to pay all expenses.

Mr. Lacey suggests that in the different countries the principle of reciprocal protection, and no more, implying the power of retaliation for proved offences, would be the best solution.

(*Electrical Apparatus.*)—The British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association make the following recommendations:—

(1) A trade mark should, when possible, be stamped or branded on the article itself, and not on a detachable label.

(2) It is desirable to bring about, if possible, some measure of uniformity in regard to the registration of trade marks within the British Empire, and to render it unnecessary to pay a separate and heavy registration fee in each Colony or Station which trade is carried on.

(7) General.

Protective Import Duties.

(*Paper Manufacture.*)—After the war the trade will again be faced by two of the great difficulties which it encountered in meeting foreign competition in the pre-war period: firstly,

dumping; secondly, competition arising from the prevalence in certain foreign countries of unduly low wages and inordinately long hours. The trade looks to the Government to take effective steps to safeguard it against these.

English manufacturers have no objection to meeting prices based on the cost of production, but they object to a price which is artificially less than the cost of production. To render the trade safe against dumping, an import duty of 15 per cent, would be desirable.

(*Stationery*).—It is strongly felt that after the war, the present antagonism to German and Austrian goods will become weakened by attractions of cheapness, as all classes of goods produced in present enemy countries will be dumped here. Of late many factories have been equipped here to produce goods formerly imported, and further developments in this direction would be undertaken but for the feeling of insecurity due to fears of unrestricted dumping. This fear would be immediately removed were the Government to formulate and announce some scheme of protection.

In giving evidence before the Sub-Committee, Mr. Barringer said: "It would be a very difficult matter for us to make suggestions on the tariff. We are all widely divergent in our manufactures."

(*Jewellers and Silversmiths*).—Some protection should be afforded to those who have invested capital in capturing trade formerly in German hands.

One large manufacturer, finding that his silver trade had been almost stopped owing to the war, is making cheap ornaments, such have hitherto been made in Austria-Hungary, of copper and soft metal. He has established certain machinery and would put down more, but is afraid that, after the war, the market will be flooded with foreign goods, and that his machinery will be useless. *Mr. Bradbury* thought that this manufacturer would probably be sufficiently protected by a duty of about 15 per cent.

(*Cutlery*).—*Mr. Tyzack*: There is extensive dumping of German goods in the United Kingdom. This dumping could be prevented by confiscating, at the port of entry, goods found to be undervalued. Alternatively, it could be stopped by a tariff, but the tariff must be fairly high—10, 15, or 20 per cent.

Mr. Street: As the foreigner is sure to make a great effort to recapture the lost trade after the war, we need a slight measure of protection.

(*Fancy Leather Goods*).—The trade is strongly convinced that the British manufacturer will not hold his own after the war unless the Government protect him, at least for a time, from direct foreign competition. A prohibitive tariff of, say, $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. is required for five years.

(*Brushes.*)—The only solution of the difficulties arising from the competition with Germany and Austria-Hungary is the imposition of import duties on goods from those countries. Import duties would also assist the brush manufacturers to maintain developments undertaken in consequence of present conditions, and the knowledge that such protection would be afforded after the war would encourage them to do more than they are at present justified in doing to develop that section of the trade previously held by Germany and Austria.

A permanent duty is desired of $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. on all foreign-made goods.

(*Toys, other than Mechanical.*)—*Mr. Dean:* Our toy trade generally is in jeopardy because of the risk that, directly the war is over the cheapest articles will find their way in. German manufacturers employ family or home labour—"sweating to the very highest degree." Hence they can produce more cheaply than we can. Apart from the technical skill required the only way of meeting German competition is to institute a tariff on all toys imported, with a higher tariff on toys produced wholly or in part by family or home labour. Generally speaking, an expert could distinguish the latter class of toys. If the importation of enemy goods is not, prohibited altogether for a period of years after the war, with a tariff of 25 or 30 per cent. the trade could, I think be held: family or home labour would not then matter.

(*Glass Ware Table Glass and Lighting Glass.*)—*Mr. Congreve Jackson:* Manufacturers are now being urged to capture enemy trade. To do this they must expend much capital. But they can offer no security to investors that, after the war, the additional trade obtained under present conditions will be maintained. It is desirable that German and Austrian glass be entirely excluded for a period of three years after the war. Subsequently a duty of $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent should be imposed thereon. A tariff of $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent should also be imposed on all foreign table glass, with a preference in favour of our Allies.

Mr. Williams-Thomas:

A duty should be imposed on German and Austrian manufactures entering this country (or the Empire) after the cessation of hostilities, and to be effective this duty should be prohibitive for a period of five or more years. Unless this is done, the efforts now made to capture enemy trade will, in a great measure, be useless.

(*China and Earthenware.*)—*Mr. Shenton* refers to various advantages which German manufacturers enjoy as compared with manufacturers in this country (transport facilities and situation of factories in rural districts where cost of building, rates, etc., are low and fuel and labour are cheap), and states that the most efficient way of neutralizing these advantages would be the imposition of a tariff.

(*Mechanical Toys*).—Before the war about 90 per cent of the toys in the United Kingdom were imported—mainly from Germany; and there appeared to be no possibility of establishing British toy industries to compete with foreign manufacturers. Present conditions afford an opportunity created solely by the exclusion of German goods. To take advantage of this opportunity an absolutely prohibitive duty, based on the net cost of production, should be imposed on all foreign mechanical toys, at least until such time as British manufacturers can compete on equal terms.

(*Printing Trade*).—*Mr. Lake*: If the position of the British printer is to be maintained after the war, a tariff should be placed on all printed matter imported into the country, and the duty should be made specially heavy on pictorial and colour printing produced from British designs.

Mr. Waterlow: The duty on all foreign printed goods should be at least $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent.

Mr. Lacey: The trade will not be held permanently unless there be some measure of protection, which might also grant preference to allied nations.

(*Electrical Apparatus*).—The British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association regard the imposition of an import tariff as essential for the satisfactory maintenance of the British electrical engineering and allied industries after the war. The text of the Resolution on the subject which has been passed by the Council of the Association will be found in Part I, Summary No. 5 (*Electrical Apparatus*), page 11.

(*Glass Bottles*).—*Mr. Alexander*: At the present time there is a grave shortage of bottles of all kinds. British manufacturers are doing their best to cope with the situation, but, being apprehensive that, after the war, their position will be precarious, they are afraid to incur the expenditure necessary to modernize their works. The best production that could be afforded them would be a tariff on foreign-made bottles.

Messrs. Thos. Barron, Ltd., think that there ought to be some protective tariff on German and Austrian bottles after the war.

[*Glass Ware (Flint and Laboratory Ware)*.]—A special difficulty at the present time is the responsibility of deciding whether to launch out into new lines in view of the danger of German and Austrian dumping after the war. Some form of protection is desirable. On optical and chemical glass a duty of from 25 to 30 per cent would be required for a period of five years.

Labour Conditions.

(*Paper Making*).—The labour bill, for the same class of output, is much the same in Germany as in Bury. Italy has a number of paper mills and these pay very low wages

“The wage relationship of Japan is an entirely different thing from anything here.”

(*Jewellers and Silversmiths.*)—One of the chief reasons for the progress made by the German jewellery trade before the war was the German system of art and technical education and apprenticeship. A system of enforced apprenticeship and technical education would be good for this country. In Birmingham it is difficult to induce boys to attend art classes, even if their fees are paid and they are given time to attend the classes in the afternoon; and in the jewellery trade the apprenticeship system has broken down altogether.

(*Cutlery.*)—Reference is made to the better methods and organization of the Germans, and to the superiority of the German to the Sheffield workman in discipline and education. This superiority is partly attributed to the German trade schools. In England the trade has suffered from the resistance of workmen to the introduction of machinery, and from trade union rules as to apprenticeship. It is suggested that a clause should be inserted in contracts stating that the contract was placed at the rate of wages then ruling, and that contractors, in sending in their tender, should pledge themselves not to go beyond the rates agreed as between the employers' associations and the trade unions.

(*Fancy Leather Goods.*)—There is difficulty in getting labour, because trained labour does not exist in this country; manufacturers have been greatly handicapped because the market has no labour that can help them. Even in normal times the raw material has to be taken. Technical schools barely exist in this trade. It will take years to train workmen in sufficient numbers to produce the variety of goods necessary to compete with German models.

(*Brushes.*)—Japanese tooth-brushes of the cheaper kind can be bought here at less than half the cost of making them here.

If employers were given greater freedom, and trade unions were a little more reasonable as regards subdivision and organization of labour and introduction of machinery, a great deal could be done in the brush trade in this country.

(*Toys, other than Mechanical.*)—The establishment of technical schools, where proper training could be given in the numerous branches of industry that have sprung up, is absolutely essential to the successful prosecution of the new undertakings. It is only by such training that the British manufacturer can hope to secure supplies of skilled workmen and workwomen to act as overseers and teachers in factories, and thus counteract, in some degree, the competition from Germany which is largely kept alive by the liberal supply of family labour.

(*Glass Ware: Table and Lighting Glass.*)—Mr. Congreve Jackson states that the industry has been declining in this country for the last sixty years. Amongst the causes of the decline he mentions trade union rules, the severity of factory legislation, and the free importation of foreign mould-formed glass produced in protected countries under labour conditions prohibited in England. In France, Belgium, Germany, and Austria boys start work at nine years of age and are employed—particularly in Bohemia—at extremely low wages. Here they may not be employed in the glass-works until they are 13 (until recently, 14) years of age, and they are paid at the rate of 12s.—14s. per week. In Continental glass-works wages generally are much lower, and hours of labour much longer than in this country.

Mr. Webb states that the decline is due to restrictions on production, high wages of labour, and the free admission of foreign goods. He complains that while a clause is inserted in Government and other contracts to the effect that trade union wages shall be paid in this country, contracts are placed with German and other foreign agents without any stipulation as to rates of wages.

(*China and Earthenware.*)—German manufacturers make use, in winter, of surplus labour employed during summer in agriculture. This surplus labour is used to build up huge stocks, and to cover dead expenses. The German manufacturer is also allowed by his Government to avail himself of home and child labour, the cost of which is notoriously very low. In Germany the average rate of wages is about 25s. 6d. per week of from 58 to 60 hours. In England the average is 31s. 6d. for 50 hours.

(*Mechanical Toys.*)—We are deficient in skilled labour, but this can be rapidly acquired.

(*Printing.*)—German workshop organization is better than ours. Longer hours are worked by German than by British workmen, and the former pay more attention than the latter to their work. Wages are slightly lower in Germany than in England.

(*Electrical Apparatus.*)—In 1913 hours of labour were slightly longer in Germany than in England; wages were about the same in the two countries; and the standard of labour was better in Germany.

(*Glass Ware: Flint Glass and Laboratory Ware.*)—The main difficulties in the past—and they will be the same after the war—were labour difficulties. Wages in England are higher than on the Continent. In France much of the skilled handicraft work is done at home, in the workers' spare time, by family labour. No machinery is required, but merely a blow-pipe with foot bellows. In England there are not more than 15 or 20 Englishmen who can

make the complicated chemical glass ware. The labour cost in that branch of the trade amounts to about 90 per cent of the total cost. There is a scarcity of boy labour. The industry is dominated by trade unions.

Establishment of a Ministry of Commerce (or Industry).

(*Paper.*) The Papermakers' Association express the hope that the relationship now being established between Manufacturers' Associations and the Board of Trade may result in the creation of a distinct Ministry of Commerce, where practical men of business will be in continuous consultation with the heads of the Government, and the commercial policy of the country will be clearly defined and effectively organized for the conquest of the world's trade. That Department should have commercial and not political brains.

(*Fancy Leather Goods.*)—It is desirable to establish in this country a Minister of Commerce—not a politician, but a man of commercial experience and ability.

(*Electrical Apparatus.*)—The manufacturing industries of this country are of sufficient importance to be represented by a Government Department distinct from the Board of Trade, whose functions are not to encourage but rather to regulate and impose conditions on trade. What is needed is a Department which will be sympathetic towards British industry and will champion its cause against any other Department which seeks to impose restrictive conditions. The new Department should also be in a position to act as a tribunal for the settlement of differences arising between different sections of industry. The British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association recommend:—

That a Government Department (a Ministry of Commerce or a Ministry of Industry), independent of the Board of Trade, should be appointed to represent and encourage the development of British industry

That such Department might very suitably be the existing Commercial Intelligence Department of the Board of Trade, responsible to a permanent executive committee composed of representatives of all branches of industry, and having sub-committees representing various sections.

Mr. Davenport suggested that steps should be taken to establish a Ministry of Commerce or Industry before the war ends.

Miscellaneous Representations.

The Sheffield Cutlery Manufacturers' Association state that the English cutlery trade suffers from the under-declaration of the value of foreign goods exported to the United States or to the British Colonies. They would welcome an arrangement under which they would pay the cost of any samples which Trade Commissioners or Consuls were able to obtain, if the samples were accompanied by particulars as to the foreign manufacturers exporting, with a view to verification of the price at which the goods were valued.

Government committees should be composed of business men, personally conversant with commercial affairs. (*British Brush Manufacturers' Association.*)

In the export trade, calling upon buyers is the only way to build up trade. United action with travellers representing a trade group, and, if possible, sample exhibits, would capture more trade than any other method. (*Mr. J. Johnston Green.*)

More help should be rendered to the export trade by our Consuls, who, in this respect, compare unfavourably with German Consuls. Every British Consul should be of British nationality, if a native of this country is available. He should be a commercial man, or have a commercial department; and, in order that he may look properly after commercial interests, he should be adequately remunerated. (*Mr. Lake.*)

The establishment is suggested of a Central Export Bureau under Government control, from which advice might be obtained as to markets and methods of approaching them (*Mr. Lake.*)

The printing trade should be allowed to express their views prior to increase of postal rates. (*Mr. Lake.*)

Foreign trade attachés might be invited to be our guests. (*Mr. Lacey.*)

Valuable prizes might be given for essays, etc., on trade promotion. (*Mr. Lacey.*)

The proper study of foreign languages should be encouraged by the State. (*Mr. Lacey.*)

Official records of approved translators in foreign languages and of capable foreign trade consultant experts would be of great value. (*Mr. Barringer.*)

German printing and lithography gained much by having the assistance of the greatest German designers. The Board of Trade should encourage our ablest artists to produce designs, which should be *national*. (*Mr. Lacey.*)

Closer association should be established between schools of design and workshops. (*Mr. Lacey.*)

The work of printing British designs should be secured for British printers. (*Mr. Hill.*)

An effort should be made to obtain reduced tariffs in the Colonies, for advertising matter which accompanies goods imported for sale in those Colonies. (*Mr. Barringer.*)

The duty charged, in certain countries, on catalogues is very injurious to trade,

The system of Trade Commissioners which is now in force in our Dominions should be extended to the principal foreign countries. (*British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association.*)

The information supplied by Trade Commissioners, &c., should not be distributed broadcast, but should be sent only to the trade associations representing the industry concerned, who would distribute it to the appropriate section. (*British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association.*)

A Government inquiry should be instituted to consider the desirability of adopting the system of decimal coinage and the metric system. If it should be decided on the evidence submitted that it would be clearly beneficial to British industry that such system be adopted, suitable legislation should be framed with a view to their general adoption. (*British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association.*)

It is desirable that there should be a convention with the Colonies for the adoption of the metric system. (*Mr. Barringer.*)

Some effort should be made through the Board of Trade to arrange a meeting of traders, to educate them to take full advantage of what the Board are doing for them. (*Mr. Davenport.*)

Our trade directories are defective. (*Mr. Burch.*)

Buyers belonging to English houses who go over to Germany to purchase goods do not buy the goods on their merits, but are influenced by a desire to enjoy a pleasant holiday and the entertainment provided for them by German exporters. (*Mr. Barringer.*)

Agents here of German manufacturers work together to subdue British manufacturers; it is war, not commerce. (*Mr. Dean.*)

Travellers' trading licences, within the Empire, should be preferential as regards British representatives. (*Mr. Barringer.*)

In Germany it is required that all stationery used in Government and municipal offices, in schools, and in connection with railways and tramways, shall be of German production. It would be advantageous were a similar regulation in force in this country in favour of British goods. (*Messrs. Rowney & Co.*)

British assay marks on silver are not accepted in Russia, and it is useless for British manufacturers of silver jewellery, &c. to attempt to do business with that country under the present regulations. (*Mr. Bradbury.*)

The dumping of German and Austrian goods might (failing a tariff) be prevented by the following plan:—Each consignment of goods from Germany or Austria to this country should be accompanied by a declaration by the manufacturer of the goods, or his agent, to the effect that they are not sold at a lower price than would be obtained for them in the domestic market. This declaration should be sworn before a British Consul of British nationality. The Consul should verify the declaration by reference to the manufacturers' books, and any attempt to evade the conditions imposed should be punished by confiscation of the goods. (*Mr. Shenton.*)

Recommendations of the Economic Conference of the Allies held at Paris on June 14, 15, 16, and 17, 1916.**CONFERENCE ECONOMIQUE DES ALLIES.**

I.

Les Représentants des Gouvernements Alliés se sont réunis à Paris, sous la Présidence de M. Clémentel, Ministre du Commerce, les 14, 15, 16 et 17 juin 1916, en vue de remplir le mandat que leur a donné la Conférence de Paris du 28 mars 1916, de mettre en pratique leur solidarité de vues et d'intérêts et de proposer à leurs Gouvernements respectifs les mesures propres à réaliser cette solidarité.

II.

Ils constatent qu'après leur avoir imposé la lutte militaire, malgré tous leurs efforts pour écarter le conflit, les Empires du Centre de l'Europe préparent aujourd'hui de concert avec leurs Alliés, sur le terrain économique, une lutte qui non seulement survivra au rétablissement de la paix, mais prendra, à ce moment-là, toute son ampleur et toute son intensité.

III.

Ils ne peuvent, en conséquence, se dissimuler que les ententes qui se préparent, à cet effet, entre leurs ennemis, ont pour but évident d'établir la domination de ceux-ci sur la production et les marchés du monde entier et d'imposer aux autres pays une hégémonie inacceptable.

En face d'un péril aussi grave les Représentants des Gouvernements Alliés considèrent qu'il est du devoir de ces derniers, dans un souci de défense nécessaire et légitime, de prendre et de réaliser dès maintenant toutes les mesures propres d'une part à assurer pour eux, comme pour l'ensemble des marchés des pays neutres, la pleine indépendance économique et le respect des saines pratiques commerciales, et d'autre part, à faciliter l'organisation du régime permanent de leur alliance économique.

A cet effet, les Représentants des Gouvernements Alliés ont décidé de soumettre à l'approbation desdits Gouvernements les résolutions suivantes:

A.**MESURES POUR LE TEMPS DE GUERRE.****I.**

Les lois et règlements interdisant le commerce avec l'ennemi seront mis en concordance.

A cet effet:

A.—Les Alliés interdiront à leurs nationaux et à toute personne résidant sur leur territoire tout commerce avec:—

- 1° les habitants des pays ennemis quelle que soit leur nationalité;
- 2° les sujets ennemis, en quelque lieu que ces sujets résident;
- 3° les personnes, maisons de commerce et sociétés dont les affaires sont contrôlées en tout ou en partie par des sujets ennemis ou soumises à l'influence de l'ennemi, et qui seront inscrites sur une liste spéciale.

B.—Ils prohiberont l'entrée sur leurs territoires de toutes marchandises originaires ou provenant des pays ennemis.

C.—Ils rechercheront l'établissement d'un régime permettant la résiliation pure et simple des contrats souscrits avec des sujets ennemis et nuisibles à l'intérêt national.

II.

Les maisons de commerce possédées ou exploitées par des sujets ennemis sur les territoires des pays alliés seront toutes mises sous séquestre ou contrôle; des mesures seront prises à l'effet de liquider certaines de ces maisons, ainsi que les marchandises qui en dépendent, les sommes provenant de ces réalisations restant placées sous séquestre ou contrôle.

III.

En dehors des prohibitions d'exportation rendues nécessaires par la situation intérieure de chacun des Alliés, ceux-ci complèteront, tant dans les Métropoles que dans les Dominions, Pays de protectorat et Colonies, les mesures déjà prises contre le ravitaillement de l'ennemi;—

- 1° en unifiant les listes de contrebande de guerre et de prohibition de sortie, et notamment en prohibant à l'exportation toutes les marchandises déclarées contrebande de guerre absolue ou conditionnelle;
- 2° en subordonnant l'octroi des autorisations d'exportation dans les pays neutres, d'où l'exportation vers les territoires ennemis pourrait être effectuée, soit à l'existence dans ces pays d'organismes de contrôle général agréés par les Alliés, soit, à défaut de ces organismes, à des garanties spéciales, telles que la limitation des quantités exportées, le contrôle des agents consulaires alliés, etc. . . .

B.

MESURES TRANSITOIRES POUR LA PERIODE DE RECONSTITUTION COMMERCIALE, INDUSTRIELLE, AGRICOLE ET MARITIME DES PAYS ALLIES.

I.

Proclamant leur solidarité pour la restauration des pays victimes de destructions, de spoliations et de réquisitions abusives, les Alliés

décident de rechercher en commun les moyens de faire restituer à ces pays, à titre privilégié, ou de les aider à reconstituer leurs matières premières, leur outillage industriel et agricole, leur cheptel et leur flotte marchande.

II.

Constatant que la guerre a mis fin à tous les traités de commerce qui les liaient aux Puissances ennemies, et considérant qu'il est d'un intérêt essentiel que, pendant la période de reconstitution économique qui suivra la cessation des hostilités, la liberté d'aucun des Alliés ne soit gênée par la prétention que pourraient émettre les Puissances ennemies de réclamer le traitement de la nation la plus favorisée, les Alliés conviennent que le bénéfice de ce traitement ne pourra être accordé à ces puissances pendant un nombre d'années qui sera déterminé par voie d'entente entre eux.

Les Alliés s'engagent à s'assurer mutuellement pendant ce nombre d'années, et dans toute la mesure possible, des débouchés compensateurs, pour le cas où des conséquences désavantageuses pour leur commerce résulteraient de l'application de l'engagement prévu au paragraphe précédent.

III.

Les Alliés se déclarent d'accord pour conserver, pour les pays alliés avant tous autres, leurs ressources naturelles pendant toute la période de restauration commerciale, industrielle, agricole et maritime; et à cet effet ils s'engagent à établir des arrangements spéciaux qui faciliteraient l'échange de ces ressources.

IV.

Afin de défendre leur commerce, leur industrie, leur agriculture et leur navigation contre une agression économique résultant du "dumping" ou de tout autre procédé de concurrence déloyale, les Alliés décident de s'entendre pour fixer une période de temps pendant laquelle le commerce des puissances ennemies sera soumis à des règles particulières, et les marchandises originaires de ces Puissances seront assujetties ou à des prohibitions ou à un régime spécial qui soit efficace.

Les Alliés se mettront d'accord par voie diplomatique sur les règlements spéciaux à imposer pendant la période ci-dessus indiquée aux navires des Puissances ennemies.

V.

Les Alliés rechercheront les mesures, communes ou particulières, à prendre pour empêcher l'exercice sur leurs territoires par les sujets ennemis de certaines industries ou professions intéressant la Défense Nationale ou l'indépendance économique

C.

MESURES PERMANENTES D'ENTR'AIDE ET DE COLLABORATION ENTRE
LES ALLIES.

I.

Les Alliés décident de prendre sans délai les mesures nécessaires pour s'affranchir de toute dépendance des pays ennemis relativement aux matières premières et objets fabriqués essentiels pour le développement normal de leur activité économique

Ces mesures devront tendre à assurer l'indépendance des Alliés non seulement en ce qui concerne les sources d'approvisionnement, mais aussi en ce qui touche à l'organisation financière, commerciale et maritime.

Pour l'exécution de cette résolution les Alliés adopteront les moyens leur paraissant le mieux appropriés selon la nature des marchandises et suivant les principes qui régissent leur politique économique.

Ils pourront notamment recourir soit à des entreprises subventionnées, dirigées ou contrôlées par les Gouvernements eux-mêmes, soit à des avances pour encourager les recherches scientifiques et techniques, le développement des industries et des ressources nationales; soit à des droits de douane ou à des prohibitions à titre temporaire ou permanent; soit enfin à une combinaison de ces divers moyens.

Quels que soient les moyens adoptés, le but poursuivi par les Alliés est d'accroître assez largement la production sur l'ensemble de leurs territoires, pour qu'ils soient à même de maintenir et de développer leur situation et leur indépendance économiques au regard des Puissances ennemies.

II.

Afin de leur permettre d'écouler réciproquement leurs produits, les Alliés s'engagent à prendre les mesures destinées à faciliter leurs échanges, tant par l'établissement de services directs, rapides et à tarifs réduits de transports terrestres et maritimes, que par le développement et l'amélioration des communications postales, télégraphiques ou autres.

III

Les Alliés s'engagent à réunir des délégués techniques pour préparer les mesures propres à unifier le plus possible leurs législations concernant les brevets d'invention, les indications d'origine, les marques de fabrique ou de commerce.

Les Alliés adopteront à l'égard des inventions, des marques de fabrique et de commerce, des oeuvres littéraires et artistiques, créées durant la guerre en pays ennemis, un régime autant que possible identique et applicable dès la cessation des hostilités.

Ce régime sera élaboré par les délégués techniques des Alliés.

D.

Les Représentants des Gouvernements alliés,—

Constatant que pour leur commune défense contre l'ennemi, les Puissances alliées sont d'accord pour adopter une même politique économique dans les conditions définies par les résolutions qu'ils ont arrêtées,

Et reconnaissant que l'efficacité de cette politique dépend d'une façon absolue de la mise en œuvre immédiate de ces résolutions,

S'engagent à recommander à leurs Gouvernements respectifs de prendre sans retard toutes les mesures temporaires ou permanentes propres à faire produire immédiatement à cette politique son plein et entier effet, et de se communiquer entre eux les décisions intervenues pour atteindre ce but.

(*Translation.*)

ECONOMIC CONFERENCE OF THE ALLIES.

I.

The representatives of the Allied Governments have met at Paris under the presidency of M. Clémentel, Minister of Commerce, on June 14, 15, 16 and 17, 1916, for the purpose of fulfilling the mandate given to them by the Paris Conference of March 28, 1916. of giving practical expression to their solidarity of views and interests, and of proposing to their respective Governments the appropriate measures for realising this solidarity.

II.

They declare that after forcing upon them the military contest in spite of all their efforts to avoid the conflict, the Empires of Central Europe are to-day preparing, in concert with their Allies, for a contest on the economic plane, which will not only survive the re-establishment of peace, but will at that moment attain its full scope and intensity.

III.

They cannot therefore conceal from themselves that the agreements which are being prepared for this purpose between their enemies have the obvious object of establishing the domination of the latter over the production and the markets of the whole world and of imposing on other countries an intolerable yoke.

In face of so grave a peril the Representatives of the Allied Governments consider that it has become their duty, on grounds of necessary and legitimate defence, to adopt and realise from now

onward all the measures requisite on the one hand to secure for themselves and for the whole of the markets of neutral countries full economic independence and respect for sound commercial practice, and on the other hand to facilitate the organization on a permanent basis of their economic alliance.

For this purpose the Representatives of the Allied Governments have decided to submit for the approval of those Governments the following resolutions:—

A.

MEASURES FOR THE WAR PERIOD.

I.

The laws and regulations prohibiting trading with the enemy shall be brought into accord.

For this purpose:

A.—The Allies will prohibit their own subjects and citizens and all persons residing in their territories from carrying on any trade with:—

1. The inhabitants of enemy countries whatever their nationality.
2. Enemy subjects wherever resident.
3. Persons, firms and companies whose business is controlled wholly or partially by enemy subjects or is subject to enemy influence and whose names are included in a special list.

B.—They will prohibit the importation into their territories of all goods originating in or coming from enemy countries.

C.—They will devise means of establishing a system enabling contracts entered into with enemy subjects and injurious to national interests to be cancelled unconditionally.

II.

Business undertakings owned or operated by enemy subjects in the territories of the Allies will all be sequestered or placed under control; measures will be taken for the purpose of winding up some of these undertakings and of realizing their assets, the proceeds of such realization remaining sequestered or under control.

III.

In addition to the export prohibitions which are necessitated by the internal situation of each of the Allied countries, the Allies will complete the measures already taken for the restriction of enemy supplies, both in the mother countries and in the Dominions, Colonies and Protectorates:—

1. By unifying the lists of contraband and of export prohibition, and particularly by prohibiting the export of all commodities declared absolute or conditional contraband;

2. By making the grant of licenses for export to neutral countries from which export to enemy territories might take place conditional upon the existence in such countries of control organizations approved by the Allies; or, in the absence of such organizations, upon special guarantees such as the limitation of the quantities exported, supervision by Allied consular officers, etc.

B.

TRANSITORY MEASURES FOR THE PERIOD OF COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, AGRICULTURAL, AND MARITIME RECONSTRUCTION OF THE ALLIED COUNTRIES.

I.

The Allies declare their common determination to ensure the re-establishment of the countries suffering from acts of destruction, spoliation, and unjust requisition, and decide to join in devising means to secure the restoration to those countries, as a prior claim, of their raw materials, industrial, and agricultural plant, stock and mercantile fleet, or to assist them to re-equip themselves in these respects.

II.

Whereas the war has put an end to all the treaties of commerce between the Allies and the Enemy Powers, and whereas it is of essential importance that, during the period of economic reconstruction which will follow the cessation of hostilities, the liberty of none of the Allies should be hampered by any claim put forward by the Enemy Powers to most-favoured-nation treatment, the Allies agree that the benefit of this treatment shall not be granted to those Powers during a number of years to be fixed by mutual agreement among themselves.

During this number of years the Allies undertake to assure to each other, so far as possible, compensatory outlets for trade in case consequences detrimental to their commerce result from the application of the undertaking referred to in the preceding paragraph.

III.

The Allies declare themselves agreed to conserve for the Allied countries, before all others, their natural resources during the whole period of commercial, industrial, agricultural and maritime reconstruction, and for this purpose they undertake to establish special arrangements to facilitate the interchange of these resources.

IV.

In order to defend their commerce, their industry, their agriculture, and their navigation against economic aggression resulting from dumping or any other mode of unfair competition, the Allies

decide to fix by agreement a period of time during which the commerce of the enemy powers shall be submitted to special treatment and the goods originating in their countries shall be subjected either to prohibitions or to a special régime of an effective character.

The Allies will determine by agreement through diplomatic channels the special conditions to be imposed during the above-mentioned period on the ships of the enemy powers.

V.

The Allies will devise the measures to be taken jointly or severally for preventing enemy subjects from exercising, in their territories, certain industries or professions which concern national defence or economic independence.

C.

PERMANENT MEASURES OF MUTUAL ASSISTANCE AND COLLABORATION AMONG THE ALLIES.

I.

The Allies decide to take the necessary steps without delay to render themselves independent of the enemy countries in so far as regards the raw materials and manufactured articles essential to the normal development of their economic activities.

These steps should be directed to assuring the independence of the Allies not only so far as concerns their sources of supply, but also as regards their financial, commercial and maritime organisation.

The Allies will adopt the methods which seem to them most suitable for the carrying out of this resolution, according to the nature of the commodities and having regard to the principles which govern their economic policy.

They may, for example, have recourse either to enterprises subsidized, directed, or controlled by the Governments themselves or to the grant of financial assistance for the encouragement of scientific and technical research and the development of national industries and resources; to customs duties or prohibitions of a temporary or permanent character; or to a combination of these different methods.

Whatever may be the methods adopted, the object aimed at by the Allies is to increase production within their territories as a whole to a sufficient extent to enable them to maintain and develop their economic position and independence in relation to enemy countries.

II.

In order to permit the interchange of their products, the Allies undertake to adopt measures for facilitating their mutual trade relations both by the establishment of direct and rapid land and sea transport services at low rates, and by the extension and improvement of postal, telegraphic, and other communications.

III.

The Allies undertake to convene a meeting of technical delegates to draw up measures for the assimilation, so far as may be possible of their laws governing patents, indications of origin, and trade marks.

In regard to patents, trade marks, and literary and artistic copyright which have come into existence during the war in enemy countries, the Allies will adopt, so far as possible, an identical procedure, to be applied as soon as hostilities cease.

This procedure will be elaborated by the technical delegates of the Allies.

D.

Whereas for the purposes of their common defence against the enemy the Allied Powers have agreed to adopt a common economic policy, on the lines laid down in the Resolutions which have been passed, and whereas it is recognized that the effectiveness of this policy depends absolutely upon these Resolutions being put into operation forthwith, the Representatives of the Allied Governments undertake to recommend their respective Governments to take without delay all the measures, whether temporary or permanent, requisite for giving full and complete effect to this policy forthwith, and to communicate to each other the decisions arrived at to attain that object.

BOARD OF TRADE.

21st June, 1916.

The British Imperial Council of Commerce.

THE LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
OXFORD COURT, CANNON STREET, E. C.,
July 4th, 1916.

The Hon. Sir GEORGE H. PERLEY, K.C.M.G.,
Acting High Commissioner for Canada,
17 Victoria Street, S. W.

SIR,—I have the honour to request that you will communicate to the Prime Minister of Canada the following resolutions adopted at a special Business Conference of my Council held last month and I need only point out in this connection that the Council is composed of the nominated representatives of Chambers of Commerce throughout the world, all the larger and more important Chambers being now affiliated:—

NATURALISATION OF ALIENS:

“That this Conference affirms the resolution passed by the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, which runs as follows:—(a) That in the case of aliens from late enemy countries British citizenship or naturalisation should not be allowed until after twenty years uninterrupted residence under police registration and supervision in the British Empire; but in the case of aliens from neutral countries after five years. (b) That the oath of allegiance should be accompanied by an oath of divestment of allegiance to the Power of which the person has hitherto been a subject, preceded by a certificate from the Government of his native country declaring that he is released from all obligations and allegiance as a citizen thereof”.

REGISTRATION OF ALIENS AND LICENSES TO TRADE.

“That legislation should be promoted to prevent enemy subjects, for a period after the War, from engaging in business or taking up employment or domicile within the Empire without special license, and that registration should be compulsory for every alien individual residing within the Empire”.

CONTROL OF ENEMY BUSINESSES.

“That legislation should be enacted by the different Governments within the British Empire under which each Government should have the power to insist on any individuals, firms or companies producing manufacturing or trading within the British Empire being British Controlled both as regards management and ownership. Also that in the event of enemy companies or firms being permitted to reopen or commence trading in any part of the British Empire, they should be subject to such control and inspection as shall make it impossible for them to be used as political agencies under the guise of industrial establishments”.

DOUBLE INCOME TAX.

“While recognising that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has admitted the injustice of the Double Income tax on the same income within the Empire, and has offered slight relief in the Finance Bill now before the British Parliament, this Conference strongly urges that further relief to those suffering from these heavy and unjust burdens should be immediately granted by His Majesty’s Government”.

ASSIMILATION OF COMMERCIAL LAW.

“That in the opinion of this Conference it is desirable that Commercial Law should be codified and assimilated as far as possible throughout the Empire and that each branch of commercial law should be separately dealt with”.

DECIMAL SYSTEM.

“That the British Imperial Council of Commerce be requested by representation to the Imperial and Dominion Governments and otherwise, to make every effort to bring about the adoption throughout the Empire of a uniform decimal system of weights, measures and currency, in order that trade relations with foreign countries may be developed and extended”.

ENFORCEMENT OF JUDGMENTS AND ARBITRATION AWARDS.

“That the Home and Dominion Governments be urged to advance the negotiations now proceeding to a speedy conclusion for the enforcement of judgments and Arbitration Awards in commercial disputes”.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH & INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

“This Conference urges that throughout the Empire larger funds should be provided by the respective Governments in order that the fullest facilities may be given for the promotion of scientific research and training in their relation to our commercial and industrial development”.

I am, Yours faithfully,

CHARLES D. MURGRAVE
Secretary.

APPENDIX W.

[10627].

CONVENTION BETWEEN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY, BELGIUM, ETC., RELATING TO CIVIL PROCEDURE.—SIGNED AT THE HAGUE, JULY 17, 1905.

(Ratifications deposited at the Hague by the Signatory Powers,
April 24, 1909).

His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, King of Prussia, in the name of the German Empire; His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia, etc., and Apostolic King of Hungary, for Austria and for Hungary; His Majesty the King of the Belgians; His Majesty the King of Denmark; His Majesty the King of Spain; the President of the French Republic: His Majesty the King of Italy; His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Luxemburg, Duke of Nassau; His Majesty the King of Norway; Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands; His Majesty the King of Portugal and the Algarves, etc.; His Majesty the King of Roumania; His Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias; His Majesty the King of Sweden, and the Swiss Federal Council,

Desirous of improving the convention of the 14th November, 1896, by the adoption of those amendments which experience has suggested,

Have resolved to conclude a new convention for this purpose, and have consequently appointed as their plenipotentiaries:—

(Names and styles of plenipotentiaries omitted.)

Who, after communication of their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following provisions:—

1. Service of Legal Documents, Contentious and Non-contentious.

ARTICLE 1.

In civil or commercial matters the service of documents destined for persons abroad shall be effected, in the contracting States, at the request of the consul of the demanding State addressed to the authority designated by the State applied to. The request, containing the name of the authority from whom the document enclosed emanates, the names and descriptions of the parties, the address of the recipient, and the nature of the document in question, shall be drawn up in the language of the authority applied to. The latter shall send to the consul the documents proving the service, or explaining the reason which has prevented such service.

Any difficulties which may arise in respect of such request by the consul shall be settled through the diplomatic channel.

Each contracting State is at liberty to declare, by means of a communication addressed to the other contracting States, that it

requires the request for service within its territory, containing the information mentioned in the first paragraph, to be made to it through the diplomatic channel.

The preceding stipulations shall not prevent two contracting States coming to an agreement to allow direct communication between their respective authorities.

ARTICLE 2.

Service shall be effected by the competent authority of the State applied to. Such authority, except in cases provided for by article 3, may limit its action to effecting service by the transmission of the document to such recipient as may be willing to receive it.

ARTICLE 3.

If the document to be served is drawn up either in the language of the authority applied to, or in the language agreed upon between the two interested States, or is accompanied by a translation in one of these two languages, the authority applied to, should a wish to that effect be expressed in the request, shall serve the document in the manner prescribed by the municipal law for the service of similar documents, or in a special form, provided it is not contrary to such law. Should such wish be not expressed, the authority applied to shall then endeavour to effect service in the manner provided for in article 2.

In default of any agreement to the contrary, the translation provided for in the preceding paragraph shall be certified as correct by the diplomatic or consular agent of the demanding State, or by a sworn translator of the State applied to.

ARTICLE 4.

Service of a document as provided for by articles 1, 2, and 3 can only be refused if the State in whose territory it is to be effected consider it such as to compromise its sovereignty or safety.

ARTICLE 5.

Proof of service shall be furnished, either by means of a receipt, dated and bearing the legalized signature of the recipient, or by a certificate from the authority of the State applied to setting forth the fact, the manner, and the date of such service.

If the document to be served has been forwarded in duplicate, the receipt or certificate should appear on one of the copies, or be attached to it.

ARTICLE 6.

Nothing in the provisions of the preceding articles shall affect:

1. The right to send directly by post documents to persons concerned who are abroad;

2. The right of persons concerned to cause service to be effected directly through the public officers or competent officials of the country for which the documents are destined;

3. The right of each state to cause service to be effected directly through its diplomatic and consular agents, of documents intended for persons who are abroad.

In each case the right above mentioned only exists, if conventions concluded between the interested States allow of it, or if, in the absence of a convention, the State within whose territory service is to be effected does not object. Such State cannot object when in pursuance of paragraph 1 (3) the document is to be served, without constraint, on a subject of the demanding State.

ARTICLE 7.

No claim shall be made for the repayment of fees or costs of any kind in respect of such service.

Nevertheless, failing an agreement to the contrary, the State applied to shall have the right to claim from the demanding State repayment of costs incurred through the employment of a public officer, or through the use of a special procedure provided for in article 3.

II. COMMISSIONS ROGATOIRES.

ARTICLE 8.

In civil or commercial matters, the judicial authority of a contracting State may, in accordance with the provisions of its laws, address itself by means of a commission rogatoire to the competent authority of another contracting State, requesting it to undertake, within its jurisdiction, either an enquiry or any other judicial act.

ARTICLE 9.

Commissions rogatoires shall be forwarded by the consul of the demanding State to such authority as may be designated by the State applied to. The latter shall send to the consul the document proving the execution of the commission rogatoire, or explaining the cause which has prevented its being executed.

Any difficulties which arise in respect of such transmission shall be settled through the diplomatic channel.

Each contracting State is at liberty, by means of a communication addressed to the other contracting States, to declare that it requires commissions rogatoires which are to be executed within its territory to be forwarded through the diplomatic channel.

Nothing in the above provisions shall prevent two contracting States from arriving, at an agreement for the direct transmission of commissions rogatoires between their respective authorities.

ARTICLE 10.

Failing an agreement to the contrary, the commission rogatoire shall be drawn up either in the language of the authority applied to or in the language agreed upon by the interested States, or it shall be accompanied by a translation made in one of these languages, and certified as correct by a diplomatic or consular officer of the demanding State or by a sworn translator of the State applied to.

ARTICLE 11.

It shall be incumbent upon the judicial authority to whom the commission rogatoire is addressed to give effect to it by the use of the same compulsory measures as in the execution of a commission emanating from the authorities of the State applied to or of a request to that effect made by one of the interested parties. Such compulsory measures need not necessarily be employed when it is a matter of the appearance of the parties to the case.

The authority making the request, if it so desire, shall be informed of the date and place where the proceedings asked for will take place, in order that the interested party may be able to be present.

The execution of a commission rogatoire can only be refused:

1. If the authenticity of the document is not established;
2. If, in the State applied to, the execution of a commission rogatoire does not come within the scope of the judicial power;
3. If the State within whose territory the execution was to have taken place considers it such as to effect its sovereignty or safety.

ARTICLE 12.

In case the authority applied to is without jurisdiction, the commission rogatoire shall be forwarded officially to the competent judicial authority of the same State, in accordance with the rules laid down by the laws of the latter.

ARTICLE 13.

In every instance in which the commission rogatoire is not executed by the authority applied to, the latter shall at once inform the demanding authority, stating, as regards article 11, the grounds on which the execution of the commission rogatoire has been refused, and, as regards article 12, the authority to whom the commission has been sent.

ARTICLE 14.

The judicial authority proceeding to the execution of a commission rogatoire will, so far as the procedure to be followed is concerned, apply the laws of its own country.

Nevertheless, a request from the demanding authority that some special procedure may be followed shall be acceded to, provided such procedure be not contrary to the laws of the State applied to.

ARTICLE 15.

The stipulations of the preceding articles do not effect the right of each State to cause commissions rogatoires to be directly executed by its diplomatic or consular officers, if conventions concluded between the interested States allow of it, or if the State within whose territory the commission rogatoire is to be executed raises no objection.

ARTICLE 16.

No claim shall be made for the repayment of fees or costs of any kind whatsoever in connection with the execution of commissions rogatoires.

Nevertheless, failing agreement to the contrary, the State applied to shall have the right to claim from the demanding State the repayment of fees paid to witnesses or experts, as well as of costs incurred by the employment of a public officer, which has been necessary owing to witnesses not having appeared voluntarily, or costs arising out of the eventual application of article 14, paragraph 2, to the case.

III.—CAUTIO JUDICATUM SOLVI (SECURITY).

ARTICLE 17.

No security nor deposit, in any form whatsoever, shall be required, either by reason of their being foreigners, or by default of domicile or residence in the country, from nationals of one of the contracting States who are domiciled in one of these States, and who may be plaintiffs or intervening parties before the tribunals of another of such States.

The same rule applies in the case of any deposit which might be claimed from plaintiffs or intervening parties to guarantee legal costs.

Any convention by which the contracting States may have agreed, on behalf of persons under their jurisdiction, to dispense with security or the deposit of legal costs without regard to domicile shall continue in force.

ARTICLE 18.

Judgments condemning in costs and expenses of the trial delivered in one of the contracting States against a plaintiff or intervener who has been exempted from security, deposit, or payment in pursuance either of article 17, paragraphs 1 and 2, or, of the law of the State in which the action has been commenced, shall, on receipt of a request through the diplomatic channel, be rendered executory free of cost by the competent authority in each of the other contracting States.

The same rule applies in the case of judicial decisions by which the total of the costs of the trial is fixed subsequently.

Nothing in the foregoing stipulations shall prevent two contracting States from agreeing that the request that the judgment may be made executory shall also be made directly by the interested party.

ARTICLE 19.

Decisions with regard to costs and expenses shall be declared to be in force without the parties being heard, but, failing further steps by the defeated party, in conformity with the laws of the country in which the decision is carried out.

The competent authority, in deciding on the request for the execution of a judgment shall confine itself to examining:

1. Whether, in accordance with the law of the country in which the adverse judgment has been delivered, the official copy of such judgment fulfils the necessary conditions to make it authentic;

2. Whether, according to the same law, such judgment has become *res judicata*;

3. Whether the operative part of the judgment is drawn up either in the language of the authority applied to or in the language agreed on between the two interested States, or whether it is accompanied by a translation in one of those languages, and failing agreement to the contrary, certified as correct by a diplomatic or consular agent of the demanding State, or by a sworn translator of the State applied to.

In order to comply with the conditions laid down in paragraph 2, Nos. 1 and 2, a declaration by the competent authority of the demanding State, certifying that the judgment has become operative, shall suffice. The jurisdiction of such authority shall, failing agreement to the contrary, be certified to by the highest official charged with the administration of justice in the demanding State. The declaration and certificate above alluded to must be drawn up or translated in accordance with the rule laid down in paragraph 2, No. 3.

IV.—FREE LEGAL AID.

ARTICLE 20.

Nationals of each of the contracting States shall be allowed, in all the other contracting States, the benefit of free legal aid, in the same manner as natives, on conforming with the laws of the State in which free legal assistance is claimed.

ARTICLE 21.

In every instance, the certificate or declaration of poverty must be given or received by the authorities of the usual residence of the foreigner, or failing this, by the authorities of his actual place of residence. In the event of these latter authorities not belonging to a contracting State and not receiving or giving certificates or declarations of this nature, a certificate or declaration given or received by a diplomatic or consular agent of the country to which the foreigner belongs shall suffice.

If the applicant is not a resident in the country in which the request is made, the certificate or declaration of poverty shall be legalised free of cost by a diplomatic or consular agent of the country in which the document has to be produced.

ARTICLE 22.

The competent authority for delivering the certificate or receiving the declaration of poverty is at liberty to obtain information as regards the financial position of the applicant from the authorities of the other contracting States.

The authority whose duty it is to decide as regards the request for free legal aid retains the right, within the limits of its jurisdiction, of verifying certificates, declarations, and information supplied to it.

ARTICLE 23.

Should the benefits of free legal aid have been granted to a national of one of the contracting States, the notifications respecting the same action which may be necessary in another of such States shall only necessitate the repayment by the demanding State to the State applied to of costs incurred by the use of a special form as in the case of article 3.

Similarly, the execution of Commissions rogatoires shall only necessitate the repayment by the demanding State to the State applied to of expenses paid to witnesses or to experts, as well as of costs incurred through the application of article 14, paragraph 2.

V.—IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

ARTICLE 24.

Imprisonment for debt, whether as a means for enforcing a judgment, or as a mere precautionary measure, cannot in a civil or commercial matter be applied to foreigners belonging to one of the contracting States in cases in which it would not be applied to natives. A fact which can be invoked by a native domiciled in the country to obtain release from imprisonment for debt applies equally to the benefit of a native of a contracting State, even if the fact arises abroad.

VI.—FINAL PROVISIONS.

ARTICLE 25.

The present convention shall be ratified and the ratifications shall be deposited at The Hague as soon as six of the high contracting parties are in a position to do so.

A minute recording every deposit of ratifications shall be drawn up, of which a certified copy shall be forwarded, through the diplomatic channel, to each of the contracting States.

ARTICLE 26.

The present convention applies as of right to the European territories of the contracting States.

If a contracting State desires that the convention should apply to its territories, possessions, or colonies situated out of Europe, or in the districts where it exercises consular jurisdiction, it shall notify its intention by an act, which shall be deposited in the archives of the Netherlands Government. The latter shall send, through the diplomatic channel, a certified copy to each of the contracting States. The convention shall come into force as regards the relations between the States which reply affirmatively to this notification, and the territories, possessions, or colonies situated out of Europe, and the consular jurisdictional districts, with regard to which the notification has been made. The affirmative declaration shall likewise be deposited in the archives of the Netherlands Government, which shall send a certified copy to each of the contracting States.

ARTICLE 27.

The States which were represented at the Fourth Conference on Private International Law are entitled to sign the present convention until the deposit of ratifications contemplated in article 25, paragraph 1.

After this deposit they will always be entitled to adhere, without further formality. The State desiring to adhere notifies its intention by an Act, which will be deposited in the Netherlands Government's archives. The latter shall send, by the diplomatic channel, a certified copy to each contracting State.

ARTICLE 28.

The present convention shall replace the Convention on Private International Law of the 14th November, 1896, and the additional protocol of the 22nd May, 1897.

It shall enter into force sixty days from the date on which all the States which have signed or adhered to the convention of the 14th November, 1896, shall have deposited their ratifications of the present convention, and at latest on the 27th April, 1909.

In the case referred to in article 26, paragraph 2, it shall come into force four months after the date of the affirmative declaration, and, in the case of article 27, paragraph 2, the sixtieth day after the date of the notification of the adhesions.

It is understood that the notifications, referred to in article 26, paragraph 2, cannot take place until the present convention shall have been put in force in accordance with paragraph 2 of the present article.

ARTICLE 29.

The present convention shall remain in force for five years from the date fixed in article 28, paragraph 2, for it to come into force.

This period shall commence from that date, even for those States which shall have deposited their ratifications after that date, or which shall have adhered afterwards, and also in as far as concerns the affirmative declarations made in virtue of article 26, paragraph 2.

The convention shall be renewed tacitly for periods of five years, unless denounced.

The denunciation must be notified at least six months before the expiry of the term specified in paragraphs 2 and 3 to the Netherlands Government, which will inform all the other Powers.

Such denunciation may apply only to the territories, possessions, or colonies situated out of Europe, or to the consular jurisdictional districts, comprised in a notification made in virtue of article 26, paragraph 2.

The denunciation shall only have effect in respect of the notifying State. The convention shall continue in force for the other contracting States.

In virtue of which the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present convention and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at The Hague, the 17th July, 1905, in a single copy, which shall be deposited in the archives of the Netherlands Government, and of which a copy, certified as correct, shall be forwarded through the diplomatic channel to each of the States which were represented at the Fourth Conference on Private International Law.

For Germany:

(L.S.) Von SCHLOEZER.

(L.S.) KRIEGE.

For Austria and for Hungary:

(L.S.) C. A. WYDENBRUCK,
Minister of Austria-Hungary.

For Austria:

(L.S.) HOLZKNECHT,
Chief of Section in the Imperial and Royal
Austrian Ministry of Justice.

For Hungary:

(L.S.) TORY,
Secretary of State in the Royal Hungarian
Ministry of Justice.

For Belgium:

(L.S.) GUILLAUME.

(L.S.) ALFRED van den BULCKE.

For Denmark:

(L.S.) W. GREVENKOP CASTENSKJOLD.

For Spain:

(L.S.) A. de BAGUER.

For France:

(L.S.) MONBEL.

(L.S.) L. RENAULT.

For Italy:

(L.S.) TUGINI.

For Luxemburg:

(L.S.) COMTE de VILLERS.

For Norway:

(L.S.) F. HAGERUP.

For Holland:

(L.S.) W. M. de WEEDE.

(L.S.) J. A. LOEFF.

(L.S.) T. M. C. ASSER.

For Portugal:

(L.S.) CONDE de SELIR.

For Roumania:

(L.S.) EDG. MAVROCORDATO.

For Russia:

(L.S.) N. TCHARYKOW.

For Sweden:

(L.S.) G. FALKENBERG.

For Switzerland:

(L.S.) CARLIN.

APPENDIX X.

TREATY SERIES. 1915.—No. 14.

Declaration between the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Japan and Russia, Engaging not to Conclude Peace Separately During the Present War.

Signed at London, November 30, 1915.

[See "treaty Series Nos. 1 and 9 (1915)".]

(Translation.)

Déclaration par laquelle la Grande Bretagne, la France, l'Italie, le Japon et la Russie s'engagent (ne pas conclure de Paix séparée au cours de la présente Guerre.

Declaration by which Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, and Russia engage not to conclude Peace separately during the present War.

LE Gouvernement italien ayant décidé d'adhérer à la déclaration faite à Londres le 5 septembre, 1914, par les Gouvernements britannique, français et russe, déclaration à laquelle a adhéré également le Gouvernement japonais en date du 19 octobre, 1915, les soussignés, dûment autorisés par leurs Gouvernements respectifs, font la déclaration suivante:

THE Italian Government having decided to accede to the Declaration between the British, French, and Russian Governments, signed at London on the 5th September, 1914, which Declaration was acceded to by the Japanese Government on the 19th October, 1915, the undersigned, duly authorised thereto by their respective Governments, hereby declare as follows:—

Les Gouvernements britannique, français, italien, japonais et russe s'engagent mutuellement à ne pas conclure de paix séparée au cours de la présente guerre.

The British, French, Italian, Japanese, and Russian Governments mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the present war.

Les cinq Gouvernements conviennent que, lorsqu'il y aura lieu de discuter les termes de la paix, aucune des Puissances alliées ne pourra poser des conditions de paix sans accord préalable avec chacun des autres Alliés.

The five Governments agree that, when terms of peace come to be discussed, no one of the Allies will demand conditions of peace without the previous agreement of each of the other Allies.

En foi de quoi les soussignés ont signé la présente déclaration et y ont apposé leur cachets.

In faith whereof the undersigned have signed this Declaration and have affixed thereto their seals.

Fait à Londres, en quintuple
original, le 30 novembre, 1915.

Done at London, in quintupli-
cate, this 30th day of November,
1915.

(L.S.)

E. GREY.

(L.S.)

PAUL CAMBON.

(L.S.)

IMPERIALI.

(L.S.)

K. INOUE.

(L.S.)

BENCKENDORFF.

APPENDIX Y.

Military Service Act, 1916.

Order in Council, dated 3rd February 1916, making Regulations for the Tribunals established under the Military Service Act, 1916.

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE, THE 3RD DAY
OF FEBRUARY, 1916.

PRESENT:

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

Whereas by paragraph 5 of the Second Schedule to the Military Service Act, 1916, His Majesty may, by Order in Council, make regulations with respect to the constitution, functions, and procedure of the Local Tribunals, the Appeal Tribunals, and the Central Tribunal, to be established in accordance with the provisions of the Act:

And whereas Regulations made under this provision shall contain instructions to the Local and Appeal Tribunals given with a view to securing uniformity of decision and practice amongst the several Tribunals:

And whereas it is provided by Section 2 (2) of the Act amongst other things that where a certificate of exemption is granted by a Government Department to a class or body of men, regulations made under the Act with respect to the constitution, functions, and procedure of Local Tribunals may provide for the grant of individual certificates to men belonging to that body or class by Local Tribunals in such cases and subject to such provisions as may be prescribed by the Regulations:

Now, therefore, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to make the Regulations in the Schedule annexed hereto:

This Order may be cited as the Military Service (Regulations) Order, 1916.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

SCHEDULE.

REGULATIONS FOR TRIBUNALS UNDER THE MILITARY SERVICE ACT,
1916.

Definitions.

In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires—
“The Act” means the Military Service Act, 1916.

“Military representative” means a recruiting officer or other representative of military interests generally or specially authorised by the General Officer Commanding in Chief of the Command acting on behalf of the Army Council.

“Prescribed” means prescribed by the Local Government Board.

“Certified occupation” means an occupation certified by a Government Department under Section 2 (2) of the Act, and appearing upon the official list of such occupations for the time being in force.

“Local Government Board” in the application of this Order to Scotland means the Secretary for Scotland.

PART I.

LOCAL TRIBUNALS.

Section I.—Constitution of Local Tribunals.

1. The Local Registration Authority under the National Registration Act, 1915, shall within seven days from the date of this Order, or within such extended time as, in any particular case, may be allowed by the Local Government Board, appoint a Local Tribunal under the Act, consisting of not less than five and not more than twenty-five members to act for the local registration district or for any division of such district which may be adopted for the purpose by the registration authority of the district: Provided that the Local Government Board, in pursuance of their powers under the Act, may make as respects any particular district any modification of this provision.

2. The Local Registration Authority may from time to time appoint such additional members of the Local Tribunal as in the opinion of the authority may be necessary, so, however, that there shall not at any time be more than twenty-five members.

The authority may also fill casual vacancies on the Tribunal, and in any case in which they are of opinion that it is desirable in order to secure the due administration of the Act so to do, the authority may revoke the appointment of any member.

3. In the appointment of members of the Local Tribunal, the Local Registration Authority shall provide for the adequate representation of labour in the registration district.

Section II.—Procedure.

1. The Local Tribunal shall elect a chairman, who shall preside at the meetings of the Tribunal. If the chairman is absent from any meeting the members present shall choose one of themselves to preside, and that member shall for the time being have all the powers of the chairman.

2. The Local Tribunal may act through Committees appointed by the Tribunal consisting of members of the Tribunal, and containing adequate representation of labour in each case.

3. The quorum of the Local Tribunal or of a Committee of the Tribunal shall be such number of members, not being less than three, as the Tribunal may decide.

4. All applications to the Local Tribunal shall be heard in public, unless the Tribunal, in any particular case, due regard being given to the interests of the parties and of any other person concerned in the application, consider that an application or any part of the proceedings thereon should be heard in private; provided that the Tribunal may exclude the parties and the public at any time during the hearing of an application for the purpose of conferring upon any question affecting the decision of the application.

5. Questions before the Local Tribunal shall be decided by a majority of the members of the Tribunal present and voting, but a member shall not take part in the consideration of, or vote upon any question relating to, an application in the decision of which he is personally interested; and a member shall not vote on any question affecting the decision of an application, unless he has been present throughout the proceedings upon the question.

6. In the event of an equality of votes, the chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

7. The Local Government Board may prescribe forms of application, notices, and certificates, and any other documents or forms necessary for facilitating the procedure of the Local Tribunal or the operation of the Act.

8. Notices and applications required to be delivered to the Local Tribunal shall be sent to the office of the Clerk of the Tribunal, and may be delivered at or sent by post to that office. Notices required to be sent to an applicant for, or to the holder of, a certificate of exemption may be sent by post to or delivered at his usual place of abode.

9. A military representative shall have the right to appear as a party to every application heard by the Local Tribunal.

10. Unless otherwise directed in any case by the Local Government Board, an application made by or in respect of a man on grounds connected wholly or mainly with the business or employment of the man shall be made to the Local Tribunal for the area in which the place of business or employment of the man is situate, and the application shall be determined by the Tribunal for that area. The expression "business or employment" includes education or training for any work.

Provided that in the case of an employer carrying on business within the area of more than one Local Tribunal, it shall be competent to the employer to make application in respect of any man in his employment to the Local Tribunal for the area in which the head office of the employer is situate, and any such application shall be determined by the Local Tribunal for that area, unless in any case that Tribunal are of opinion that the application could better be determined by the Tribunal for the area in which the place of employment of the particular man is situate, in which case the application shall be referred by the former Tribunal to the latter Tribunal and shall be determined by that Tribunal.

11. Unless otherwise directed in any case by the Local Government Board, an application made by or in respect of a man on grounds other than grounds connected wholly or mainly with the business or employment of the man shall be made to the Local Tribunal for the area in which the man resides and the application shall be determined by the Tribunal for that area.

12. An application shall not be made in respect of a man to more than one Local Tribunal. Where by inadvertence an application is made to a Local Tribunal which, under these regulations, is not the appropriate Tribunal, it shall be referred forthwith by that Tribunal to the appropriate Tribunal, and shall be dealt with and determined by the latter Tribunal.

13. In any case in which the Local Tribunal are of opinion that the application does not give the required particulars or does not disclose *prima facie* grounds for considering the application, it shall be competent to the Tribunal to notify the applicant that unless further and better particulars or grounds, as the case may be, are given the application will be dismissed; and in any such case, unless further and better particulars or grounds, as the case may be, are delivered to the Tribunal not more than three clear days after such notification has been sent by the Tribunal, or within such extended time as may be allowed by the Tribunal, the application shall be dismissed.

14. As far as may be, the Local Tribunal shall in general deal with applications in the order of the ages of the applicants beginning with the younger men, but it shall be competent to the Tribunal to arrange that applications made simultaneously by or in respect of men in the service of one employer shall be dealt with at the same time. Subject to the foregoing provisions the Tribunal shall deal with applications in the order in which they are received by the Tribunal.

15. At least three clear days before the hearing of an application the Local Tribunal shall send to the applicant and to the military representative notice in writing of the date and place fixed for the hearing.

16.—(a) For the purpose of ascertaining the facts relevant to the decision of an application, the Local Tribunal may hear such witnesses as they think fit, provided that they shall in all cases hear the parties to the application, and the man in respect of whom the application is made, or those of them who appear.

(b) The applicant may conduct his own application or may be represented by any person appointed by him for that purpose, and all parties to an application and their representatives (if any) shall confine themselves to the presentation of evidence and the elucidation of facts relevant to the decision of the application.

(c) Any party to an application or his representative, and the representative of any Government department concerned in an application who has been generally or specially authorized for the purpose by the department may put relevant questions to any party to the application or to any witnesses admitted by the Local Tribunal to be heard, and may place any facts relevant to the application before the Tribunal.

(d) It shall be competent to the Local Tribunal, if they think fit, to cause to be read at the hearing and to take into consideration any written statement sent by a party to the application who does not appear or is not represented at the hearing, or sent by the man in respect of whom the application is made.

17. The decision of the Local Tribunal upon an application shall be forthwith communicated in writing by the Tribunal to the applicant and to the military representative.

Where the Tribunal have decided to issue a certificate of exemption, whether upon an original application or upon an application for the renewal or variation of a certificate, the Tribunal shall issue the certificate to the man in respect of whom the application has been made, and shall also send to the military representative either a copy of the certificate or particulars of its contents.

18. A record of the decision of the Local Tribunal upon an application shall be entered on the form of application and a register of applications and of the decisions thereon shall be kept in the prescribed form.

19. Any person aggrieved by a decision of the Local Tribunal (including a decision not to allow an application for the granting of a certificate of exemption to be made after the second day of March nineteen hundred and sixteen) and the military representative, or any other person generally or specially authorized to appeal from the decision of the Local Tribunal by the Army Council, may appeal to the Appeal Tribunal for the area, against the decision of the Local Tribunal, by delivering to the Local Tribunal in the prescribed form, in duplicate, notice of appeal not later than three clear days after the decision of the Local Tribunal, or within such extended time as, for good reason shown, the Local Tribunal may allow. The Local Tribunal shall thereupon send to the other party to the application the duplicate notice of appeal.

20. The Local Tribunal shall, in any case in which notice of appeal against their decision is given, send forthwith to the Appeal Tribunal for the area the notice of appeal, and the form of application, together with the documents (if any) in the possession of the Local Tribunal relating to the application, and the Local Tribunal shall indicate the reasons for their decision.

21. The Local Tribunal shall furnish to the Appeal Tribunal or the Central Tribunal, as the case may be, any other information respecting the decision of the Local Tribunal upon any application which is the subject of an appeal that the Appeal Tribunal or the Central Tribunal, as the case may be, may require.

22. Where, upon an appeal against a decision of the Local Tribunal, the Appeal Tribunal or the Central Tribunal, as the case may be, direct that a certificate of exemption is to be granted, renewed, withdrawn, or varied, the Local Tribunal shall grant, renew, withdraw, or vary the certificate in accordance with such directions.

23. Where, in pursuance of subsection (2) of section 3 of the Act, a man holding a conditional certificate of exemption gives notice to the Local Tribunal mentioned in the certificate that the conditions on which the certificate was granted are no longer satisfied, the Tribunal shall forthwith communicate in writing particulars of the case to the

military representative. If the Local Tribunal receiving such notice is not the Tribunal to whom an application for the variation or withdrawal of the certificate should, in accordance with these regulations be made, the notice shall forthwith be communicated to the appropriate Local Tribunal and shall be dealt with by that Tribunal.

24. If a certificate of exemption has been destroyed or defaced, or is missing, the Local Tribunal shall, upon the application of the man to whom the certificate was granted, and upon payment by him to the Clerk of the Tribunal of a fee of one shilling, issue to the man a duplicate of the certificate of exemption. The Tribunal may require a defaced certificate to be given up before the issue of the duplicate.

25. The Regulations in this Section shall, so far as applicable, apply to proceedings under Sections III., IV., V., VI., and VII., of this Part of this Order, except in so far as they are modified in such application by any subsequent Regulation in this Order.

26. The Local Tribunal shall not deal with an application made by or in respect of a man on grounds connected with his business or employment if the man is employed or engaged underground in a coal-mine, or as a surface worker at a coal-mine, or is an official employed or engaged in the supervision of such surface workers.

Section III.—Applications for Certificates of Exemption made by or in respect of Men under Section 2 (1) of the Act.

1. An application may be made by or in respect of a man for a certificate of exemption from the provisions of the Act on any of the following grounds:—

- (a) On the ground that it is expedient in the national interests that the man should, instead of being employed in military service, be engaged in other work in which he is habitually engaged; or
- (b) On the ground that it is expedient in the national interests that the man should, instead of being employed in military service, be engaged in other work in which he wishes to be engaged; or
- (c) If the man is being educated or trained for any work, on the ground that it is expedient in the national interests that, instead of being employed in military service, he should continue to be so educated or trained; or
- (d) On the ground that serious hardship would ensue, if the man were called up for Army Service, owing to his exceptional financial or business obligations or domestic position; or
- (e) On the ground of ill-health or infirmity; or
- (f) On the ground of a conscientious objection to the undertaking of combatant service;

and the Local Tribunal, if they consider the grounds of the application established, shall issue such a certificate to the man in respect of whom the application is made.

2. A certificate of exemption may be absolute, conditional, or temporary, as the Local Tribunal think best suited to the case, and also in the case of an application on conscientious grounds, may take

the form of an exemption from combatant service only, or may be conditional on the applicant being engaged in some work which, in the opinion of the Tribunal, is of national importance.

Where a conditional certificate is granted the conditions upon which it is granted shall be stated on the certificate.

No certificate of exemption shall be conditional upon a person to whom it is granted continuing in or entering into employment under any specified employer or in any specified place or establishment

3. A certificate of exemption granted on the ground that a man is being educated or trained for any work and that it is expedient in the national interests that he should continue to be so educated or trained, or granted on the ground of his exceptional financial or business obligations or domestic position, shall be a conditional or temporary certificate only.

4. In the case of an application for the grant, renewal, variation, or withdrawal of a certificate of exemption on the ground of ill-health or infirmity, the Local Tribunal shall, if so requested by the military representative, postpone the hearing of the application in order that the man whose ill-health or infirmity is in question may be examined, and reported upon as to his fitness for military service by a duly qualified medical practitioner nominated by the military representative. In any such case if it is shown to the satisfaction of the Tribunal that, reasonable opportunity having been afforded him for the purpose, the man has failed or refused to submit himself to examination by such medical practitioner, the Tribunal may decide the application in favour of the military representative. Provided that neither an applicant nor a man in respect of whom an application has been made, shall be required to make any payment for, or in connection with, such medical examination, and unless the military representative satisfies the Tribunal that any payments connected with such medical examination have been or will be provided by the Army Council, the Tribunal may determine the application without requiring the man to submit himself to such medical examination.

5. An application for a certificate of exemption shall be entertained by the Local Tribunal if it has been duly delivered in the prescribed form in duplicate to the Local Tribunal before the second day of March nineteen hundred and sixteen, or where the application has been delivered after that date it may be entertained in any case in which it is shown to the satisfaction of the Tribunal that the failure to make the application before that date has arisen owing to the absence of the applicant abroad, or owing to any other cause which appears to the Tribunal to afford a reasonable ground for allowing the application to be so made.

6. The Local Tribunal shall forward the duplicate form of application to the military representative in due course, having regard, as far as practicable, to the order in which the applications before the Tribunal are likely to be dealt with, and the military representative may send notice to the Tribunal in writing stating whether he assents or objects to the application.

7. If the military representative assents to the application, he shall send notice in writing to that effect to the Tribunal and there-

upon the Tribunal may, unless they consider that the grounds of the application have not been established, grant a certificate of exemption in accordance with the application without hearing the parties.

8. If the military representative does not notify the Tribunal that he assents to the application or if the Tribunal, notwithstanding that the military representative has assented, are of opinion that the grounds of the application have not been established, the Tribunal shall fix a date, not being less than five clear days after the day on which the duplicate form of application is sent to the military representative, for the hearing of the application.

9. An application for the renewal of a certificate of exemption may be made by sending to the Local Tribunal of the area in which the holder of the certificate is residing or in which his place of business or employment is situate, as the case may be, notice in duplicate in the prescribed form before, or within two months after, the date on which the certificate ceases to be in force, and such application shall be dealt with in the same manner as an application for the grant of a certificate.

Section IV.—Applications for the Withdrawal or Variation of Certificates of Exemption granted to Men under Section 2 (1) of the Act.

1. The holder of a certificate of exemption or the military representative may at any time apply by sending notice in the prescribed form in duplicate to the Local Tribunal for the area in which the holder of the certificate resides, or for the area in which his place of business or employment is situate, as the case may be, for the withdrawal or variation of the certificate.

2. Upon receiving an application for the withdrawal or variation of a certificate—

(a) if the application has been made by the holder of the certificate the Tribunal shall forward the duplicate form of application to the military representative, and it shall be the duty of the military representative not more than five clear days after the receipt thereof, or within such extended time as may be allowed by the Tribunal, to send notice to the Tribunal in writing stating whether he assents or objects to the application;

(b) if the application has been made by the military representative the Tribunal shall forward the duplicate form of application to the holder of the certificate and shall fix a date for the hearing of the application.

3. If, on an application made by the holder of a certificate of exemption, the military representative assents to the application, the Tribunal may, unless they consider that the grounds of the application have not been established, withdraw or vary the certificate in accordance with the application without hearing the parties.

If the military representative duly notifies the Tribunal that he objects to the application or if the Tribunal, notwithstanding that the military representative has assented, are of opinion that the grounds of the application have not been established, the Tribunal shall fix a date for the hearing of the application.

4. If upon the hearing of an application under this section the Local Tribunal are of opinion that, in the circumstances of the case, the certificate should be withdrawn or varied, the Local Tribunal shall accordingly withdraw or vary the certificate as the case may be.

Section V—Applications for individual Certificates of Exemption by or in respect of Men in Certified Occupations.

1. An application may be made to the Local Tribunal by or in respect of a man for an individual certificate of exemption from the provisions of the Act on the ground that his principal and usual occupation is one of the certified occupations, not being an occupation marked with the letters H.O.

2. An application for a certificate of exemption under this Section shall be entertained by the Local Tribunal if it has been duly delivered in the prescribed form in duplicate to the Local Tribunal before the second day of March, nineteen hundred and sixteen, or where the application has been delivered after that date it may be entertained in any case in which it is shown to the satisfaction of the Tribunal that the failure to make the application before that date has arisen owing to the absence of the applicant abroad or owing to any other cause which appears to the Tribunal to afford a reasonable ground for allowing the application to be so made.

3. Upon receiving an application under this section duly made in accordance with these regulations, the Local Tribunal shall forthwith forward the duplicate form of application to the military representative.

4. If within five clear days after the day on which the duplicate form of application has been sent to the military representative, no notice of objection has been received by the Local Tribunal from the military representative, the Tribunal may, if they are satisfied by a statement in writing as to the man's principal or usual occupation, signed, if the man is an employed person, by his employer or, if the man is not an employed person, by the man himself, or by other evidence satisfactory to the Tribunal, that the man's principal and usual occupation is one of the certified occupations grant a certificate without hearing the parties to an application under this Section.

5. Not more than five clear days after the day on which the duplicate form of application has been sent by the Local Tribunal to the military representative, the military representative may send notice in writing to the Tribunal that upon the application under this Section for a certificate of exemption he will contend that—

(a) The man's principal and usual occupation is not in fact one of the certified occupations, or that

(b) Notwithstanding that the man's principal and usual occupation is one of the certified occupations, it is no longer necessary in the national interests that he should continue in civil employment;

Provided that—

(i) a question under paragraph (b) may not be raised or entertained in respect of a man when the application for a certificate of exemption is made on the ground that he

is employed or engaged in one of the certified occupations marked with the letters M.M.; and

- (ii) in the case of a man who, in pursuance of an application made before the eighth day of February, nineteen hundred and sixteen, to be treated as a starred man, has obtained a decision by the Central Appeal Tribunal that he is entitled to be so treated, the notification by the Central Appeal Tribunal of that decision, if produced to the Local Tribunal, shall be conclusive evidence of the man's principal or usual occupation for the purpose of an application for the grant of a certificate, but not for the purpose of any application subsequently made.

6. Where such notice is given by the military representative, the Local Tribunal shall give notice in writing to the applicant of the question to be raised on his application and shall fix a date for the hearing of the application and the question so raised, and shall grant or refuse a certificate of exemption as they think just.

7. A certificate of exemption may be absolute, conditional, or temporary, as the Local Tribunal think best suited to the case.

Where a conditional certificate is granted, the conditions upon which it is granted shall be stated on the certificate.

No certificate of exemption shall be conditional upon a person to whom it is granted continuing in or entering into employment under any specified employer or in any specified place or establishment.

8. An application for the renewal of a certificate of exemption granted under this Section may be made by sending to the Local Tribunal for the area in which the place of business or employment of the holder of the certificate is situate, notice in duplicate in the prescribed form before, or within two months after, the date on which the certificate ceases to be in force, and such application shall be dealt with in the same manner as an application under this section for the grant of a certificate.

Section VI.—Applications for Withdrawal or Variation of an Individual Certificate of Exemption granted on the Ground that a Man is in one of the certified Occupations.

1. The holder of a certificate of exemption or the military representative may at any time apply by sending notice in the prescribed form in duplicate to the Local Tribunal for the withdrawal or variation of an individual certificate granted on the ground that the man's principal and usual occupation is one of the certified occupations, not being an occupation marked with the letters M.M. or H.O.

2. An application under this Section may be made to the Local Tribunal by the military representative upon the following grounds, or any of them, in the case of a man who holds a certificate of exemption on the ground that his principal and usual occupation is one of the certified occupations, not being an occupation marked M.M. or H.O., that is to say:—

- (a) That the man's principal and usual occupation is not, in fact, one of the certified occupations; or
- (b) That notwithstanding the man's principal and usual occupation is one of the certified occupations, it is no longer necessary in the national interests that he should continue in civil employment; or
- (c) That the man's principal and usual occupation has, since the certificate was granted, ceased to be a certified occupation.

3. Upon receiving notice of application for the withdrawal or variation of a certificate duly made in accordance with these regulations—

- (a) If the application has been made by the holder of the certificate, the Local Tribunal shall forward the duplicate notice of application to the military representative, and it shall be the duty of the military representative not more than five clear days after the receipt thereof, or within such extended time as may be allowed by the Tribunal, to send notice to the Tribunal in writing stating whether he assents or objects to the application;
- (b) If the application has been made by the military representative, the Local Tribunal shall forward the duplicate form of application to the holder of the certificate and shall fix a date for the hearing of the application.

4. If, on an application made under this Section by the holder of a certificate of exemption, the military representative assents to the application, the Local Tribunal may, unless they consider that the grounds of the application have not been established, withdraw or vary the certificate in accordance with the notice of application without hearing the parties.

If the military representative duly notifies the Tribunal that he objects to the application, or if the Tribunal notwithstanding that the military representative has assented, are of opinion that the grounds of the application have not been established, the Tribunal shall fix a date for the hearing of the application.

5. If upon the hearing of an application under this Section the Local Tribunal are of opinion that in the circumstances of the case the certificate should be withdrawn or varied, the Tribunal shall accordingly withdraw or vary the certificate as the case may be.

Section VII.—Reference of Questions by the Ministry of Munitions to a Local Tribunal.

1. The Ministry of Munitions may refer to the Local Tribunal for the area in which the man's place of business or employment is situate, for consideration in any particular case any of the following questions:—

- (i) In the case of a man who holds a certificate of exemption on the ground that his principal and usual occupation is one of the certified occupations marked with the letters M.M.:—

(a) Whether, the man's principal and usual occupation is in fact one of those occupations; or

(b) Whether, notwithstanding the man's principal and usual occupation is one of those occupations, it is any longer necessary in the national interests that he should continue in civil employment.

- (ii) In the case of a man who holds a certificate of exemption granted by a Government Department in connection with a badge before the second day of March nineteen hundred and sixteen, whether it is any longer necessary in the national interests that he should continue in civil employment.

2. Where any such question is referred to the Local Tribunal, not less than five clear days before the day fixed for the consideration of the question, notice in writing shall be sent by post or delivered by the Tribunal to the military representative, to the Ministry of Munitions, and to the man with respect to whom the question has been raised, of the date and place fixed for the consideration of the question.

3.—(a) For the purpose of ascertaining the facts relevant to the consideration of a question under this section, the Local Tribunal shall hear the representative of the Ministry of Munitions, the military representative, and the man with respect to whom the question has been raised, if they appear, and may hear such other witnesses as the Tribunal think fit.

(b) The man with respect to whom the question has been raised may appear in person or may be represented by any other person appointed by him for that purpose, and all parties to the consideration of the question and their representatives (if any) shall confine themselves to the presentation of evidence and the elucidation of facts relevant to the consideration of the question.

(c) Any person entitled to appear, or his representative, and the representative of any Government Department concerned who has been generally or specially authorised for the purpose by the department, may put relevant questions to any person entitled to appear, or to any witness admitted by the Local Tribunal to be heard, and may place any facts relevant to the application before the Tribunal.

(d) It shall be competent to the Local Tribunal, if they think fit, to cause to be read at the hearing and to take into consideration any written statement sent by the man with respect to whom the question has been raised, if he does not appear, or is not represented at the hearing.

4. The recommendations of the Local Tribunal upon a question referred to them under this section shall be forthwith communicated in writing to the Ministry of Munitions for their decision upon the question, and to the military representative for his information.

PART II.

APPEAL TRIBUNALS.

Section I.—Procedure.

1. Regulations Nos. 1 to 7 both inclusive and No. 16 in Section II. of Part I. of this Order relating to Procedure of Local Tribunals shall apply to Appeal Tribunals with the substitution of "Appeal Tribunal" for "Local Tribunal"; of "appeal" for "application" and of "appellant" for "applicant." In their application to this Part of this Order those Regulations shall be subject to such other adaptations as may be necessary or, in any case of difficulty, as may be prescribed.

2. In any case in which the Appeal Tribunal are of opinion that the notice of appeal does not give the required particulars or does not disclose *prima facie* grounds for reviewing the decision of the Local Tribunal it shall be competent to the Appeal Tribunal to notify the appellant that unless further and better particulars or grounds, as the case may be, are given the appeal will be dismissed; and in any such case unless further and better particulars or grounds, as the case may be, are delivered to the Appeal Tribunal not more than three clear days after such notification has been sent by the Appeal Tribunal, or within such extended time as may be allowed by the Appeal Tribunal, the appeal shall be dismissed.

3. A military representative shall have the right to appear as a party to every appeal heard by the Appeal Tribunal.

4. As soon as may be after receiving a notice of appeal the Appeal Tribunal shall fix a date for the hearing of the appeal, and at least three clear days before the date so fixed the Appeal Tribunal shall send to the appellant and to the other party to the appeal, notice in writing of the date and place fixed for the hearing of the appeal.

5. In the case of an appeal respecting the grant, renewal, variation, or withdrawal of a certificate of exemption on the ground of ill-health or infirmity, the Appeal Tribunal before fixing a date for the hearing of the appeal may require the man whose ill-health or infirmity is in question to submit himself for examination by the Recruiting Medical Board for the area, or an examining medical officer appointed by the military authorities, and if it is shown to the satisfaction of the Appeal Tribunal that, reasonable opportunity having been afforded him for the purpose, the man has failed or refused to submit himself for such examination the Tribunal may decide the appeal in favour of the military representative. Provided that neither an appellant, nor a man in respect of whom an appeal has been lodged, shall be required to make any payment for or in connection with such medical examination, and unless the military representative satisfies the Tribunal that any payments connected with such medical examination have been or will be provided by the Army Council, the Tribunal may determine the appeal without requiring the man to submit himself to such medical examination.

6. Upon any appeal respecting a certificate of exemption it shall be competent to the Appeal Tribunal to direct the grant, renewal, withdrawal, or variation of the certificate and to issue instructions in

writing to the Local Tribunal whose decision is the subject of the appeal to grant, renew, withdraw, or vary the certificate in accordance with the decision of the Appeal Tribunal, unless in any case application for leave to appeal against the decision of the Appeal Tribunal has been made when, if leave to appeal is given, notification in writing that such leave has been given shall be sent forthwith to the Local Tribunal concerned, and no action shall be taken by that Tribunal respecting the certificate which is the subject of the appeal until the decision of the Central Tribunal has been duly communicated to the Local Tribunal.

7. The decision of the Appeal Tribunal upon an appeal shall be forthwith communicated in writing by the Tribunal to the appellant and to the military representative and to the Local Tribunal against whose decision the appeal has been made.

8. A record of the decision of the Appeal Tribunal upon an appeal shall be entered on the notice of appeal and a register of appeals shall be kept in the prescribed form.

9. Any person aggrieved by a decision of the Appeal Tribunal, and any person generally or specially authorized to appeal from the decision of that Tribunal by the Army Council may deliver notice of appeal in the prescribed form, in duplicate, to the Appeal Tribunal, not later than three clear days after the decision of the Appeal Tribunal, or within such extended time as, for good reason shown, the Appeal Tribunal may allow. As soon as may be after receiving such notice, the Appeal Tribunal shall inform in writing the person by whom the notice has been given whether leave to appeal to the Central Tribunal is or is not given; and if such leave is given, the Appeal Tribunal shall also send notice in writing, with the duplicate form, to the other party to the appeal. Provided that any party who is present when the decision of the Appeal Tribunal is given, may apply forthwith for leave to appeal to the Central Tribunal and if leave to appeal is given by the Appeal Tribunal, notice, as provided in this regulation stating that leave to appeal has been given, shall be sent forthwith by the Appeal Tribunal.

10. The Appeal Tribunal shall in any case in which, with the leave of the Tribunal, notice of appeal against their decision is given send forthwith to the Central Tribunal the notice of appeal, together with the form of application to the Local Tribunal and the notice of appeal to the Appeal Tribunal and the incidental documents, if any in the possession of the Appeal Tribunal relating to the appeal, and the Appeal Tribunal shall indicate the reasons for their decision.

11. The Appeal Tribunal shall furnish to the Central Tribunal any other information respecting the decision of the Appeal Tribunal upon any appeal to the Central Tribunal which the Central Tribunal may require.

APPENDIX Z.

COMMITTEE ON WAR LOANS FOR THE SMALL INVESTOR.

To the Right Honourable the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

SIR,—1. In view of the importance of presenting our conclusions at the earliest possible date in order that action might be taken upon them without delay, and of the fact that various types of experience were represented on the Committee itself, we thought it advisable to restrict so far as possible the taking of evidence. We have, however, heard several witnesses, both men and women, who have given us valuable information from their experience of existing thrift agencies as to the character of investments which are likely to appeal to the working classes. The women witnesses in particular have been of great assistance to us by reason of their knowledge of the conditions of life of working women, who play so large a part both in the spending and in the saving of industrial earnings.

THE NEEDS OF THE SMALL INVESTOR.

2. We have been impressed by the fact that the small investor wishes above all to have as simple a way as possible of disposing of his savings; he does not understand complicated machinery, and he wishes to handle paper as little as possible. In the actual investment he looks for three things:—

(a) In the first place, he wishes to be assured that what he saves can be recovered intact; its capital value must not depreciate. It is well known that many Savings Bank depositors who invested years ago through the Post Office in Consols, Irish Land Stock, and Local Loans Stock feel bitterly about the decline in capital value of their holdings, and regard the State as having broken faith with them.

(b) In the second place, he wishes to be able to withdraw his savings at short notice. The financial emergencies of life come upon the working man with startling suddenness. He may be thrown out of employment, or an illness or death in the family may result in an immediate call. He has not the facilities for credit which the wealthy or even the middle classes enjoy, and money only obtainable at six or twelve months' notice is of little use to him.

(c) In the third place, he likes to feel he is earning as much on his money as the large investor.

In practice more importance attaches to the first and second conditions than to the third. But at the same time, it must be remembered that a wide discrepancy between the rate of interest offered to the small and the large lender gives a handle to criticism. The small investor cannot be expected to make due allowance for the difference in value to the State of money at call and of long-date loans, or of large transactions with a low cost of management and small transactions involving high management charges.

THE NECESSITY FOR SAVING AND REDUCTION OF CONSUMPTION BY ALL CLASSES.

3. The objects to be achieved by a successful solution of the problem before us are two: to obtain for the State a certain amount of money for the prosecution of the war, and to reduce general consumption and so lower the present high level of prices, or at any rate check their further rise. Of these two objects, as we conceive, the second is not the less important.

We cannot too strongly urge on all classes of the community the paramount necessity of saving for the successful and efficient prosecution of the war, and we would emphasise the fact that saving in every item of expenditure not necessary for the efficiency and health of the individual is essential. Indeed, at the risk of travelling outside our terms of reference, we desire to say that we think that little useful purpose will be served by our recommendations unless other methods are taken to secure this end by drastic taxation calculated to curtail all unnecessary expenditure. We are of opinion that a much greater proportion of the cost of the war should be raised by additional taxation, more particularly of the wealthier portion of the community. Some of the things we need for carrying on the war can be got from abroad by money obtained from people outside the Empire who are willing either to lend us money or to buy part of our capital possessions; but by far the larger part must be produced at home, or paid for by services rendered by this country. Our necessities, therefore, can only be supplied by economising the consumption of other things, and so setting free labour and capital to produce what is needed for the war. Millions of men have been withdrawn from productive employment to fight our enemies and to equip and supply those who are fighting; the remainder of the population must produce as much and consume as little as possible.

4. As a race we are generally inclined more to expenditure than to saving, and the temptation to spend is at its strongest among those who have received a sudden and substantial rise in income and who find themselves with an appreciable margin of income over what is required for the actual necessities and minimum comforts of life.

The desire for a better standard of life, especially amongst those who are working harder and feel entitled to enjoy the fruits of their labour, commands universal sympathy. But at the present time, when something like half the population are engaged in fighting or in war-work, and the remaining half have to produce the things necessary to satisfy the daily needs not only of themselves but of the fighters and the "war-workers," it is clear that the high wages and high profits of certain industries, so far from affording proof of genuine prosperity, merely represent an artificial accumulation of spending power in the hands of individuals, which if exercised will force up prices against the rest of the community still higher until they reach a disastrous level.

From the point of view of the community as a whole, economy of consumption amongst all classes in war time is vital. From the point of view of the individual worker, self-denial at the moment will provide him with a fund which will be of great help to him in

the difficult times which must inevitably follow the war. From the point of view of the workers as a class the accumulation of savings will strengthen their position in the future. But apart from any question of self-interest or class interest, the fact remains that money is required from all classes for the actual conduct of the war. It is to motives of patriotism rather than of self-interest that the Government ought and is entitled to appeal and we think that it is upon this broad ground—with an assurance that what is lent will actually be used for the equipment and supply of our fellow countrymen holding the trenches and keeping the high seas—that the appeal should be made.

THE AMOUNT AVAILABLE FOR SAVING AMONG SMALL INVESTORS.

5. While the necessity for saving is clear, the extent to which the poorer classes of the community really possess surplus income which has not yet been tapped is more uncertain. It is easy to exaggerate the amount of increased earnings available for saving, and sometimes consideration of conspicuous examples leads people to forget the large number of those who are, either through depression in their trade or the increase of prices and of taxation, no farther from the margin of subsistence than they were in peace time. On the other hand, after making due allowance for this fact, it is to be remembered that the unit of income for our purpose must be taken to be the family income, and that the chances of augmenting the family income have in the last few months been very exceptional. Women, boys, girls, elderly men are all being employed on a scale hitherto unknown; many women in receipt of separation allowances are earning good wages in addition; even old-age pensioners are in some cases now in receipt of substantial wages. For this reason, even when the normal wage-earner of a family is enjoying no increase in real wages, and is perhaps actually suffering from a decrease, the family may have surplus income.

THE IMPORTANCE OF ORGANISATION.

6. In making an appeal for savings, propaganda and organisation are all important for success. The would-be investor should not, if it can be avoided, be left to seek for an investment; facilities for investment should be provided by agencies in close touch with him, and these agencies, having succeeded in inducing him to save, should endeavour, by careful propaganda and by thorough organisation, to persuade him to make the continuance of saving a matter of habit. There are many advantages in placing an agency which can collect and in some cases invest and manage savings between the small investor and the State. In the case of one such agency brought to our notice the staff and workpeople of a company are combining to set aside a part of their earnings weekly, and the savings are invested in Exchequer bonds. By such means the need and possibility of saving are brought home intimately to the worker; the State, being relieved of the care of innumerable small accounts which are excessively costly to manage in proportion to the value of the

money lent, economises in labour and expenditure; new savings are attracted without great danger of a mere transfer of existing savings; and, finally, the employment of either voluntary or paid collectors is facilitated.

VOLUNTARY SAVING ASSOCIATIONS.

7. There is no reason why similar schemes should not be extensively adopted by employers of labour, committees of workmen, and by other bodies formed specially for the purpose. Lords Lieutenant the Mayors and Provosts of Municipalities, and Chairmen of Urban District Councils for instance, might interest themselves in the formation of strong local bodies to work on similar lines. Friendly societies, trade unions, co-operative societies, and other suitable bodies existing or formed for this purpose might all formulate schemes for their own particular clientèles.

The War Savings Associations formed on these lines might be of two distinct types: (a) agencies whose work is confined to the collection of direct subscriptions to Government securities, (b) investment societies in the full sense, themselves accepting subscription from their members and investing such subscription in Government securities to be held by the society.

As regards the former type we recommend that in order to protect the public approved agencies should be given official recognition as collectors on behalf of the Government, upon condition that they pay over to the Government at least weekly all sums collected. Interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum might be allowed upon the amounts paid over as from the date of receipt of the money by the Government up to the date of issue of the corresponding securities. This would assist the agencies in defraying any necessary expenses or enable them to allow interest on the instalments paid to them.

The latter type, the investment society, presents more difficult problems. In this case the Government enters into no contractual relation with the individual investor, who must look to the society for the carrying out of the bargain which he makes with it.

The Government clearly cannot be asked to guarantee the performance of the obligations which the society undertakes, unless the Government not only assumes complete control over the schemes adopted but also supervises in detail the actual administration of the societies themselves. The organisation of such control and supervision would require the creation of a new Government Department for which, apart from the question of the expense involved, it would be difficult to obtain suitable staff at the present time. Further, we fear that the rigidity of procedure which such a system would almost necessarily involve would be fatal to the free local initiative on which the success of the schemes will depend.

On the other hand, if societies, many of which will have at their command no expert financial knowledge, are left free to develop schemes without supervision or control, some of them are not unlikely to become insolvent.

The problem is to obtain the best safeguards which can be secured for the financial soundness and the efficient administration of the different schemes while leaving the responsibility for both administration and results with the societies themselves.

The solution will, we think, be found in appointing a strong central committee, to which the various societies can be affiliated. The Committee might conveniently be appointed by the Government, and in view of the importance to the community of the functions it would discharge, its expenses might properly be met by a parliamentary grant. But once appointed, the Committee should be regarded not as representing the Government, but as an independent body of experts acting on behalf of the societies themselves. Its duties would be primarily of an advisory character, but it could properly refuse to recognise any society the constitution and rules of which it did not approve, and withdraw recognition from any society which might fail to satisfy the Committee that it was being properly administered. The committee could, if it saw fit, organise a system of inspection and audit of the operations and accounts of the affiliated societies, and by these means secure a very substantial measure of control over their operations.

For the guidance of societies seeking affiliation, the Committee, in consultation with the committee which we propose should be appointed for propagandist work, should formulate and publish model schemes of different types suitable for particular kinds of societies.

The securities in which the funds of the societies are to be invested should, however, be clearly defined by the Treasury. As the object is to obtain money for the prosecution of the war, the list of authorised investments should be restricted as far as possible to the particular securities which are being issued by the Government at the time the investments are made. Exchequer Bonds and the War Savings Deposit scheme proposed below will, we believe, be found to be the most convenient general basis for the finance of such societies. Whatever margin of liquid resources any particular scheme may require could be held in the form of Treasury Bills or placed in the Saving Bank. To meet the requirements of the smaller associations, we recommend that special arrangements be made for the issue of Treasury Bills in smaller denominations than 1,000*l.* to such associations only.

To control the distribution of the resources of each society as between the different types of securities with due regard to the facilities for withdrawal offered to its members would be one of the most important functions of the Central Committee.

To give effect to these recommendations it will be necessary—

- (a) to appoint a committee to undertake propagandist work and to promote the formation of agencies and investment societies;
- (b) to set up a Central Committee to advise upon and approve the financial details of schemes for Investment Societies and to supervise their working;

- (c) to establish the necessary departmental machinery for the official recognition of Collecting Agencies, for securing the due payment to the Government of the amounts collected, and for the issue and distribution to the individual investors of the securities subscribed for through these channels.

To secure the necessary co-ordination between the committees and the department concerned it is important that the personnel of the two committees should have a common element and that the administrative department should be represented on both committees.

8. Doubtless, however, not all those who can save on a small scale can be fitted into a form of organisation, and our task has, therefore, been twofold, to furnish a form of investment which may serve as a financial basis for associations of savers, and to provide for the individual.

SCHEMES FOR THE INDIVIDUAL.

9. In an interim report we suggested that the existing limits on Savings Bank deposits should be removed for the period of the war, and that Exchequer Bonds of 5*l.* and other denominations intermediate between 5*l.* and 100*l.* should be provided. These recommendations have been put into effect, and provision has thus already been made for the individual who can invest as much as 5*l.*

Those who cannot invest 5*l.* at once may be able to save 5*l.* in a reasonably short time; we think, however, that their case is sufficiently met by the existing Savings Bank machinery by means of which they can place their accumulating savings in the Savings Bank until they reach the required amount.

10. There remains the case of those, both children and adults, whose savings must be more modest in amount, and whose aim must be directed to saving a sum which is nearer 1*l.* than 5*l.* In their case above all others the prime necessity is to provide some simple and easily intelligible scheme of saving small amounts by instalments. We hope that in the scheme printed in the Appendix we have satisfied the requirements of this class. Under this scheme they would be able to accumulate their savings until they amounted to 15*s.* 6*d.*, and the deposits would then accumulate at 5 per cent. compound interest, until at the end of five years the depositor would be entitled to receive 1*l.* Facilities for withdrawal would be given if the money is required before the end of the period, under which the capital would be returned with a certain amount of interest if a year has elapsed since the date of deposit.

We propose that the accumulated interest under this scheme should be entirely free of income tax, so that all formalities in regard to deduction and recovery or proof of exemption or title to abatement may be dispensed with. This privilege would, however, be so

valuable to persons liable to income tax as to make deposit under the scheme, if open to income-tax payers generally, so preferential a form of investment that it would be resorted to upon a scale likely to have very serious consequences to the revenue. We therefore propose that the scheme should be confined to persons whose total income from all sources does not exceed 300*l.* a year. Even with this limit, the advantage of the income tax exemption in the case of incomes approaching 300*l.* is very considerable, but as we are hopeful that a large part of the money obtained from this class will represent new savings, we think that the sacrifice of revenue can be justified on this ground.

INTEREST ON SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

11. We do not recommend any increase in the rate of interest allowed on ordinary Savings Banks deposits. The allowance upon money at call of any rate of interest approximating to 5 per cent. might involve such serious consequences that it could not be contemplated as a practical proposition, while a moderate increase in the existing rate would result in imposing a heavy charge upon the taxpayer in respect of the 250,000,000*l.* of existing deposits without, so far as we can judge, attracting any appreciable amount of new money.

Although 2½ per cent. might appear to be a low return upon money payable on demand under the conditions of the present moment, it must be remembered that institutions such as the savings banks cannot adjust their rates from time to time according to prevailing market conditions, but must adopt a rate which, taking one period with another, will preserve its financial stability. The experience of the past has shown that 2½ per cent. is fully as high a rate as the State can afford to pay under these conditions, and having regard to the fact that savings bank depositors as a class look to the safety and accessibility of their capital much more than to the interest paid, we do not think that a case has been made out for increasing it.

We are confirmed in this conclusion by the consideration that even if the policy of increasing the rate resulted in large new deposits, the possibility of large withdrawals after the war might be a serious embarrassment to public finance, and though we think that the right to withdraw upon demand is essential to the popularity of any scheme for attracting working-class savings, we consider that the exercise of the right should be discouraged by making the terms of withdrawal before the end of a fixed period less attractive than those of continuing the deposit to the end of the period. This is achieved by the scheme set out in the Appendix to this Report.

BONUS BONDS.

12. All the suggestions made above accord generally with the recognised canons of public finance in this country. Two other

suggestions of a more novel character have, however, been put before us.

13. It has been suggested that many of the difficulties inherent in an attempt to attract savings might be surmounted by a scheme under which a comparatively low rate of interest would be allowed, and the difference between that and the full rate which the Government could afford to pay would, after deducting expenses, be accumulated and awarded in the form of prizes or bonuses to particular depositors chosen by annual drawings. The investor, under such an arrangement, is certain of the return of his capital. If he fails to win a prize, he does not lose his capital; on the contrary, his capital is secure, and he receives a moderate rate of interest.

14. "Bonus Bonds" would probably be a very attractive form of investment and very considerable sums might be obtained by an issue of this character. But on the other hand, objection would not improbably be taken by a section of the community to any proposal in which the element of chance is involved, and as opinion in the Committee was somewhat sharply divided we are not able to make any recommendation on the subject.

COMPULSORY LOANS.

15. The other unusual method of which a word must be said is a compulsory loan. Such a loan, so far at any rate as the working classes are concerned, would necessarily have to take the form of a deduction from income. Any scheme of this character could clearly not be confined to the wage-earning classes, but must form part of a plan for a general levy by way of loan upon all incomes. That such a scheme would produce any appreciable amount of money within the lower ranges of income we venture to doubt. Indeed, the various allowances which would have to be made to meet individual circumstances might well reduce the yield to insignificance.

So far as incomes above 130*l.* a year are concerned, a compulsory levy of 5*s.* in the £ (in addition to the income tax), with the same scale of exemptions and abatements as those now in force for income tax, would yield approximately 200,000,000*l.*, of which it has been estimated that not less than 75 per cent. would be in diminution of subscriptions to voluntary loans.

Even if the levy were extended to weekly incomes between, say, 1*l.* and 2*l.* 10*s.* (the present income tax minimum), and the scale of abatements were made to correspond, it seems to us to be very improbable that the additional amount which would be thereby obtained would be sufficiently substantial to justify the very great hardships which even the most carefully adjusted plan would undoubtedly entail in numberless cases or the enormous cost of administration which it would involve.

16. The machinery for such a loan, at any rate so far as persons in receipt of salary or wages are concerned, is no doubt at first sight

very simple. Employers might be required to pay a certain percentage of salaries or wages, or a certain percentage of the amount by which salaries or wages exceeded a fixed minimum, in the form of War Loan Vouchers.

It would, however, be essential that such vouchers should be made non-negotiable until a fixed date after the conclusion of peace. If the recipients were allowed to dispose of them freely for what they would fetch, a few weeks would suffice to see the credit of the Government at such a discount that any future borrowing on a voluntary basis would be irretrievably prejudiced, while the workman would regard his wages as reduced by the amount of the loss which he would have to bear if he realised his vouchers. Further, the vouchers would undoubtedly pass into use for purposes of currency, and if, as would probably happen unless they were made legal tender, they circulated at a discount, notwithstanding that they carried interest, they would rapidly discredit the existing paper currency. If they were made legal tender for their face value, they would first drive out of circulation the existing currency notes, and so deprive the Government of the advantage of the existing non-interest-bearing currency debt of about 70 millions, and then expose us to all the mischief of an excessive issue of inconvertible paper.

If, on the other hand, the vouchers are made non-negotiable until after the end of the war, the levy would (so far as its immediate effects are concerned) be indistinguishable from an income tax, and so many adjustments would be required to meet the circumstances of different individuals, that any scheme of percentage payment of salaries and wages in war vouchers would be administratively impossible. Finally, it would be represented as unwise to attempt compulsion until it was clear that voluntary means had failed.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS.

17. We have already recommended:—

(i) The removal for the period of the war and six months thereafter of the restrictions on the amount deposited by any one depositor in the Savings Banks.

(ii) The issue of Exchequer Bonds in denominations of 5*l.*, 20*l.*, and 50*l.*, and the provision of facilities for the registration of such bonds at Post Offices.

We now further recommend:—

(iii) The organisation on an extensive scale of voluntary saving associations.

(iv) The issue to such associations only of Treasury Bills in smaller denominations than 1,000*l.*

(v) The adoption of the instalment scheme set out in the Appendix to this Report.

(vi) The appointment of Committees to deal with methods of propaganda and devise model schemes.

We are, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

EDWIN S. MONTAGU
CUNLIFFE.

JOHN BRADBURY.

HEDLEY F. LE BAS.

STANLEY BALDWIN.

HENRY BELL.

J. BURN.

ALEXANDER CARGILL.

F. W. GOLDSTONE.*

CECIL HARMSWORTH.

D. T. HOLMES.

H. J. MACKINDER.

HENRY J. MAY.*

CHRISTOPHER T. NEEDHAM.

W. TYSON WILSON.

ANDREW McFADYEAN,

26 January, 1916.

Committee on War Loans for the Small Investor.

SCHEDULES.

APPENDIX.

WAR SAVINGS DEPOSITS.

1. Each deposit would entitle the subscriber to receive 1*l.* on the fifth anniversary of the date of deposit.

2. The amount of each deposit would be 15*s.* 6*d.*—approximately the present value of 1*l.* five years hence at 5 per cent. compound interest.

3. Facilities would be given for the accumulation of instalments until they reached 15*s.* 6*d.*, either through the ordinary machinery of the Savings Banks or by means of the issue of cards with spaces for 31 sixpenny stamps, or otherwise.

4. All deposits would be registered in the name of the depositor at the Post Office, the depositor being given a record of his deposits in a pass-book.

*Subject to the reservation printed overleaf.

5. The deposits would be repayable at any time at the end of any period less than a year at 15s. 6*d.* without addition, upon the completion of a year from the date of deposits at 15s. 9*d.*, and thereafter with the addition of a further 1*d.* for each complete month in excess of twelve since the date of issue.

6. The accumulated interest would be free of income tax, but deposits would be receivable only from persons whose total income from all sources does not exceed 300*l.* a year. Depositors would be required to sign a declaration to that effect, the deposit to be liable to forfeiture if the declaration were untrue.

7. The deposits would pass as part of a deceased depositor's estate in the same way as savings bank deposits, but otherwise be transferable only by permission of the Postmaster-General or (in the case of deposits received otherwise than through the Post Office) the National Debt Commissioners.

RESERVATION BY MR. GOLDSTONE, M.P., AND MR. MAY.

SIR,

In signing the foregoing report we desire to give a general assent to the recommendations of the Committee, so far as they go, but we are of opinion that, in view of the present grave national crisis, they do not go far enough.

We desire, therefore, to make the following reservation:—

We regret that no more remunerative scheme has been recommended to attract the savings of the small depositor. The report admits that the small investor “likes to feel that he is earning as much on his money as the large investor.” We think that more should be done to satisfy this desire, and that the State could well afford to support a scheme already considered by the Committee under which 5 per cent. would be paid on all deposits withdrawable at three months' notice, and 10 per cent. of which would be withdrawable at seven days' notice without diminution of interest.

The National Credit has stood at the back of a great many existing institutions since the war began. In the best interests of the nation in the present crisis, and of the workers after the war, the National Credit might well be used again to induce saving amongst the wage-earners at remunerative interest. Some of the largest industrial organisations in the country are successfully run with the capital of working men, which is withdrawable at short notice, and on which remunerative interest is paid.

We are, Sir,

Your obedient Servants,

F. W. GOLDSTONE.

HENRY J. MAY.

APPENDIX AA.

Miscellaneous. No. 11 (1916).

**Correspondence with the United States Ambassador respecting
the "Trading with the Enemy (Extension of Powers)
Act, 1915."**

NO. 1.

Mr. Page, United States Ambassador in London, to Sir Edward Grey.

AMERICAN EMBASSY, LONDON,
January 26, 1916.

SIR,—With reference to the Act of Parliament entitled "Trading with the Enemy (Extension of Powers Act, 1915," given Royal approval on 23rd December last, I have the honour to set forth herewith the views of my Government in this regard.

The Secretary of State has given consideration to the Trading with the Enemy Act of 23rd December last, the apparent object of which is to prevent any person doing business in the United Kingdom from trading with enemies of Great Britain, or persons having enemy associations in any other part of the world, and has reached the conclusion that this Act is pregnant with possibilities of undue interference with American trade; if, in fact, such interference is not now being practised.

As the Secretary of State is inclined to share the opinion generally held in the United States that in the framing of this Act the right of persons domiciled in the United States—whether American citizens or subjects of the countries at war with Great Britain—to carry on trade with persons in belligerent countries has been overlooked, and that the exercise of this right may be subject to denial or abridgment in the course of the enforcement of the above-mentioned Act, the Government of the United States is constrained to express to His Majesty's Government the grave apprehensions which are entertained on this subject, both by it and by traders domiciled in the United States.

It has therefore been thought necessary to bring these views to the attention of His Majesty's Government, and to present a formal reservation of the right of the Government of the United States to protest against the application of this Act in so far as it affects the trade of the United States by imposing restrictions upon its freedom.

I have, etc.,

WALTER HINES PAGE.

No. 2.

*Sir Edward Grey to Mr. Page.*FOREIGN OFFICE,
February 16, 1916.

Your Excellency,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's note of the 26th ultimo relative to the possible effects of the "Trading with the Enemy (Extension of Powers) Act, 1915," on United States commerce.

The Act was framed with the object of bringing British trading with the enemy regulations into greater harmony with those adopted by the French Government since the commencement of the war, by applying in some degree the test of nationality in the determination of enemy character, in addition to the old test of domicile, which experience has shown cannot provide a sufficient basis under modern commercial conditions for measures intended to deprive the enemy of all assistance, direct or indirect, from national resources.

His Majesty's Government realized, however, that the application of this principle to its fullest extent, while entirely legitimate and in accordance with the practice of other countries might, if applied at the present time to commercial activities as widespread as those of British subjects, involve avoidable inconvenience and loss to innocent traders.

They were careful, therefore, in devising the necessary legislation, not only to avoid any definition which would impose enemy status upon all persons of enemy nationality and associations, but also to take powers of discrimination which would enable them to apply the purely commercial restrictions contemplated only in regard to those persons from whom it was necessary in British interests to withhold the facilities afforded by British resources.

His Majesty's Government have therefore abstained from a course of action admittedly within their rights as belligerents, which is not only the existing practice of the French Government, but in strict accordance with the doctrine openly avowed by many other States to be the basis upon which their trading with the enemy regulations would be founded in the event of war, and have confined themselves to passing a piece of purely domestic legislation empowering them to restrict the activities and trade of persons under British jurisdiction in such a manner and to such an extent as may seem to them to be necessary in the national interest.

His Majesty's Government readily admit the right of persons of any nationality resident in the United States to engage in legitimate commercial transactions with any other persons. They cannot admit, however, that this right can in any way limit the right of other Governments to restrict the commercial activities of their nationals in any manner which may seem desirable to them by the imposition of prohibitions and penalties which are operative solely upon persons under their jurisdiction.

In claiming this right, which appears to them to be inherent in sovereignty and national independence, His Majesty's Government

desire to assure the United States Government that they will exercise it with every possible care to avoid injury to neutral commerce, and they venture to think that the voluntary limitation of their powers by the terms of the "Trading with the Enemy (Extension of Powers) Act, 1915," is evidence of their desire and intention to act with the greatest possible consideration for neutral interests.

I have, etc.,

E. GREY.

APPENDIX BB.

Miscellaneous. No. 5 (1916).

Correspondence with the United States Ambassador respecting the Treatment of Mails on Neutral Vessels.

No. 1.

Memorandum communicated by Mr. Page, January 10, 1916.

The Government of the United States is informed that His Britannic Majesty's authorities have removed from the Danish steamer "Oscar II" 734 bags of mails *en route* from the United States to Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, and that His Majesty's port authorities have also removed from the Swedish steamship "Stockholm" 58 bags of mail *en route* from Gothenburg to New York; that 5,000 packages of merchandise, American property, were seized by the British authorities on the Danish steamer "United States" on her latest voyage to the United States, and that the authorities at Kirkwall on the 18th December last seized 597 bags of parcels mail carried by the steamship "Frederick VIII" and manifested for Norway, Sweden, and Denmark. Other similar cases might be mentioned, such as that of the steamship "Helig Olav."

The Government of the United States is inclined to regard parcels-post articles as subject to the same treatment as articles sent by express or freight in respect of belligerent search, seizure, and condemnation; but, on the other hand, the American Government holds that parcels-post articles are entitled to the usual protection of neutral trade, and that its previous protests touching the various methods and instances of interference with such trade are applicable equally to any interference with the transmission of commodities by the parcels post.

The Government of the United States is also informed that on the 20th December last the Dutch vessel "Noorderdyke" was deprived in the Downs of American mail despatched from the United States to Rotterdam, and that these mails may still be held by the British authorities; and, furthermore, that on the 23rd December last the whole of the mail carried by the steamship "New Amsterdam" from the United States to the Netherlands was removed by His Majesty's authorities from that ship. Since the "New Amsterdam's" mails included the American diplomatic pouch to the Netherlands, it seems possible that even this official bag may have been subjected to delay. The cases of the steamers "Rotterdam" and "Eihrok" might also be mentioned.

The Government of the United States is unable to admit the right of His Majesty's authorities forcibly to bring into port neutral vessels plying directly between American and neutral European ports without intention of touching at British ports and there to remove or

ensor mails carried by them. Modern practice generally recognises that mails are not to be censored, confiscated, or destroyed on the high seas, even when carried by belligerent mail ships, and it seems certainly to follow that to bring mail ships within British jurisdiction for purposes of search and then to subject them to local regulations allowing a censorship of mails cannot be justified on the ground of national jurisdiction. In cases where neutral mail ships merely touch at British ports the Government of the United States believes that His Majesty's authorities have no right in international law to remove the sealed mails or to censor them on board ship, since mails on such ships never rightfully come into the custody of the British mail service, which is entirely without responsibility for their transit or safety.

As a result of British action public feeling is being aroused in the United States through the loss of valuable letters, and foreign banks are refusing to cash American drafts owing to the absence of any assurance that they will travel safely in the mails. Moreover, the possible detention of official mails is an aggravating circumstance in a practice which affects American public opinion as being vexatiously inquisitorial and without compensating military advantage to Great Britain.

The Government of the United States very urgently presses for the early application of an effective remedy.

American Embassy, London,
January 10, 1916.

No. 2.

Sir Edward Grey to Mr. Page.

FOREIGN OFFICE, January 25, 1916.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—The communication which your Excellency was good enough to make on the 10th instant, regarding the seizure of mails from neutral vessels, raises important questions of principle in regard to matters which are determined by the policy jointly decided and acted upon by the Allied Governments. His Majesty's Government are therefore compelled to communicate with their Allies before they can send a reply to your memorandum. They are consulting with the French Government in the first instance, and I hope to be in a position before long to state the result of this consultation.

I have, etc.

E. GREY.

Miscellaneous. No. 9 (1916).

Memorandum presented by His Majesty's Government and the French Government to Neutral Governments regarding the Examination of Parcels and Letter Mails.

(Translation.)

Le traitement de la correspondance postale transportée par mer a été, au cours de la présente guerre, l'objet de diverses incertitudes, a donné lieu à des confusions et provoqué parfois des critiques que, dans l'intérêt des relations internationales et du commerce neutre, les Gouvernements alliés croient utile de dissiper.

Les services postaux ont toujours eu et ont avant tout pour objet la réception, le transport et la distribution des correspondances écrites ou lettres missives. Peu à peu, on a eu recours aux mêmes services pour envoyer des documents imprimés, puis des échantillons, des valeurs, et enfin, sous le nom de 'colis postaux,' presque toutes espèces de marchandises, satisfaisant seulement à certaines conditions de poids, de volume et d'emballage.

On sait également que, moyennant l'apposition de timbres d'affranchissement, toute enveloppe fermée, quels que soient son contenu, son poids ou son volume, peut être expédiée par la poste et est traitée, par les administrations postales, comme une lettre.

La répercussion de la guerre sur cet état de choses donne lieu aux observations suivantes:

Lors de la deuxième Conférence de La Haye, en 1907, le Gouvernement Impérial allemand a exposé que, la télégraphie offrant aux belligérants des moyens de communication autrement rapides et sûrs que la poste, il n'y avait plus

The treatment of postal correspondence carried by sea has, in the course of the present war, been the subject of much uncertainty, has given rise to confusion and has from time to time provoked criticisms, which the Allied Governments, in the interests of international relations and neutral commerce, think it well to dispel.

The object of the postal services has always been and is essentially the receipt, carriage, and distribution of written correspondence or letters. Gradually use has been made of the same services for sending printed documents, then samples, securities, and finally, under the name of "postal parcels," almost every kind of article, which only have to comply with certain conditions as to weight, volume, and packing.

It is also known that, provided postage stamps are affixed, any closed envelope, whatever be its contents, weight, or volume, can be sent through the post and is treated by the postal administrations as a letter.

The effect of the war on this state of affairs gives rise to the following observations:—

At the second Hague Conference in 1907 the Imperial German Government pointed out that, as the telegraph gave to belligerents a more rapid and secure means of communication than the post, there was no longer any reason

d'intérêt à considérer, comme autrefois, les correspondances postales comme pouvant constituer des articles de contrebande par analogie et à en troubler l'expédition par des saisies et confiscations. Mises en confiance par une proposition apparemment si pacifique, les autres Puissances ont adopté cette manière de voir. L'article 1er de la Convention No. 11 de La Haye, 1907, stipule, comme on le sait, que dorénavant la correspondance postale est "inviolable" sur mer.

Une première observation doit être faite à l'égard des "colis postaux."

L'expédition d'une marchandise par "colis postal" est un mode d'expédition et de transport analogue aux expéditions et transports par lettres de voiture ou connaissements, avec cette différence que le transport est entrepris par le service des postes, qui parfois, d'ailleurs, comme en France, le rétrocède à des transporteurs ordinaires.

A aucun égard de semblables "colis" ne constituent des "lettres," des "correspondances" ou des "dépêches," et il est clair que rien ne les soustrait à l'exercice des droits de police, de contrôle, visite et éventuellement saisie, qui appartiennent aux belligérants en haute mer vis-à-vis de toutes cargaisons.

Cela a été constaté notamment par une communication du "Post Office Department" des Etats-Unis adressée le 8 avril, 1915, aux autorités françaises et transmettant une déclaration conforme du commandant du bâtiment de la marine Impériale allemande 'Prinz Eitel Friedrich,' relativement aux colis postaux embarqués à bord du paquebot français "Floride," capturé par ce croiseur (voir Annexe 1).

to consider postal correspondence as possible analogues of contraband, and to impede its transmission by seizure and confiscation. The other Powers, reassured by a proposal which seemed so pacific, adopted this point of view. Article 1 of the 11th Hague Convention, 1907, stipulates, as is known, that henceforth postal correspondence is "inviolable" on the high seas.

A preliminary observation should be made with regard to, "postal parcels."

The despatch of goods by "postal parcel" is a method of despatch and of conveyance similar to despatch and conveyance by waybills or bills of lading, with this difference that the conveyance is undertaken by the postal administration, which sometimes, moreover, as in France, hands it over to ordinary forwarding agents.

In no respect do such "parcels" constitute "letters," "correspondence," or "despatches," and it is evident that nothing excludes them from the operation of the right of police, examination, visit, and eventually seizure, which a belligerent properly exercises on the high seas in respect of all cargoes.

This has been laid down notably by a communication addressed on the 8th April, 1915, by the United States Post Office Department to the French authorities, forwarding a certified declaration made by the commanding officer of the "Prinz Eitel Friedrich," of the Imperial German Navy, with regard to the postal parcels on board the French packet "Floride" captured by that cruiser (see Annex 1 hereto).

Les Gouvernements alliés ont également adopté cette manière de voir, qui, dans leur opinion, est entièrement fondée en droit et que les faits justifient surabondamment

Entre autres nombreux exemples, il suffira de citer: 1, 302 colis postaux, contenant ensemble 437,510 kilog. de caoutchouc pour Hambourg (vapeurs "Tijuca," "Bahia," "Jaguaribe," "Maranhao," "Acre," "Olinda," "Para," "Brazil"), ou encore soixante-neuf colis postaux, contenant 400 revolvers pour l'Allemagne viâ Amsterdam (vapeur "Gelria").

En ce qui concerne les expéditions de lettres, plis, enveloppes ou autres, confiées aux services postaux et communément contenues dans les sacs postaux des administrations postales des pays où l'expédition est faite, les Gouvernements alliés appellent l'attention des Gouvernements neutres sur les considérations suivantes:

Du 31 décembre, 1914, au 31 décembre, 1915, les autorités navales allemandes ou austro-hongroises ont détruit, sans semonce, ni visites préalables, treize paquebots postaux (voir Annexe 2), avec les sacs postaux se trouvant à bord, en provenance ou à destination des pays neutres ou alliés, sans plus se soucier de l'inviolabilité des dépêches et correspondances qu'ils contenaient, que de la vie des personnes inoffensives embarquées à bord de ces paquebots.

Il n'est pas à la connaissance des Gouvernements alliés qu'aucune protestation, en ce qui concerne la correspondance postale, ait jamais été adressée aux Gouvernements Impériaux.

The Allied Governments have likewise adopted this point of view, which, in their opinion, is well founded in law and superabundantly justified by the facts.

Among other numerous examples, it will be enough to quote: 1,302 postal parcels, containing altogether 437.510 kilog. of rubber for Hamburg (steamships "Tijuca," "Bahia," "Jaguaribe," "Maranhao," "Acre," "Olinda," "Para," "Brazil"), or, further, sixty-nine postal parcels containing 400 revolvers for Germany viâ Amsterdam (steamship "Gelria").

With regard to the transmission of letters, wrappers, envelopes, or other matter entrusted to the postal services and ordinarily contained in the mail-bags of the postal administrations of the countries from which they were despatched, the Allied Governments call the attention of neutral Governments to the following considerations:

From the 31st December, 1914, to 31st December, 1915, the German or Austro-Hungarian naval authorities destroyed without warning or preliminary visit thirteen mail steamers (see Annex 2 hereto), with the mail-bags on board, coming from or destined to neutral or Allied countries, without troubling any more about the inviolability of the despatches and correspondence they contained than about the lives of the inoffensive persons on board these vessels.

The Allied Governments are not aware that any protest regarding this postal correspondence has ever been addressed to the Imperial Governments.

Aux dates des 11, 17 et 18 août, 1915, les paquebots postaux neutres "Iris" (norvégien), "Haakon VII" (norvégien), "Germania" (suédois), ont, en haute mer, vu saisir à leur bord par les autorités navales allemandes les sacs postaux de toutes provenances et destinations; les lettres et correspondances ont été censurées par les autorités militaires allemandes, ainsi qu'en justifie la photographie* ci-annexée à titre d'exemple.

Les Gouvernements alliés croient savoir que, par la suite, le Gouvernement Impérial allemand, tout en faisant connaître son intention de ne plus pratiquer ces saisies, a déclaré que celles-ci étaient et seraient parfaitement justifiées à ses yeux. D'après le Gouvernement Impérial allemand, la Convention No. 11 de La Haye, 1907, n'ayant pas été ratifiée par toutes les Puissances actuellement belligérantes, serait sans application.

Enfin, plus récemment, le contrôle sur le territoire des Alliés de divers sacs postaux, embarqués sur des paquebots faisant escale dans certains ports dudit territoire, a révélé la présence dans les plis, enveloppes et envois postaux, d'articles de contrebande particulièrement recherchés par l'ennemi, savoir notamment: à bord du steamer "Tubantia" arrivant en Europe, de 147½ livres de caoutchouc dont 101 livres de Para, qualité supérieure, et sept paquets de laines; à bord du steamer "Medan," sept paquets de caoutchouc brut. Le même contrôle, exercé dans les mêmes conditions, sur des sacs postaux quittant l'Europe et qu'à première vue on pouvait supposer ne contenir que des correspondances, a révélé dans lesdits sacs embarqués sur le seul paquebot

On the 11th, 17th, and 18th August, 1915, the German naval authorities seized the mail-bags of all origins and destinations on board the neutral mail-boats "Iris" (Norwegian), "Haakon VII" (Norwegian), "Germania" (Swedish). The letters and correspondence were censored by the German military authorities, as is shown by the annexed photograph.*

The Allied Governments have reason to believe that subsequently the Imperial German Government, whilst announcing their intention no longer to practise such seizures, declared that these were, and would continue to be, completely justified in their eyes. According to the Imperial German Government, the 11th Hague Convention of 1907, not having been ratified by all the Powers now at war, is not operative.

More recently the examination on Allied territory of various mail-bags conveyed in vessels touching at certain ports in that territory revealed the presence, in the wrappers, envelopes, and postal packets, of articles of contraband particularly sought after by the enemy; for instance, on arrival of the steamship "Tubantia" in Europe there were found on board 174½ lb. of rubber, 101 lb. of which were superior quality Para, as well as seven packets of wool; on board the steamship "Medan," seven packets of raw rubber. A similar examination, made under the same conditions, of mail-bags leaving Europe, and which at first sight might be supposed to contain letters only, revealed among the mail-bags on one

*Not produite.

*Not reproduced.

“Zaandijk” (hollandais) pas moins de 368 paquets de marchandises diverses.

La lettre suivante de la maison allemande, G. Vogtman et Cie., en date à Hambourg, Glockengiesserwall, No. 16, du 15 décembre, 1915, est particulièrement instructive:

(*Traduction.*)

“Depuis un certain temps nous recevons régulièrement de Para des envois de caoutchouc brut et vous pourriez porter votre attention sur cette affaire. Les envois ont lieu comme ‘échantillons sans valeur’ recommandés, par chaque courrier environ 200 paquets, chacun contenant environ 320 grammes net de caoutchouc. La peine de faire les paquets et les frais élevés d'affranchissement sont largement couverts par le haut prix qu'atteint ici la marchandise.”

On sait qu'au 15 décembre, 1915 le caoutchouc brut entièrement pris par l'État allemand valait environ 25 M. le kilogramme et, comme l'ajoutait le négociant hambourgeois, “ein guter Verdienst nicht ausgeschlossen ist.”

Le trafic hostile, privé de la maîtrise de la mer, en est ainsi venu à se dissimuler sous les plis postaux, pour faire passer toutes espèces de marchandises, voire même de la contrebande de guerre, en trompant apparemment la bonne foi des administrations postales.

Du point de vue légal, le droit des belligérants d'exercer en haute mer leur police et leur contrôle sur les navires et surtout ce qui se trouve à leur bord, n'a jamais, à la connaissance des Gouvernements alliés été l'objet d'exception, pas

steamship alone, the “Zaandijk” (Dutch), no less than 368 packets of merchandise of various kinds.

The following letter from the German firm of G. Vogtman and Co. (dated the 15th December, 1915, from 16, Glockengiesserwall, Hamburg) is particularly instructive.

(*Translation.*)

“For a certain time we have been receiving regularly from Para consignments of raw rubber, and you might give your attention to this matter. The consignments are sent as registered ‘samples without value,’ about 200 packets come by each mail, and each package contains about 320 grammes net of rubber. The trouble of making up the packets and the high cost of postage are largely covered by the high price which the goods fetch here.”

It is known that on the 15th December, 1915. raw rubber, which had been taken over completely by the German State authorities, was worth about 25 marks the kilogramme, and that, as the Hamburg merchant added, “ein guter Verdienst nicht ausgeschlossen ist” (“there is a chance of a good profit”).

Enemy traffic, deprived of the mastery of the seas, has thus been brought to hide itself under postal covers, so as to get all kinds of goods, even contraband of war, to go through, the postal administrations of neutral States being apparently deceived.

From the legal point of view, the exercise of the belligerent right of policing and examining ships on the high seas, and especially what is found on board has never, to the knowledge of the Allied Governments, been

plus en ce qui concerne les sacs postaux qu'en ce qui concerne toute autre cargaison; bien plus, jus qu'en 1907, les lettres et dépêches étaient elles-mêmes sujettes à saisie et confiscation.

Par la Convention N^o. 11 de La Haye et pour les motifs ci-dessus rappelés, les Puissances signataires ont renoncé à saisir ainsi les dépêches et déclaré la correspondance postale inviolable.

Cette inviolabilité n'a dérogé au droit commun qu'en ce qui concerne la "correspondance," c'est-à-dire les dépêches ou "lettres missives," parce que, comme on l'a vu, on a pensé à tort ou à raison que les belligérants ayant par le télégraphe de meilleurs moyens de correspondre, les correspondances par la poste étaient sans intérêt pour la guerre. Il en résulte, d'une part, que l'inviolabilité est sans application à toutes expéditions postales qui ne sont pas des "correspondances," c'est-à-dire, "lettres missives"; et d'autre part, que ce serait donner à cette inviolabilité une portée qu'elle n'a pas, si on voulait y voir jusqu'à une exemption de tout contrôle des articles et objets expédiés par la poste, fussent-ils de la contrebande de guerre.

Dans ces conditions, les Gouvernements alliés font savoir:

1. Que, au point de vue de leur droit de visite, et éventuellement d'arrêt et de saisie, les marchandises expédiées sous forme de colis postaux n'ont pas à être et ne seront pas traitées autrement que les marchandises expédiées sous toute autre forme;

2. Que l'inviolabilité des correspondances postales stipulée par la Convention N. 11 de La Haye, 1907, ne porte nullement atteinte

questionné whether as regards mail-bags or as regards any other cargo; furthermore, up to 1907, letters and despatches were themselves subject to seizure and confiscation.

By the 11th Hague Convention and for the reasons above mentioned, the signatory Powers relinquished the right of thus seizing despatches and declared all postal correspondence to be inviolable.

This inviolability marks a departure from the common law only as regards "correspondence," that is to say, despatches or "letters" ("*lettres missives*"), because, as has been seen, it was thought, rightly or wrongly, that, belligerents having better means of communication by telegraph, postal correspondence was without interest for war purposes. It follows that, on the one hand, the inviolability does not apply to anything sent through the post that is not "correspondence," that is to say, "letters" ("*lettres missives*"); and that, on the other hand, it would be giving to this inviolability a wider application than it actually has if it were held to confer exemption from all examination on articles sent by post, even if they were contraband of war.

In these circumstances the Allied Governments declare:—

1. That as regards their right of visit and search, and eventually of detention and seizure, goods sent in the form of postal parcels are not entitled to, and will not receive, other treatment than goods sent in any other way;

2. That the inviolability of postal correspondence laid down by the 11th Hague Convention of 1907, detracts in no way from

au droit des Gouvernements alliés de visiter et s'il y a lieu, d'arrêter et saisir les marchandises qui sont dissimulées dans les plis, enveloppes ou lettres contenus dans les sacs postaux.

3. Que, fidèles à leurs engagements et respectueux de la "correspondance" véritable, les Gouvernements alliés continueront, pour le moment, à s'abstenir sur mer de saisir et confisquer ces correspondances, lettres ou dépêches, et qu'ils en assureront la transmission la plus rapide possible dès que la sincérité de leur caractère est reconnue.

Le 3 avril, 1916.

the right of the Allied Governments to search, and, if necessary, to detain and seize goods concealed in wrappers, envelopes, or letters contained in mail-bags.

3. That, faithful to their engagements and duly respecting real "correspondence," the Allied Governments will continue for the present to refrain from capturing at sea and confiscating such correspondence, letters, or despatches, and that they will ensure their being forwarded as rapidly as possible, so soon as their genuine character has been established.

April 3, 1916.

ANNEX 1.

(Translated from the French.)

Post Office Department, Second Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington: Division of Foreign Mails.

Le 8 avril, 1915.

J'ai l'honneur de vous faire connaître que le croiseur auxiliaire allemand "Prinz Eitel Friedrich" a remis au postmaster de Newport-News, Virginia, le 12 mars, 144 sacs de correspondances pour des destinations de l'Amérique du Sud, et qui avaient été transbordées du steamer français "Floride" sur ledit croiseur avant qu'il coule ce steamer. Ces dépêches, qui paraissaient intactes, ont été expédiées au bureau de New-York, d'où elles ont été dirigées sur leur destination dans le même état et à la première occasion.

En remettant aux fonctionnaires de Newport-News les dépêches ci-dessus, le commandant

Post Office Department, Second Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington: Division of Foreign Mails.

April 8, 1915.

I have the honour to inform you that the German auxiliary cruiser "Prinz Eitel Friedrich" has handed over to the postmaster of Newport News, Virginia, on the 12th March, 144 casks of correspondence destined for South America, and which had been transferred from the French steamer "Floride" to the above-mentioned cruiser before the former was sunk. These despatches, which seem to be intact, have been sent to the New York office whence they have been forwarded in the same state to their destination by the first opportunity.

In handing these mails to the officials at Newport News the commanding officer of the "Prinz

du "Prinz Eitel Friedrich" déclara que les colis postaux à bord du steamer "Floride" avaient été considérés comme marchandises et non pas comme correspondances; c'est pourquoi il ne les a pas fait débarquer du "Floride" comme les autres objets postaux, mais laissé couler avec le steamer, basant ainsi son action sur la Déclaration de Londres, suivant laquelle les colis sont des marchandises et non des correspondances.

Je vous informe, en outre, que le bureau de New-York a avisé de ces faits le bureau de Bordeaux au moyen d'un bulletin de vérification.

Eitel Friedrich" declared that the postal parcels on board had been considered as goods and not as correspondence; for this reason he did not have them taken off the "Floride" like the other postal matter, but left them to sink with the steamer, basing this action on the Declaration of London, according to which parcels are merchandise and not correspondence.

I also have to inform you that the New York office has brought these facts to the notice of the Bordeaux office by means of a verification certificate.

ANNEX 2.

MALLES postales détruites par les Ennemis du 31 décembre, 1914, au 31 décembre, 1915.

Nom du Navire.	Tonnage.	Dates.	Navire ennemi.	Observations.
1. Highland Brae...	7,634	31 déc., 1914	Kaiser Wilhelm..	Malle et colis postaux de Buenos-Ayres, Santiago et Montevideo.
2. Tokomaru.....	6,084	30 jan., 1915	Torpille par un sous-marin allemand.	Colis et imprimés de Nouvelle Zélande.
3. Aguila.....	2,114	27 mars, 1915	Idem.....	Malle pour Madère et Canaries.
4. Falaba.....	4,806	28 mars, 1915	Idem.....	Malle et colis postaux pour Ouest africain.
5. Lusitania.....	30,396	6 mai, 1915	Idem.....	Malle postale des États-Unis.
6. Candidate.....	5,858	7 mai, 1915	Idem.....	Colis postaux pour la Jamaïque.
7. Arabic.....	15,801	19 août, 1915	Idem.....	Malle postale pour les États-Unis. Canada, etc.
8. Hesperian.....	10,920	4 sept., 1915	Idem.....	Malle postale et colis postaux pour les États-Unis et Canada.
9. Silver Ash.....	3,753	6 oct., 1915	.....	Malle des bâtiments de Sa Majesté britannique.
10. Linkmoor.....	4,306	20 sept., 1915	.....	Idem.
11. Persia.....	7,974	29 déc., 1915	Torpillé.....	Malle et colis postaux pour l'Orient.
12. Ville de la Ciotat	6,390	24 déc., 1915	Coulé par un sous-marin allemand.	Malle d'Extrême-Orient.
13. Author.....	3,496	.....	.....	Malle d'Afrique.

(Translation.)

POSTAL MAILS destroyed by the Enemy between December 31, 1914,
and December 31, 1915.

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	Date.	Enemy Vessel.	Observations.
1. Highland Brae...	7,634	Dec. 31, 1914	Kaiser Wilhelm...	Mail and parcel post from Buenos Aires, Santiago and Montevideo.
2. Tokomaru.....	6,084	Jan. 30, 1915	Torpedoed by a German submarine.	Parcels and printed matter from New Zealand.
3. Aguila.....	2,114	Marh 27, 1915	"	Mail for Madeira and Canaries.
4. Falaba.....	4,806	" 28, 1915	"	Mail and parcel post for West Africa.
5. Lusitania.....	30,396	May 6, 1915	"	United States postal mail.
6. Candidate.....	5,858	" 7, 1915	"	Parcel post for Jamaica.
7. Arabic.....	15,801	Aug. 19, 1915	"	Postal mail for United States, Canada, etc.
8. Hesperian.....	10,920	Sept. 4, 1915	"	Postal mail and parcel post for United States and Canada.
9. Silver Ash.....	3,753	Oct. 6, 1915	.....	His Majesty's ships' mail.
10. Linkmoor.....	4,306	Sept. 20, 1915	.....	"
11. Persia.....	7,974	Dec. 29, 1915	Torpedoed.....	Mail and parcel post for the East.
12. Ville de la Ciotat	6,390	" 24, 1915	Sunk by a German submarine.	Far Eastern mail.
13. Author.....	3,496	.....	.....	African mail.

Miscellaneous. No. 20 (1916).

Note from the United States Government regarding the Examination of Parcels and Letter Mails.

[In continuation of "Miscellaneous, No. 9 (1916)": Cd. 8223.]

Mr. Lansing to Sir C. Spring-Rice.—(Communicated to Foreign Office, June 5, 1916.)

WASHINGTON,

May 24, 1916.

EXCELLENCY,—1. I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's note of the 3rd April last, transmitting a memorandum, dated the 15th February, 1916, and communicated in substance to the American Ambassador in London on the 28th February, in which are stated the contentions of the British and French Governments in regard to the right to detain and examine parcel and letter mails *en route* by sea between the United States and Europe.¹

2. After a discussion of the use of the mails for the transmission of "parcels" and of the limitations to be placed on "inviolable mail," the joint memorandum of the 15th February closes with the following assertions:—

"(1) That from the standpoint of their right of visitation and eventual arrest and seizure, merchandise shipped in post

¹See "Miscellaneous, No. 9 (1916)."

parcels need not and shall not be treated otherwise than merchandise shipped in any other manner.

“(2) That the inviolability of postal correspondence stipulated by the Eleventh Convention of The Hague of 1907, does not in any way affect the right of the Allied Governments to visit and, if occasion arise, arrest and seize merchandise hidden in the wrappers, envelopes, or letters contained in the mail bags.

“(3) That true to their engagements and respectful of genuine “correspondence” the Allied Governments will continue, for the present, to refrain on the high seas from seizing and confiscating such correspondence, letters, or despatches, and will ensure their speediest possible transmission as soon as the sincerity of their character shall have been ascertained.”

3. In reply the Government of the United States desires to state that it does not consider that the Postal Union Convention of 1906 necessarily applies to the interference by the British and French Governments with the oversea transportation of mails of which the Government of the United States complains. Furthermore, the Allied Powers appear to have overlooked the admission of the Government of the United States that post parcels may be treated as merchandise subject to the exercise of belligerent rights as recognized by international law. But the Government of the United States does not admit that such parcels are subject to the “exercise of the rights of police supervision, visitation, and eventual seizure which belongs to belligerents as to all cargoes on the high seas” as asserted in the joint note under acknowledgment.

4. It is noted with satisfaction that the British and French Governments do not claim, and in the opinion of this Government, properly do not claim, that their so-called “blockade” measures are sufficient grounds upon which to base a right to interfere with all classes of mail matter in transit to or from the Central Powers. On the contrary, their contention appears to be that, as “genuine correspondence” is under conventional stipulation “inviolable,” mail matter of other classes is subject to detention and examination. While the Government of the United States agrees that “genuine correspondence” mail is inviolable, it does not admit that belligerents may search other private sea-borne mails for any other purpose than to discover whether they contain articles of enemy ownership carried on belligerent vessels or articles of contraband transmitted under sealed cover as letter mail, though they may intercept at sea all mails coming out of and going into ports of the enemy’s coasts which are effectively blockaded. The Governments of the United States, Great Britain, and France, however, appear to be in substantial agreement as to principle. The method of applying the principle is the chief cause of difference.

5. Though giving assurances that they consider “genuine correspondence” to be “inviolable” and that they will, “true to their engagements,” refrain “on the high seas” from seizing and confiscating such correspondence, the Allied Governments proceed to deprive neutral Governments of the benefits of these assurances by seizing and confiscating mails from vessels in port instead of at sea. They

compel neutral ships without just cause to enter their own ports or they induce shipping lines, through some form of duress, to send their mail ships via British ports, or they detain all vessels merely calling at British ports, thus acquiring by force or unjustifiable means an illegal jurisdiction. Acting upon this enforced jurisdiction, the authorities remove all mails, genuine correspondence as well as post parcels, take them to London, where every piece, even though of neutral origin and destination, is opened and critically examined to determine the "sincerity of their character," in accordance with the interpretation given that undefined phrase by the British and French censors. Finally, the expurgated remainder is forwarded frequently after irreparable delay, to its destination. Ships are detained *en route* to or from the United States or to or from other neutral countries, and mails are held and delayed for several days and in some cases for weeks and even months, even though not routed to ports of North Europe via British ports. This has been the procedure which has been practised since the announcement of the 15th February, 1916. To some extent the same practice was followed before that date, calling forth the protest of this Government on the 4th January, 1916. But to that protest the memorandum under acknowledgment makes no reference and is entirely unresponsive. The Government of the United States must again insist with emphasis that the British and French Governments do not obtain rightful jurisdiction of ships by forcing or inducing them to visit their ports for the purpose of seizing their mails, or thereby obtain greater belligerent rights as to such ships than they could exercise on the high seas; for there is, in the opinion of the Government of the United States, no legal distinction between the seizure of mails at sea which is announced as abandoned, and their seizure from vessels voluntarily or involuntarily in port. The British and French practice amounts to an unwarranted limitation on the use by neutrals of the world's highway for the transmission of correspondence. The practice actually followed by the Allied Powers must be said to justify the conclusion, therefore, that the announcement of the 15th February was merely notice that one illegal practice had been abandoned to make place for the development of another more onerous and vexatious in character.

6. The present practice is a violation not only of the spirit of the announcement of the 15th February, but of the rule of The Hague Convention upon which it is concededly based. Aside from this, it is a violation of the prior practice of nations which Great Britain and her Allies have in the past assisted to establish and maintain, notwithstanding the statement in the memorandum that "as late as 1907 the letters and despatches themselves could be seized and confiscated." During the war between the United States and Mexico, the United States forces allowed British steamers to enter and depart from the port of Vera Cruz without molesting the mails intended for inland points. During the American Civil War Lord Russell endeavoured to induce the United States to concede that "Her Majesty's mails on board a private vessel should be exempted from visitation or detention." This exemption of mails was urged in October 1862, in the case of British mails on board the "Adela." On the 31st

October Secretary Seward announced that "public mails of any friendly or neutral Power duly certified or authenticated as such shall not be searched or opened but be put as speedily as may be convenient on the way to their designated destination." In accordance with this announcement, the Government of the United States, in the case of the British steamship "Peterhoff," which had been seized with her mails against the protest of Her Majesty's Government, had her mails forwarded to destination unopened.

7. The same rule was followed by France, as I am advised, in the Franco-Prussian War of 1870; by the United States in the Spanish-American War of 1898; by Great Britain in the South African War, in the case of the German mail steamers "Bundesrath" and "General"; by Japan and substantially by Russia in the Russo-Japanese War of 1904. And even in the present war, as the memorandum of Great Britain and France states, their enemy, Germany, has desisted from the practice of interfering with neutral mails, even on board belligerent steamers. This is illustrated by the case of, the French steamer "Floride," captured by the auxiliary cruiser "Prinz Eitel Friedrich," cited by the British and French Governments in support of their argument regarding parcel mails. In this case the letter mails of the "Floride," amounting to 144 sacks, were forwarded to their destination by the commander at the first opportunity upon arriving in the United States. It would seem, therefore, to be conclusively established that the interferences with mails of which this Government justly complains are wrong in principle and in practice.

8. The arbitrary methods employed by the British and French Governments have resulted most disastrously to citizens of the United States. Important papers which can never be duplicated, or can be duplicated only with great difficulty, such as United States patents for inventions, rare documents, legal papers relating to the settlement of estates, powers of attorney, fire insurance claims, income tax returns, and similar matters, have been lost. Delays in receiving shipping documents have caused great loss and inconvenience by preventing prompt delivery of goods. In the case of the Mac-Niff Horticultural Company, of New York, large shipments of plants and bulbs from Holland were, I am informed, frozen on the wharves because possession could not be obtained in the absence of documents relating to them which had been removed from the "New Amsterdam," "Osterdijk," and "Rotterdam." Business opportunities are lost by failure to transmit promptly bids, specifications, and contracts. The Standard Underground Cable Company, of Pittsburg, for example, sent by mail a tender and specifications for certain proposed electrical works to be constructed in Christiania; after several weeks of waiting, the papers having failed to arrive, the American Company was told that the bids could not be longer held open, and the contract was awarded to a British competitor. Cheques, drafts, money orders, securities, and similar property are lost or detained for weeks and months. Business correspondence relating to legitimate and *bona fide* trade between neutral countries, correspondence of a personal nature, and also certain official correspondence, such as money order lists and other matter forwarded by

Government Departments, are detained, lost, or possibly destroyed. For instance, the Postmaster-General informs me that certain international money order lists from the United States to Germany, Greece, and other countries, and from Germany to the United States, sent through the mails, have not reached their destination, though despatched several months ago. It was necessary to have some of these lists duplicated and again despatched by the steamship "Frederick VIII," which sailed from New York on the 19th April, and from which all the mails intended for Germany have been taken and held in British jurisdiction. As a further example of the delay and loss consequent upon the British practice the Postmaster-General also sends me a copy of a letter from the British Postal Administration admitting that the mails were removed from the steamer "Medan" in the Downs on the 30th January last, and not forwarded until some time "between the 2nd February and the 2nd March," and that 182 bags of these mails "were lost during transmission to Holland on the 26th February by the Dutch steamship "Mecklenburg." The "Medan" arrived safely at Rotterdam a day or two after she left the Downs. Numerous complaints similar to the foregoing have been received by this Government, the details of which are available, but I believe I have cited sufficient facts to show the unprecedented and vexatious nature of the interference with mails persisted in by British and French authorities. Not only are American commercial interests injured, but rights of property are violated and the rules of international law and custom are palpably disregarded. I can only add that this continuing offence has led to such losses to American citizens and to a possible responsibility of the United States to repair them, that this Government will be compelled in the near future to press claims for full reclamation upon the attention of His Majesty's Government and that of the French Republic.

9. The principle being plain and definite, and the present practice of the Governments of Great Britain and France being clearly in contravention of the principle, I will state more in detail the position of the Government of the United States in regard to the treatment of certain classes of sealed mails under a strict application of the principle upon which our Governments seem to be in general accord. The Government of the United States is inclined to the opinion that the class of mail matter, which includes stocks, bonds, coupons and similar securities, is to be regarded as of the same nature as merchandise or other articles of property, and subject to the same exercise of belligerent rights. Money orders, cheques, drafts, notes, and other negotiable instruments which may pass as the equivalent of money are, it is considered, also to be classed as merchandise. Correspondence, including shipping documents money-order lists, and papers of that character, even through relating to "enemy supplies or exports," unless carried on the same ship as the property referred to are, in the opinion of this Government, to be regarded as "genuine correspondence," and entitled to unmolested passage.

10. The Government of the United States, in view of the improper methods employed by the British and French authorities in interrupting mails passing between the United States and other neutral countries and between the United States and the enemies of Great Britain,

can no longer tolerate the wrongs which citizens of the United States have suffered and continue to suffer through these methods. To submit to a lawless practice of this character would open the door to repeated violations of international law by the belligerent Powers on the ground of military necessity of which the violator would be the sole judge. Manifestly a neutral nation cannot permit its rights on the high seas to be determined by belligerents or the exercise of those rights to be permitted or denied arbitrarily by the Government of a warring nation. The rights of neutrals are as sacred as the rights of belligerents, and must be as strictly observed.

11. The Government of the United States, confident in the regard for international law and rights of neutrals which the British and French Governments have so often proclaimed and the disregard of which they have urged so vigorously against their enemies in the present war, expects the present practice of the British and French authorities in the treatment of mails from or to the United States to cease, and belligerent rights, as exercised, to conform to the principle governing the passage of mail matter and to the recognized practice of nations. Only a radical change in the present British and French policy, restoring to the United States its full rights as a neutral Power, will satisfy this Government.

I am, etc.,

ROBERT LANSING.

APPENDIX CC.

Miscellaneous No. 10 (1916.)

Report by the Government Committee on the Treatment by the Enemy of British Prisoners of War regarding the Conditions obtaining at Wittenberg Camp during the Typhus Epidemic of 1915.

No. 1.

The Government Committee on the Treatment by the Enemy of British Prisoners of War to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received April 7).

18, CARLTON HOUSE TERRACE, LONDON, April 6, 1916.

SIR,—I have the honour to state that the Chairman of this Committee, Mr. Justice Younger, has prepared the enclosed report on the conditions obtaining at Wittenberg camp during the typhus epidemic of last year.

The information upon which this report is based has been collected from prisoners of war repatriated from Wittenberg, and especially from Major Priestley, R.A.M.C., Captain Vidal, R.A.M.C., and Captain Lauder, R.A.M.C., who were sent to the camp soon after the outbreak of the epidemic and who were only recently released from Germany. The Committee considered it advisable to hold back the report until the evidence of these officers was available.

I am, etc.,

ADELAIDE LIVINGSTONE, *Hon. Sec.*

Enclosure in No. 1.

Report on the Conditions obtaining at Wittenberg Camp during the Typhus Epidemic of 1915.

Now that Major Priestley, R.A.M.C., Captain Vidal, R.A.M.C., and Captain Lauder, R.A.M.C., have been permitted to return to this country, after a prolonged detention in Germany still unexplained, the Government Committee on the Treatment by the Enemy of British Prisoners of War are in a position to submit for the consideration of His Majesty's Government their report upon the conditions of the camp at Wittenberg during and prior to the epidemic of typhus which devastated it in the first six months of 1915.

The Committee had already in the course of their enquiries gathered much detailed information as to the state of things which

obtained at Wittenberg during the fever, but until the information in their possession could be checked, corrected, and supplemented by the personal testimony of the above three officers, the Committee refrained from making any report, so appalling did the conditions disclosed to them appear to be.

Major Priestley, Captain Vidal, and Captain Lauder are, it should at once be stated, the only survivors of the six sent by the German authorities to take up at Wittenberg Camp the place of duty abandoned by their own medical staff when the presence of typhus manifested itself amongst the prisoners under their charge.

These officers have now detailed their experiences to the Committee, who feel that a report upon the whole situation ought no longer to be withheld, although definiteness on points of detail may still be lacking by reason of the fact that the professional records of the epidemic and its incidents kept by Major Priestley, Captain Vidal, and Captain Lauder were taken from them before they were allowed to leave Germany, and that a promise made to Major Priestley and Captain Vidal that theirs would be returned to them after copies had been transcribed remains unfulfilled.

The Committee, however, have the less hesitation in deciding not to wait for records—which, in fact, may never become available—for the reason that the accounts of their experiences given by Major Priestley, Captain Vidal, and Captain Lauder fully confirm those statements in the possession of the Committee to which reference has already been made.

The camp at Wittenberg is built on a flat, sandy plain, devoid of trees or shrubs. The total area of the camp is about $10\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and it is surrounded by the usual wire entanglements. It is subdivided into eight companies or compounds, intended to be separated from each other, but not so in practice. Every compound contains on an average six wooden bungalows, in which the men are housed, each bungalow in turn being divided into two compartments or barracks—originally constructed, it is believed, to accommodate 120 men. In fact, however, there were frequently, before and during the epidemic, 180 to 200 prisoners in a barrack, so that the overcrowding was most serious.

In the early stages of the war and during the fever the camp was very full. The British prisoners numbered between 700 and 800. There was a much larger number of French and Belgians, but the Russians always greatly preponderated over all the others. It is believed that before and during the progress of the typhus there were at least 15,000 prisoners in the camp, and there may have been as many as 16,000 or 17,000—an enormous population for so restricted an area as $10\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

The winter of 1914-15 was extremely severe and the cold at Wittenberg intense, but the heating arrangements for the camp were altogether inadequate. Although there were two stoves to each bungalow, frequently during the winter there was a great shortage of fuel, while the stoves were so constructed that it was only if they were both constantly stoked with all the coal they could possibly hold that a bungalow was reasonably warmed. Often there was no coal for either stove, and the temperature was so low that the men had

always to keep every window shut to husband what little warmth there was. This greatly aggravated the evil of the overcrowding above referred to.

Moreover, the men were insufficiently clothed. From most of the British prisoners their overcoats were taken on the day of their capture; none were given them in exchange. Their remaining clothes were often in rags; some of the men had even to use their blankets as clothing. Occasionally a prisoner had received a thin cotton shirt, but there were many with neither boots nor socks; many others had their feet wrapped in straw. They were provided with no change of underclothing, and there were no means of washing the scanty clothing they had, for at that time, no washhouse existed in the camp. For personal ablutions there was only one trough or tap to each compound, and that was frequently frozen. No hot water was available except that which came from the cookhouse. As a consequence the state of the prisoners beggars description. Major Priestley found them gaunt, of a peculiar grey pallor and verminous. Their condition, in his own words, was deplorable.

The food with which they were supplied was bad and insufficient. The Committee are well aware that the difference between German food and cooking and that to which British soldiers are ordinarily accustomed induces prisoners to magnify deficiencies in this respect. But after every allowance on this head is made, the Committee are left with a record of suffering owing to the lack of wholesome food which they cannot but deplore. It was the men's food which was so bad and deficient. During the whole period the medical officers were well provided for at a price of 1.50 M. a day. There was no general scarcity, a fact which makes the treatment of the rank and file all the more difficult to justify or excuse.

When Major Priestley arrived at Wittenberg Camp the allowance of bread was 1 kilog. loaf for ten men. Breakfast for the men, he says, consisted of black (acorn?) coffee and bread. The bread contained a high percentage of potato and was most unpalatable. Sometimes a thin soup was given for breakfast in place of coffee. The midday meal consisted of a soup made of potato flour, horsebeans, soja flour, some form of grease, and a minimum of meat. Men would go days without finding any meat in their bowl. Sometimes the midday soup contained a powerfully smelling sun-dried fish, at other times dried plums, etc. In the evening there was more thin soup containing margarine.

Before the outbreak there was a men's canteen at which bread and some other articles could be bought, but this was closed with the departure of the German guards on the outbreak of the typhus, and was not reopened until after their return when the epidemic was over.

Then the camp food improved, but since the month of May the English had become largely independent of it, for from that time they mainly subsisted on parcels sent them from home. No parcels, however, reached the camp until May, and the Committee are satisfied that the German food previously supplied was, apart from its bad quality, quite insufficient to maintain vitality or enable an ordinary man to resist disease.

And the spread of the typhus, when it came, was much facilitated by a camp regulation, not confined to Wittenberg, which enjoined that prisoners of all nationalities should be mixed together. Normally, there was only one mattress for every three prisoners, and every British prisoner was compelled to have one French and one Russian prisoner to share his mattress with him.

Now, typhus, as was fully recognised by the Russian doctors themselves, was unfortunately, to some extent—but through no fault of their own—latent amongst some of the Russian troops, and it is a well-known medical fact that lice are the great carriers of that disease, while it is, of course, notorious that the men of all armies in the field, including the British, are plagued with lice. As a protection against typhus, therefore, the separation of the infected was an elementary precaution. But at Wittenberg, no adequate measures were taken even to free the prisoners, on their arrival at the camp, from the lice. The only provision for personal cleanliness there made for the men was one cupful of soft soap issued at intervals of many weeks to a room containing at least 120. In consequence, the men became increasingly verminous, and that condition, coupled with the cold and want of proper nourishment, was undoubtedly the principal inducing cause of the epidemic which supervened.

And the German authorities, although they were not ignorant of the danger, did nothing to prevent or minimise the spread of infection. That they knew it might become general throughout the camp is undoubted. German non-commissioned officers warned the French, shortly before the outbreak, of the risk, and, when during the course of the typhus, Captain Vidal, in order that its spread might be restricted as much as possible, asked a German officer, himself standing safely outside the camp, if the remaining healthy English could be placed together in one compound, his request was insultingly refused.

The medical and surgical arrangements were under the charge of Oberstabsarzt Dr. Aschenbach and his German assistants. At the outbreak of the epidemic there were no British medical officers at Wittenberg. There were a number of Russian and there may have been some French doctors; of this the Committee are not certain.

The epidemic broke out in December, 1914. Thereupon the German staff, military and medical, precipitately left the camp, and thenceforth until the month of August, 1915, with the exceptions detailed later on, no communication was held between the prisoners and their guards except by means of directions shouted from the guards or officers remaining outside the wire entanglements of the camp. All supplies for the men were pushed into the camp over chutes. The food for the hospital and medical officers was passed in on a trolley over about 20 yards of rail, worked by winches at either end so as to avoid all contact between the prisoners and the outside world. No medical attention during the whole time was provided by the German staff.

Of the happenings during the early weeks of the outbreak the information before the Committee is supplied by witnesses other than the medical officers who have recently returned, and accordingly the one observation the Committee make with regard to this period is

that, when the typhus first appeared, the only hospital at the camp consisted of two wooden huts capable of holding about 100 patients, and that at the instance—as the Committee believe—of the Russian medical staff, the German authorities were induced to permit a part of compound No. 8 to be used for the purpose of an improvised hospital, the accommodation at the old hospital having already become quite inadequate.

The arrival of the British medical officers at the camp came about in the following way. From the month of November, 1914, thirteen English doctors had been detained at Halle. They were none of them required for attendance upon their own men, and it is difficult to understand how, consistently with the Geneva Convention, their continued detention was justifiable. Indeed, in direct defiance of the provisions of that Convention, these doctors were treated as ordinary prisoners of war, and the Committee cannot resist the suspicion that they were deliberately detained by the German authorities so that they might be made available, if need be, for work of danger in relief of their own staff. Be that as it may, after three months' wrongful detention these doctors were, on the 10th February, 1915, informed that they were to be distributed amongst the other German camps, and particularly that six were required for the camp at Wittenberg. By arrangements amongst themselves, the six sent there were Major Fry, Major Priestley, Captain Sutcliffe, Captain Field, Captain Vidal, and Captain—then Lieutenant—Lauder. No reason was given for the order that they should go to Wittenberg, and it was from the guard on the train that they first heard of typhus there.

On arrival at Wittenberg they were marched to the camp. They visited the different compounds. They were received in apathetic silence. The rooms were unlighted; the men were aimlessly marching up and down; some were lying on the floor, probably sickening for typhus. When they got into the open air again Major Fry broke down. The horror of it all was more than he could for the moment bear. Later in the evening Major Priestley and Captain Vidal were directed to go to two temporary hospitals outside the camp, Major Priestley to the Kronprinz Hospital, and Captain Vidal to the Elbarfin Hospital. There were no infectious diseases at either hospital, and the general conditions at each were satisfactory. These officers were kept there until the 7th March, 1915.

Of the four officers left on the 11th February at the camp itself, Captain Lauder alone survives, and the conditions as he describes them during the period between the 11th February and the 7th March are full of horror. The wonder is that any prisoner escaped infection.

Captain Lauder found, for instance, that while in the bungalows there was normally one mattress to three men, in the improvised hospital there were no mattresses at all. This, of course, was known throughout the camp, and in consequence there were many typhus patients scattered over the compounds who were determined not to come into the hospital if they could help it. In one compound alone Captain Lauder discovered fifty hidden cases of typhus.

Further, when a patient was brought from the compound to the hospital, either the mattress on which he had lain was brought with him or it was left behind in his bungalow. If it was brought with him his former companions were left without anything to sleep on; if it was left behind his still uninfected companions were left to sleep upon the infected mattress, and it was almost inevitable that they should catch the disease. Again in the absence of stretchers all the typhus cases had to be carried down to the hospital on the tables on which the men ate their food, and there was no possibility of washing these tables because, as above stated, there was practically no soap in the camp. Moreover, the German authorities, at first refused to allow the whole of compound No. 8 to be used for typhus patients. They required that these should be mixed with other sufferers, a regulation for which it seems impossible to suggest any justification. The result simply was to spread the infection to those already afflicted in some other way.

During the first month the food ration for each patient was half a petit pain and half a cup of milk each per day. The only soup to be got was from the camp kitchen, but that came up in a wooden tub without a cover, and it arrived at the hospital—so one of the prisoners says—full of dust and dirt. It was hopeless diet for patients in a fever. In truth the ration was not a ration at all, it was a pretence. It was not even possible to give the patients warm water with their milk.

The camp conditions were too much for each of the four medical officers who were left there; two of them, Major Fry and Captain Sutcliffe, very soon sickened, and they died of typhus about a month after their arrival. Captain Field was attacked later by the disease and also died. There is no doubt in the minds of the committee that the condition to which the camp authorities had reduced the camp and the prisoners they had abandoned was directly responsible for the deaths of these devoted men. Lieutenant Lauder was finally stricken with the disease on the 7th March, after having for three days with a temperature due to typhus stuck to his work, there being no one then to take his place. He alone of the officers attacked finally recovered. When convalescent he bravely resumed his duty.

On the 7th March Major Priestley and Captain Vidal were directed to return to the main camp. They were met there by Captain Field. Major Fry and Captain Sutcliffe were then dying, Lieutenant Lauder, as above explained, was in the early stages of typhus.

Two Russian medical generals were in command in the hospital. There were then about 1,000 cases of typhus in the camp, and fresh cases were coming in at the rate of about 50, and sometimes more, a day. There were at that time about 150 British cases.

The British sick were lying scattered amongst the French and the Russians, both in the compound No. 8 and in the other compounds of the camp. Being sometimes dressed in French, Belgian, or Russian uniforms, they were difficult to recognise. They were lying in their clothes on the floor, or on the straw mattresses above described. In the beginning there were no beds in compound No. 8; there were not even, as has been shown, mattresses for all. Major

Priestley saw delirious men waving arms brown to the elbow with faecal matter. The patients were alive with vermin; in the half light he attempted to brush what he took to be an accumulation of dust from the folds of a patient's clothes, and he discovered it to be a moving mass of lice. In one room in compound No. 8 the patients lay so close to one another on the floor that he had to stand straddle-legged across them to examine them.

Captain Vidal's description is even more appalling. It was imposible, he says, to obtain bedpans for the British patients, and consequently in cases of delirium, and even in less serious cases, the state of the mattress was indescribable. Even such a thing as paper for sanitary purposes was almost unprocurable.

The difficulty in the way of obtaining sufficient drugs and dressings was for a long time extreme. Camphorated oil, Captain Lauder says, could never at Wittenberg, contrary to his experience in other German camps, be secured in adequate quantity, yet this was practically the only stimulant available. Day after day a list of medical requisites would be sent out, and only a third of the things requested would be supplied. Bed sores were common. In several cases toes or whole feet became gangrenous, and sufficient bandages were not available to dress them. One of the patients now returned to this country, Private Lutwyche of the 1st Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, had in May to have one leg amputated below the knee, and in July the other leg amputated at the same place, in both cases owing to gangrene. Had dressings at the proper time been available both feet would in all probability have been saved. And his case does not stand alone. The officers are quite satisfied that the *post* typhus gangrene which was so common, was largely due to the fact that for so many patients there were neither socks nor anything else to keep their feet warm.

In the earlier stages of the epidemic there was practically no hospital clothing available for the British prisoners. There was only a small sulphur chamber for disinfecting purposes. When a patient's outer clothing was taken off to be sent to the disinfector he had to be left in his shirt, as no other clothing or shirts were supplied. Each patient brought his blankets from the camp with him, and as no covering could be provided for him while disinfection was taking place it was impossible adequately to disinfect his clothing unless he was to be left naked.

As regards the washing of patients in hospital, this was entirely out of the question. Until a supply of soap was obtained by Captain Vidal's efforts from England at a later date there was no soap forthcoming. The only supply was a small quantity secured from the officers' canteen, and that was kept for the very worst cases.

It was to Major Priestley's great powers of organization, the devoted labours and strong personality of Captain Vidal and, after his recovery, the splendid work of Captain Lauder, that gradual improvement in the conditions was due. An observation ward was instituted in compound No. 8 and placed in charge of Captain Lauder. Major Priestley took over the treatment of typhus in the hospital, and Captain Vidal, in addition to other duties, was placed in charge of the surgical ward. Major Priestley at length

obtained permission to collect, and he did collect, all the British typhus patients in one bungalow of that compound. He secured for his patients what bedding, hospital clothing, urinals, &c., he could, as these filtered daily from the hands of the Germans outside into the storeroom. He arranged that the milk and the soup should arrive in special vessels before the bungalow; he obtained for each patient about three cupfuls of milk per day, and for the convalescents a thin soup and some white rolls. Clothing, beds, and bedding were gradually collected, so that the patients could at least be put into clean clothes, and their own were disinfected in a movable steam disinfector that after a time was working. As the cases decreased in number the appalling overcrowding of the hospital in the beginning at length disappeared.

In all this work Major Priestley, Captain Vidal, and Captain Lauder were splendidly supported by the many English prisoners who volunteered as nurses. Many of these devoted men caught the infection and died of the fever.

On one occasion only during the whole course of the epidemic did Dr. Aschenbach enter the hospital, or even the camp. His visit took place about four weeks after Major Priestley's arrival, and after some kind of order had been evolved. He came attired in a complete suit of protective clothing, including a mask and rubber gloves. His inspection was brief and rapid.

For his services in combating the epidemic, Dr. Aschenbach, the Committee understand, has been awarded the Iron Cross.

Some of the German guards outside the camp were infected by prisoners to whom, contrary to orders, they persisted in selling things. These men were placed by the Germans in a hospital outside the camp, and one of the German medical staff, an Alsatian as it happened, was sent to attend them. At a later stage in the outbreak this young man came to the hospital, but simply to take bacteriological specimens for research work at Magdeburg. He helped in no way.

With these exceptions no visit was paid to the camp during the whole outbreak by any member of the German Medical Service.

The dead were buried in a cemetery formed out of a part of the camp. The Germans sent in a certain number of coffins every day, into which the bodies of the dead were put and carried out by their comrades through a gate in the barbed wire. There was not sufficient room for burial of so many, and the coffins were piled one upon another, but the Committee do not think there was any special danger in the arrangement. What the prisoners found hardest to bear in this matter were the jeers with which the coffins were frequently greeted by the inhabitants of Wittenberg, who stood outside the wire and were permitted to insult their dead.

During the first two months the typhus was hæmorrhagic typhus; it was of a milder type later on.

There were between 250 and 300 English cases, and there were 60 deaths amongst them. The deaths amongst the French and the Russians were, of course, much greater in number. The medical officers and the nursing orderlies suffered the most severely. The mortality among them was high.

The cases of post-typhus gangrene were very numerous, largely the result, in all probability, of the inadequate heating of the wards at night, and, as above stated, of insufficient covering.

It was, in the earlier days, often necessary to discharge the patients from the hospital before they were fit to be removed. Some were hardly able to walk, but it was essential to make room for fresh patients, whose need was greater.

In many cases these men had to go back to their barrack room and lie on the bare floor, as no fresh beds or mattresses were provided for a long time, and the mattresses taken by them into the hospital had to be destroyed owing to the state in which they were.

Captain Vidal says that the conditions were thoroughly realized by the German authorities without any effort being made by them to bring about an improvement. Representations, usually through the French and Russian doctors, owing to the marked hostility which was always manifested towards the English by the camp authorities, were again and again addressed to the senior medical officer, but usually without result.

After the middle of April, however, beds and clothing were, as above appears, gradually obtained for the hospital, and as the weather became warmer the cases rapidly decreased in number. With the decrease in the patients the supplies became adequate, so that now every patient in the Wittenberg hospital, whatever his ailment, has a bed and proper hospital clothing.

The last English typhus case occurred in the middle of May, the last Russian case in July.

By the end of July all cases were convalescent, except those suffering from post-typhus gangrene.

During the epidemic an adequate sterilizer for clothes was built outside the camp by the Germans, but the work was not pressed, and it was not ready for use until a fortnight after the last case of typhus occurred amongst the British. Its presence there now will, however, probably prevent any recurrence of the epidemic.

In May also several new hospital bungalows were built behind the wire entanglements, which were then moved back so as to surround them.

Each of these bungalows has three stoves, and in them beds are provided with wood-shaving mattresses, sheets, blankets, and pillows.

Unfortunately the epidemic was over before these bungalows became available.

As is obvious from this report, the conditions of the camp was such that it was not possible for the American Ambassador or his staff to visit it until after many months. It was, however, visited by Mr. Lithgow-Osborne on the 29th October, and by Mr. Gerard himself and Mr. Russell on the 8th November, and their reports are on record.

All accounts before the Committee testify to the great further improvements in the camp and its management effected by the Germans as a result of these visits.

The Committee fully recognize that at the beginning of the war, when the sudden, and it may have been unexpected, rush of Russian prisoners overwhelmed the authorities, every allowance must be made

for defects of all kinds in prison camps, many of them hastily improvised. They have accordingly looked in every direction to see whether any justification or excuse can be suggested for the treatment to which these Wittenberg prisoners were subjected during the period of their visitation. They can find none.

Outside the camp the Committee can discover no indication of any scarcity, either of food or of medical or surgical appliances, which could account for the failure of the German authorities to supply their sick prisoners with a sufficiency of both.

At the Kronprinz Hospital and at the Elbarfin Hospital as early as February the supply of medical requisites was adequate. As has been stated, the medical officers in the camp were throughout the epidemic amply provided with food at an extremely moderate price and apparently without difficulty. After the outbreak had spent itself and the German guards had returned to the camp, Major Priestley and Captain Vidal were on several occasions allowed to visit the town of Wittenberg under escort, and even during that period they found displayed there abundant supplies of every requisite.

Yet for months the plague-stricken camp was starved of the barest necessities of existence and of the simplest drugs, and was not even provided with surgical dressings for the patients' wounds.

The Committee are therefore compelled to look elsewhere for an explanation of the criminal neglect of which, as it seems to them, the German authorities were guilty. And they find it in the history of the administration of the Wittenberg Camp from the very commencement. Incredible as it may seem, the action of the officers and guards in precipitately deserting the camp and thenceforth controlling its caged inmates with loaded rifles from the outside, was only in keeping with the methods and conduct of these men throughout.

The cruelty of the administration at Wittenberg Camp from the very commencement has become notorious. Savage dogs were habitually employed to terrorize the prisoners; flogging with a rubber whip was frequent; men were struck with little or no provocation, and were tied to posts with their arms above their heads for hours. Captain Lauder reports that many of these men went so far as to look upon the typhus, with all its horrors, as a godsend; they preferred it to the presence of the German guards.

And the callousness during the outbreak even of so prominent an officer as Dr. Aschenbach is illustrated by an incident related by Captain Lauder. Shortly after their arrival at the camp, Major Fry, with Captain Lauder, was begging Dr. Aschenbach, standing outside the entanglements, for some medical requisite urgently required. One of his staff with Dr. Aschenbach was apparently favourably inclined towards the request, but it was curtly refused by Dr. Aschenbach, who turned away with the words "*Schweine Engländer.*"

To the Committee an incident like that, with all it implies, speaks volumes.

The effects of such methods as have been described were manifest even on the 29th October, 1915, when, as has been stated, Mr. Lithgow-Osborne visited the camp. In his report of that visit, after remarking that the authorities of the camp regard their prisoners as criminals whom fear alone keeps obedient, Mr. Osborne proceeds:—

“In no other camp have I found signs of fear on the part of the prisoners that what they might say to me would result in suffering to them afterwards”;
and Mr. Gerard speaking of his visit on the 8th November says:—

“The impression gained after careful examination of the camp and long conversations with the prisoners was even more unfavourable than I had been led to expect.”

The Committee accordingly are forced to the conclusion that the terrible sufferings and privations of the afflicted prisoners during the period under review are directly chargeable to the deliberate cruelty and neglect of the German officials whose elementary duty it was, in the words of the Geneva Convention, to respect and take care of these men, wounded and sick as they were, without distinction of nationality, but who acted as if neither that convention nor even the ordinary instincts of humanity had any place in their scheme of things.

The commandant during the whole time was General von Dassel. The Committee believe that he has now been removed from a position which he always was unfitted to occupy. Dr. Aschenbach, however, remains medical officer, and while the Committee recognize that the material conditions at the camp are now not unsatisfactory, that improvement is the result of constant pressure which ought never to have been necessary, and no confidence can be felt that so long as Dr. Aschenbach is there the prisoners will have the medical care to which they are entitled. It is a serious matter, as the Committee think, that the German authorities should still retain in such a position of responsibility, and it is outrageous that they should have decorated an officer capable of such neglect as that for which Dr. Aschenbach must one day answer.

The Committee turn to a more agreeable topic when they draw attention, if they properly may, to the splendid work of the British Medical Staff and orderlies during the epidemic. Major Priestley's work has already been referred to in this report: it was beyond all praise. Captain Vidal was, in the words of one of the prisoners, the idol of the camp; and Major Priestley says of Captain Lauder that he cannot sufficiently express his admiration for his pluck and skill and for the unobtrusive way in which he did his duty. It was he who, at the beginning, bore the brunt of the outbreak.

The Committee have seen Captain Lauder as well as the other officers, and they feel sure that he fully deserves that high tribute.

And all these officers concur in praising the splendid bearing of the orderlies. They each of them volunteered for the work; they tended prisoners of all nationalities. They all of them with full understanding, for they were all warned, risked their lives without a thought, and many of them died at their post. The Committee hope to be able in due course to supply His Majesty's Government with a full list of these heroic souls.

The Committee feel that every one of these officers and men as truly offered his life for the sake of others as any soldier on the battle-

field, and they venture to hope that the devoted service of such of them as survive will be duly remembered at the proper time.

On behalf of the Government Committee
on the Treatment by the Enemy of
British Prisoners of War:

ROBERT YOUNGER, *Chairman.*

April 6, 1916.

Miscellaneous. No. 21 (1916).

**Further Correspondence respecting the Conditions of Diet and
Nutrition in the Internment Camp at Ruhleben.**

[In continuation of "Miscellaneous, No. 18 (1916)": Cd. 8259.,

No. 1.

*Mr. Page, United States Ambassador at London, to Sir Edward Grey.—
(Received May 31.)*

The American Ambassador presents his compliments to His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and has the honour to transmit herewith enclosed copy of a letter he has received from the Embassy at Berlin, dated the 24th instant, transmitting copy of a supplementary report regarding the food supply and nutrition at the internment camp at Ruhleben.

American Embassy, London,
May 30, 1916.

Enclosure 1 in No. 1.

Mr. Gerard to Mr. Page.

*American Embassy,,
Berlin, May 24, 1916.*

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith triplicate copies of a supplementary report, dated the 24th May, 1916, by Dr. Alonzo E. Taylor as to food supply and nutrition at the internment camp at Ruhleben.

I have, etc.,

JAMES W. GERARD.

Enclosure 2 in No. 1.

*Dr. A. E. Taylor to Mr. Gerard.**May 24, 1916.*

SIR,—I have the honour to present a supplementary report bearing upon the conditions of food supply and nutrition in the camp of the interned civilians at Ruhleben.

In the report presented a few weeks ago, a detailed statement was offered of the amount of foodstuffs devoted to subsistence during that time. Since then a sharp reduction has been made in the amount of foodstuff allotted to the camp. In order to illustrate the present state of affairs, the ration provided by the authorities for the camp in Ruhleben may be contrasted with the ration for military prisoners promulgated in the latest food programme of the Kriegsministerium. The differences are concerned largely with the allowances of meat and fish. There is also a difference in the potato ration. In other respects, such differences as exist would not have a marked bearing upon nutrition from the standpoint of energy content, though such differences as do exist are not to the advantage of the Ruhleben ration. The menu for working prisoners of war just issued contains per week 2,800 grammes of bread; 300 grammes of meat (including bones); 200 grammes of sausage; 500 grammes of fish, fish-roe, and herring; and 9,500 grammes net of potato, corresponding to 10,500 grammes gross weight. The difference in the diet of the working and non-working prisoners lies in the bread ration, which for the non-working prisoners is 2,100 grammes per week.

The present allotment of foodstuff authorized by the military authorities for Ruhleben is much lower in meat, fish and potato. It provides per man per week 200 grammes of fresh meat (including bones). It provides, secondly, 1,600 lbs. (800 kilog. gross weight) fresh fish (corresponding to about 215 grammes per man per week), or 200 grammes sausage or legumes. The potato ration is 4,000 grammes per week per man. Viewing the protein content of the sausage and fish as equal in both estimates, it is apparent that the military prisoner of war is allotted per week 1,150 grammes of these protein-carrying foods, while the civil prisoner of war in Ruhleben is allotted 400 grammes of the same articles, a little more than one-third the amount allotted the military prisoner of war. The potato ration of the civil prisoner is less than half that of the military prisoner.

In the absence of a detailed and quantitative inventory of the food supplies coming into Ruhleben from outside of Germany, it is impossible to state definitely whether the total food supply in Ruhleben is now sufficient for the nutritional needs of the camp. It must be borne in mind that many of these prisoners receive little or substantially nothing from the outside. One result of the present ration allotment is already seen in the fact that some of the Jews are appearing at the camp kitchen to secure food which is to them not ritualistically clean. This reduction in allotment of food supplies is made all the more striking by the fact that the prisoners of war, as a group, receive from outside of Germany at the present time

as much or more food units per man than are received in Ruhleben. During the past week I have visited two prison camps in which the British prisoners subsisted practically entirely upon supplies received from abroad. Nevertheless, these men have at their disposal the regular ration for prisoner of war quoted above, to take or leave at their option. It is true that many of the interned civilians in Ruhleben receive more than they need. It is also true that some of them receive in notable amounts articles of food that must be classed as luxuries. On the other hand, many of these prisoners receive little or nothing, and are, therefore, largely or entirely dependent upon the food supplied by the authorities.

I have, etc.,

A. E. TAYLOR.

No. 2.

Sir Edward Grey to Mr. Page.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs presents his compliments to the United States Ambassador, and has the honour to refer to his Excellency's note of the 30th ultimo enclosing a supplementary report by Dr. A. E. Taylor on the food supply and nutrition at Ruhleben.

Sir E. Grey observes that, since Dr. Taylor's report enclosed in Mr. Page's note of the 12th ultimo* was drawn up, a fresh scale of diet has been put into force, and that civilians interned at Ruhleben are now only receiving a little more than one-third of the protein-carrying foods allowed to combatant prisoners of war, while the potato rations of the civilians are less than one-half of those issued to combatant prisoners of war.

His Majesty's Government have learned with great concern of this serious reduction in the rations for civilians, and their concern will be shared by the public in this country. The action taken by the German Government can only be regarded as most regrettable and significant.

If the German Government are not in a position to feed prisoners of war in their hands properly, it is clearly their duty to release them, and Sir E. Grey would remark that, so far from doing so, the German Government are detaining a number of British civilians who are in a state of health entitling them to repatriation under the Agreement relating to Invalid Civilians, and have further made no reply to the proposal of His Majesty's Government that civilians over 50 should be repatriated, and that those over 45 should be repatriated in cases where they are unfit for service in the field, in both cases subject to the condition that there are no military reasons for their detention.

The German prisoners of war in this country, both combatant and non-combatant, are, as Mr. Page is aware, adequately fed without the aid of parcels from abroad, and His Majesty's Government are therefore entitled to demand reciprocal treatment for the British prisoners in Germany or, if this is not possible, their release.

*See "Miscellaneous, No. 8 1916."

His Majesty's Government are prepared to consider any proposals which the German Government may be ready to make for an exchange of British and German civilians on an extended scale.

In the meantime, Sir E. Grey would be glad to be informed of the numbers and, if possible, of the names of the men at Ruhleben who receive no parcels of food from outside the camp. Pending the receipt of information on this point, Sir E. Grey is bringing the facts as stated by Dr. Taylor to the notice of the Prisoners of War Help Committee, which, as Mr. Page is aware, was set up by His Majesty's Government to co-ordinate the efforts of the various bodies in this country formed for the relief of prisoners of war.

Foreign Office, June 3, 1916.

No. 3.

Sir Edward Grey to Mr. Page.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs presents his compliments to the United States Ambassador, and has the honour to refer to his note of the 3rd instant respecting Dr. A. E. Taylor's supplementary report on the food supply and nutrition at Ruhleben.

As it may take some time before the United States Ambassador at Berlin can obtain the numbers and names of the prisoners at Ruhleben who receive no parcels from outside the camp, Sir E. Grey would be much obliged if his Excellency could at once obtain permission, if possible, from the German Government for His Majesty's Government to send at fixed intervals a supply of food in bulk sufficient for 500 men. The food would be consigned to Mr. Powell, captain of the camp.

It must be understood that by sending food in bulk His Majesty's Government in no way admit their liability to feed their prisoners in Germany, which is the recognised duty of the captor Government, nor are they prepared to modify their view that if the German Government are not in a position to feed the prisoners properly they should release them.

Sir E. Grey would be grateful if the above could be communicated to Mr. Gerard by telegram.

Foreign Office, June 8, 1916.

No. 4.

*Memorandum communicated by the Prisoners of War Help Committee,
June 9, 1916.*

With reference to the question of the British prisoners at Ruhleben and the report of Dr. A. E. Taylor, published in the White Book

("Miscellaneous, No. 18," Cd. 8259), the Prisoners of War Help Committee, at the instance of the Foreign Office, constituted in May, 1915, a Civilian Sub-Committee, which has registered the names and addresses of the civilian prisoners at Ruhleben, so far as it has been possible to ascertain them, and has endeavoured to meet the need of those who have applied for relief, or on whose behalf application has been made, either by sending parcels themselves or through the medium of other relief committees.

The following are fair samples of the weekly parcels sent, selected from the Army and Navy Stores, and supplemented by any articles which are specially asked for:—

I.

1 packet biscuits.	1 tin tongue.
$\frac{1}{4}$ packet tea.	$\frac{1}{2}$ tin milk.
1 tin golden syrup.	1 tin potted meat.
$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. tin margarine.	$\frac{1}{2}$ tin cheese.

II.

1 packet biscuits.	1 tin compressed beef.
$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. tin margarine.	1 lb. tin cocoa and milk.
1 tin golden syrup.	1 tin sardines.
$\frac{1}{2}$ tin milk.	1 tablet soap.

At the present moment the Sub-Committee is acting upon a letter dated the 27th April, and received the 11th May, from the Honorary Secretary Committee for Distribution of Relief in Kind at Ruhleben, which stated that about 250 men in the camp do not receive parcels and suggested that the requirements would be met by parcels containing the following articles:—

Tins, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. margarine and 1 lb. each milk, meat, jam.

Packets, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. sugar and $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. tea.

The names and home addresses of the 250 men have been asked for, and interim relief for this number is being sent.

No. 5.

Mr. Page to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received June 21.)

The American Ambassador presents his compliments to His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and has the honour to transmit herewith enclosed a copy of a letter he has received from the Ambassador at Berlin, dated the 14th instant, transmitting a copy of a report concerning the food supply in the Detention Camp at Ruhleben.

American Embassy, London, June 20, 1916.

Enclosure 1 in No. 5.

Mr. Gerard to Mr. Page.

AMERICAN EMBASSY, BERLIN, June 14, 1916.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith triplicate copies of a further report dated to-day, made by Dr. A. E. Taylor, in regard to the food supply in the Detention Camp at Ruhleben.

I have, etc.,

JAMES W. GERARD.

Enclosure 2 in No. 5.

Dr. A. E. Taylor to Mr. Gerard.

BERLIN, June 14, 1916.

SIR,—I have the honour to present the following report dealing with conditions in the food supply in the camp of the interned British civilians at Ruhleben.

In a supplementary report presented the 24th May, it was pointed out that the amount of food now being furnished to the men interned at Ruhleben had been greatly reduced from the figures presented in the original report of the 3rd May, 1916. This state of affairs has continued. The amount of foodstuffs furnished by the authorities during the week of the 4th May to 11th May, 1916, were as follows:—

Bread.....	7,700
Sugar.....	490
Coffee.....	385
Chicory.....	70
Cocoa.....	105
Dried milk.....	10
Pickled beef.....	825
Fresh beef.....	290
"Blutwurst".....	275
Potatoes.....	11,000
Fresh rhubarb.....	1,500
Liver paste.....	60
Barley.....	250
Rice.....	150
Fresh milk.....litres	525

Calculating the food units in accordance with commonly accepted standard, these foodstuffs would yield per man to the total number of men in the camp approximately: protein 39 grammes, fat 6 grammes, carbohydrate 255 grammes, of a total heat value of about 1,220 calories. Noteworthy in this diet, as contrasted with the previous diet, is the absence of fish and of margarine. All the fat present in the diet is incidentally contained in the several foodstuffs, and the diet is as fat-free as it is practically possible for a diet to be. Of the total number of men in the camp 2,070 took the food during this

week. When the food values of the several foodstuffs above denominated are divided by this figure, we obtain the units actually handed out to each man taking the food with the following approximate results: protein 55 grammes, fat 10 grammes, carbohydrate 410 grammes, with a total heat value of 1,930 calories.

In order to make these figures clear and illustrative, I will contrast them with the figures officially established for the month of June for prisoners of war by Professor Backhaus, head of the Nutrition Department of the Ministry of War, which figures form the basis for the subsistence of the prisoners of war during this month. In the table are also presented the figures for the previous survey in Ruhleben, and the figures for the past week of the civilian camp in Holzminden, where there are three British women and five Servians interned:—

—	Protein.	Fat.	Carbohy- drate.	Calories.
Prisoner of war ration.....	80	29	500	2,700
Ruhleben I—				
<i>a</i>	59	12	308	1,580
<i>b</i>	98	24	523	2,725
Ruhleben II—				
<i>a</i>	39	6	255	1,220
<i>b</i>	55	10	410	1,930
Holzminden.....	70	30	400	2,200

The prisoner-of-war ration is calculated for 300 grammes of bread, the same amount as assigned in Ruhleben and in Holzminden. The first Ruhleben entry (I) is that of the first report; the second Ruhleben entry (II) is that of last week; (*a*) and (*b*) are respectively the input per capita, for the total of men and for the number of men taking food.

These figures indicate that the food supplied by the authorities to the interned civilians in Ruhleben during the past week, if applied to all the men, represented less than half of the requisite food units. For the men who took food, less than two-thirds of the units were supplied by the authorities of the camp.

The authorities directly in charge of the subsistence of the camp are not following the official menu. When the diet of the interned civilians in Ruhleben was worked out, the sum of 66 pfennige per man per day was allotted for the purchase of foodstuffs, coal and costs of transportation being included. (The present figures for prisoners of war is 86 pfennige.) For some time the authorities in Ruhleben have not been permitted to expend this entire sum (amounting to about, 2,600 M per day), but only a certain fraction of it. The unexpended moneys have accumulated in the camp treasury, and this accumulation now represents a large sum. I am, of course, in no position to state what the saving has been, variously estimated between 60,000 and 200,000 M. It is, however, clear that if the authorities in Ruhleben were permitted to expend 2,600 M. per day for food (with or without the addition of the accumulated savings), the difference in the amount of food now supplied and once supplied would not exist.

A notable feature of the diet for the last week was the absence of vegetables. Rhubarb was served once, and no sugar was furnished with it, but instead the kitchen-men were instructed to employ saccharine for sweetening, and a determined amount of saccharine was supplied them for that purpose. The kitchen-men followed their instructions, and the camp as a unit protested to the kitchen against the peculiar after-taste that followed the eating of the rhubarb. It is my judgment that such manner of use of saccharine is entirely without justification. It is a truism in modern food laws the world over that the consumer should never be subjected to sophistication or substitution without his knowledge and consent. Prior to the war, the use of saccharine in foodstuffs was absolutely prohibited in Germany. If the authorities in Ruhleben are not able to furnish sugar with such foods as are normally prepared with sugar, the correct procedure would be to frankly notify the men to this effect, offer the individual men saccharine for their own use, if they choose to employ it, leave it to other men to furnish their own sugar if they wish, and not impose upon 3,000 men an artificial sweetening agent without their knowledge or consent.

During this period of time, while the authorities have been reducing the foodstuffs supplied to the camp, less and less food has been coming in from abroad, and this despite the fact that an increased number of packages came in during May as against April. During the month of April, 28,908 packages were delivered to the camp; during the month of May 39,547 packages were delivered—the highest in the history of the camp, higher even than during December. It is estimated that 90 per cent of these packages contained foodstuffs. This increase was due in part to a speeding-up in transportation, in part in response to appeals from the interned civilians. Despite this increase in number of parcels, the amount of food received was reduced. During the past month a very notable deterioration in the quality of bread has been noticed; and in addition, week by week, a larger percentage has arrived in so mouldy a condition as to make it unfit for food. Furthermore, the number of loaves has been reduced. In the bread coming from Switzerland, a change in the quality was noted about Easter. This bread now comes in a very dried-out state, extremely hard, and on mastication it becomes gummy and stringy. This Swiss bread comes from the Societe de Guerre; it is paid for in England and comes addressed to individuals. In the month of April 5,560 bread parcels were received, containing each two loaves of 2 lb. each. The following figures illustrate the receipts during the weeks of May: 830, 1,700, 1,200, 1,200; total, 4,930. This falling off is due in large part to the fact that the Savoy Association has cancelled its order for delivery from Berne. In April the estimated loss due to poor condition was 800 packages; in May the estimated loss has been almost one-half of the bread received.

The bread from England (which is in transit all the way from two to five weeks), has arrived in very poor condition owing to mould, 30 to 40 per cent of it being unfit for food in April, while 80 per cent of it was unfit for food in May. There are two English breads that always arrive in perfect condition, *i.e.*, those of Barker and the Army

and Navy Stores. Confronted with the shortage of bread, many men in the camp have attempted to use the K-bread; of these a goodly proportion report that they cannot continue its use on account of symptoms and signs of indigestion.

No relief is to be obtained from the canteen. The canteen no longer carries butter, sugar, or milk, and has practically no tinned meat of any kind. I inspected the canteen and found it to contain only a small supply of canned vegetables and some fresh vegetables. I am advised that the canteen has reached its present low ebb because the authorities at Ruhleben are not permitted to go on the open market to purchase food-stuffs; when they apply to the higher authorities they are informed that such foodstuffs are no longer available.

Under these circumstances the men have fallen back upon their stored supplies, and a number of men in the camp are at present living largely on food supplies from abroad that have been in their possession for weeks or even months. These accumulated supplies are now being rapidly reduced, when they are exhausted the men will face a critical situation.

I have attempted to determine the amount of food that comes in from abroad, but this is absolutely impossible except by stationing a number of men at the parcels delivery to open, count, and examine the contents of 10,000 packages during a week or more. There are now some twenty-five organisations sending packages of food into Ruhleben. Some of these organisations send to their members, others send to names that have been provided by friends, families, or organisations. Appended is a list of the associations that more or less regularly send parcels to Ruhleben.

At least one-half of the food parcels coming into the camp proceed from sources outside of the lists. About 2,000 names are upon these various lists, some of these 2,000 receive private packages from their own families. These packages, together with those sent to the remaining 1,200 men, who subsist largely upon private packages, make up at least half of the total number; 250 men are known to receive practically no aid whatever from the outside, and 500 more receive packages so rarely that the contents are of little material aid. It is, for example, common experience for a man to receive one package a week or a fortnight containing not more than the food supply for one day.

About 1,600 of the British subjects draw relief funds. These men purchase in the canteen, or did when it contained anything they wished. They also purchase to some extent from other prisoners. As stated, not only is very little on sale in the canteen, but the prices are very high for unit food value.

In the camp is a group of some 300 or more men, who belong to a group at first termed "pro-German," but now termed "countryless" ("heimatslos"). These men were born in Germany, or have lived here since childhood; but since they were of British parentage they were technically regarded as of British citizenship, or at least not of German citizenship, though they are to a large extent German in interests and sympathies. Since these men are not upon the British relief lists, a special German relief was organised for their benefit some time ago. Through the instrumentality, and largely through the

personal generosity, of Prince Max of Baden, a relief fund of considerable size was raised in order to relieve the needs of these men who are interned in the British civilian camp; 100 of these men receive regularly one or the other of the following packages each week:—

1 pound jam.	$\frac{1}{10}$ pound sardines.
$\frac{3}{4}$ pound sugar.	$\frac{3}{4}$ pound condensed milk.
$\frac{1}{2}$ pound sausage.	$\frac{3}{4}$ pound sugar.
$\frac{3}{4}$ pound condensed milk.	80 grammes soap.
$\frac{1}{4}$ pound cocoa.	

Though these men receive nothing else from the outside, it is interesting to note that their sugar ration (they also receive the regular camp sugar ration) is much larger than the legal ration now authorised in Germany. The 200 men not upon this German relief list received during the month of May about 2,000 packages of foodstuffs sent into the camp from friends, families, or associations in Germany. The contents of these packages, however, is low in food units, and, in particular, no meats are now being included in these packages.

The interned men are deeply dissatisfied with the present state of affairs. It has always been their understanding that it was the policy and the intention of the German Government to supply them with a physiologically adequate ration. A review of the present ration of the prisoners of war indicates that it is the aim of the "Kriegsernährungsamt" to supply a ration which shall be physiologically adequate, though professedly containing little more than enough to cover minimum requirements; and it is believed that the official prisoners' rations contains as much as the daily food of many millions of German subjects. There is no question that the official prison ration is an adequate ration from the standpoint of animal nutrition. In addition to this allotted camp ration the prisoners possess the foods sent in from abroad as addenda.

In the case of the Russian prisoners, these extra foodstuffs sent in from abroad are small in amount; in the case of the French, moderate; in the case of the English, large. In all the prison camps that I have visited it is the practice to prepare food for the number of men in the camp, irrespective of nationality, in accordance with the menu of Professor Backhaus. As a rule, the British prisoners take little or none of the food, and their share is eaten by prisoners of other nationalities. In Ruhleben, the state of affairs at present existing has convinced the interned civilians that the situation is, so to speak, reversed: that the German authorities seem to regard the foodstuffs sent in from abroad as the regular diet of the interned men, and the camp allotments as the addenda.

Viewed purely as a problem in feeding from the standpoint of the nutritional needs of the interned civilians in Ruhleben, it will be impossible objectively and scientifically to attempt a solution of the existing problem in the absence of definite information as to what the German and British Governments wish to do. If the German Government will state what sum of money it will expend and for what particular foodstuffs for the subsistence of the interned civilians in Ruhleben,

this information could then be transmitted to the British Government and to the Relief Associations herein named, and also to the men themselves. With such information in hand, scientific and organised relief could be undertaken. If the British Government, the British Relief Associations, and the British interned civilians can be informed that the German Government is prepared to appropriate so-and-so much money, which will provide rations covering three-fourths or one-half or one-fourth, or any other proportion of the food-needs of the camp, it will then be possible for them to determine upon proper measures for the alleviation of the present conditions of confusion, dissatisfaction, and need. There is no question that half the men interned in Ruhleben are to-day not as well fed as are the British prisoners of war.

Appended is a list of the organisations now sending food into Ruhleben, with descriptive comments.

I have, etc.,

ALONZO ENGELHART TAYLOR.

Society.	Secretary.	Class of Recipient.	Time and Method of Dispatch.	Remarks.
1. Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen.	Miss Newnham, Riby Square, Grimsby.	Grimsby and Boston fishermen.	Parcels post; Grimsby men weekly, Boston men fortnightly.	Works in conjunction with No. 9 as far as Boston men are concerned.
2. Merchant Seamen's Help Society.	Miss Neeld, Malmesbury.	Seamen.....	Parcels post....	Parcels come from all parts of England. Very difficult to check. Mostly done by co-operation of ships' captains in camp. Bread despatched in co-operation with No. 4.
3. Merchant Service Guild.	T. W. Moore, The Arcade, Lord Street, Liverpool.	Officers of the Merchant Service.	Parcels post every three or four weeks.	Bread (five loaves) and provisions. Probably kept going by league funds, and not public subscriptions. Guild is being organised in camp.
4. Bread Fund Bedford.	Mrs. Picton Warlow, Bedford.	Universal.....	Parcels post; irregular.	Partly public subscription, partly specific donations.
5. Royal Savoy Association for the Relief of British Prisoners of War, 7, Savoy Hill, Strand.	.....	Universal.....	Parcels post; irregular.	Same as No. 4; seems not very well organised.
6. Mayoress of Birmingham Fund, Birmingham.	.....	Birmingham men.	Parcels post....	Principally bread.
7. "Evening News" British Prisoners of War Fund, 130, Fleet Street, London, E.C.	.....	Universal.....	Parcels post; irregular.	Very little now coming in.
8. Lady Nunburnholme, Voluntary Aid Committee, 150, Spring Bank, Hull.	.....	Hull men.....	Parcels post....	Worked in conjunction with Hull Sailors' Fund. Camp representative, L. P. Warnes, VIII.
9. W. Royal, South Street, Boston.	.....	Boston fishermen.	Parcels post fortnightly.	Public subscription. Probably to large extent friends and acquaintances of recipients.

Society.	Secretary.	Class of Recipient.	Time and Method of Dispatch.	Remarks.
10. Sunderland Civilian Prisoners of War Fund.	J. Rowley Storey, 62, John Street, Sunderland.	Parcels post monthly, bread from Berne weekly.	Sunderland and Tyneside men.	Branch of the Durham Light Infantry Prisoners of War Fund, Sunderland.
11. J. S. Spoor, Rochester.	Kentish men and men of Kent.	Parcels post; weekly.	Bread. Probably provided by funds of County Society in England.
12. Lady Bective, 53, Grosvenor Street, London, W.	Universal.....	Parcels post; irregular.	Appears to be little or no organisation. Several men still receiving parcels after writing that they did not need them.
13. Aberdeen and District Pol. W. Bureau, County Buildings, Aberdeen.	Aberdeen men..	Parcels post; irregular.	
14. Marine Engineers Association.	Engineers of the Merchant Service.	American Express, in bulk.	About 400-500 parcels monthly, c/o F. E. Panning, XI.
15. Amalgamated Society of Engineers.	Engineers.....	Two monthly American Express.	
16. Nottingham Comforts for Troops Fund.	Miss B. Whitby, Washington Buildings, High Pavement, Nottingham.	Nottingham men (?).	Parcels post.	
17. Mrs. Winram, 2, Warrender Park Crescent, Edinburgh.	Edinburgh men (nominally).	Parcels post; irregular.	
18. "Shields Gazette" Fund, South Shields.	Shields men....	American Express, bulk.	C/o Capt. N. W. Ashworth, IV. Equivalent of about one parcel per month.
19. Mrs. Moore-Smeaton, Broughby Ferry.			
20. Rev. W. Popham, Barry Dock.			
21. Dundee.....			
22. Wolverhampton Mossin Lodge.			Not over 150, about all three weeks.
23. "Weekly Dispatch" Tobacco (Limited) Jockey Club.			109 receipts.

No. 6.

*Sir Edward Grey to Mr. Page.**Foreign Office, June 23, 1916.*

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—I have the honour to inform your Excellency that I have read with much concern the reports drawn up by Dr. A. E. Taylor, of the United States Embassy at Berlin, on the food supply and nutrition at Ruhleben, which you were good enough to enclose in your notes of the 30th ultimo and 20th instant.

It appears from Dr. Taylor's last report that the food supplied by the German authorities to the interned civilians at Ruhleben during the week ending 14th June, if applied to all the men, represented

less than half of the requisite food units. It also appears that much of the bread coming from outside Germany during the last month is of inferior quality or has arrived in bad condition.

In my note of the 3rd instant, I had the honour to state that if the German Government are not in a position to feed the prisoners in their hands properly, it is clearly their duty to release them.

His Majesty's Government are still awaiting reply to the German Government to their proposal that British and German civilians should be released, if over 50 and if over 45 in cases where they are unfit for service in the field, in both cases subject to the condition that there are no military reasons for their detention, and that they had intended, in the event of the German Government accepting this proposal, to make a further proposal.

In view, however, of the serious state of affairs revealed in your Excellency's note, I shall be much obliged if your Excellency will request the United States Ambassador at Berlin by telegraph to propose to the German Government that the whole of the British civilians at Ruhleben shall be released in exchange for a similar number of German civilians interned in this country.

Should the German Government not accept this proposal within a week from the receipt by them of the telegraphic summary of this note, His Majesty's Government will be compelled to consider what course they should take with reference to the rations at present supplied to German civilians interned in this Country.

I have, etc,

E. GREY.

APPENDIX DD.

List of Certain Commissions and Committees set up to deal with Public Questions Arising out of the War.

[In continuation of Cd. 7855.]

The following Commissions and Committees have been set up to deal with Public questions arising out of the War:—

- I. Committee to consider and advise upon applications received by the Treasury for approval of fresh issues of capital. Secretary, Mr. D. F. Buckley, Treasury Chambers, S.W.
- II. The War Trade Department.* Secretary, Sir N. J. Highmore, K.C.B., 4, Central Buildings, Storey's Gate, Westminster, S.W.
- III. Defence of the Realm losses commission, secretary, Mr. D. DU B. Davidson, 133, Strand, W.C.
- IV. Royal Commission on sugar supplies. Secretary, Mr. C. S. Rewcastle, Scotland House, S.W.
- V. Committee on all question relating to the export of rubber and tin from the United Kingdom and British possessions. Secretary, Mr. J. K. Grebby, 3, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.
- VI. Committee on the supply of chemical products. Secretary, Mr. F. Gossling, Gwydyr House (Board of Trade), Whitehall, S.W.
- VII. Committee on production in engineering and shipbuilding establishments. Secretary, Mr. H. J. Wilson, Offices of the Chief Industrial Commissioner, 5, Old Palace Yard, S.W.
- VIII. Coal mining organization committee. The secretary, Coal Mining Organization Committee, Home Office, S.W.
- IX. Agricultural consultative committee on Home-Grown Food Stuffs. Secretary, Mr. A. Goddard, 12, Great George Street, S.W.
- X. Farm produce, purchase of, for His Majesty's Forces. Secretary, Capt. C. B. Rolfe, 64, Whitehall Court, S.W.
- XI. Commission Internationale de ravitaillement. (International Commission for the purchase of Supplies for the Allied Governments.) Secretary, Mr. R. F. H. Duke, Board of Trade (Exhibition Branch), India House, Kingsway, W.C.

*This Department was set up to take over the bulk of the work done by the Committee "On Trading with the Enemy," which is now dissolved.

- XII. Parliamentary recruiting committee. Clerk, Mr. R. H. Davies, C.B., 12, Downing Street, S.W.
- XIII. Railway executive committee. Secretary, Major G. S. Szlumper, 35, Parliament Street, S.W.
- XIV. Committee on congestion at ports. Secretary, Sir Frederick G. Dumayne, Admiralty, S.W.
- XV. War risks Insurance advisory committees: (a) Marine; (b) Aircraft and bombardment. Secretary, Mr. J. W. Verdier, 33-36, King William Street, E.C.
- XVI. Executive committee for the purpose of dealing otherwise than in the prize court with cargo which, through possibly liable in law to condemnation as prize, might with advantage be released. Secretary, Mr. H. C. Honey, Board of Trade, S.W.
- XVII. Prize claims committee. Secretary, Mr. L. F. C. Darby, Goldsmith Building, Temple, E.C.
- XVIII. Over-sea prize disposal committee. Secretary, Mr. R. A. Wiseman, Colonial Office, S. W.
- XIX. Foreign Trade Debts committee. Secretary, Mr. H. Mead Taylor, 119, Victoria Street, S.W.
- XX. Committee in connection with the War contingents of the Dominions. Secretary, Mr. H. F. Batterbee, Colonial Office, S.W.
- XXI. Prisoners of war help committee. Secretary, Mr. B. W. Young, Savoy Hotel, Victoria Embankment, S.W.
- XXII. Naval and military dependants (Medical Treatment) committee. Joint Secretaries, Mr. J. A. Barlow, and Mr. J. Rae, Wellington House, Buckingham Gate, S.W.
- XXIII. Sub-Committee of the Committee of Imperial Defence to consider and advise on the question of collating material for a future History of the War. Secretary, Major E. Y. Daniel, Committee of Imperial Defence, 2, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.
- XXIV. Committee on Destitute Aliens. Secretary, Mr. E. Sebag-Montefiore, Home Office, S. W.
- XXV. The Belgian refugees Committee for Ireland. Secretary, 62, Upper Mount Street, Dublin.
- XXVI. Government Committee on the prevention and relief of distress. Secretary, Mr. A. V. Symonds, Local Government Board, S.W.

- XXVII. Local Government Board Committees appointed to co-operate with the Government Committee on the prevention and relief of distress. (1) London—Secretary, Mr. A. N. C. Shelley, Local Government Board, S.W.
- (2) Women's Employment—Secretary, Miss Mary R. Macarthur, 8 Grosvenor Place, S.W.
- (3) Professional Classes—Secretary, Mr. J. E. Talbot, Board of Education, S.W.
- XXVIII. The Ulster Central Committee on Women's employment. Secretary, Mrs. Mercier Clements, 5, College Gardens, Belfast.
- XXIX. The Central Committee on Women's employment for Leinster, Munster, and Connaught. Secretary, Miss Browning, 63, Dawson Street, Dublin.
- XXX. Irish War saving Committee. Secretary, Mr. J. Brennan, 51, St. Stephen's Green, East, Dublin.
- XXXI. Indian wheat Committee. Secretary, Mr. H. D. Vigor, Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, 3, St. James's Square, S.W.
- XXXII. Committee to make arrangements with a view to the maintenance, so far as possible, of adequate supplies of fertilisers for the use of farmers in the United Kingdom. Secretary, Mr. H. Chambers, Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, 3, St. James's Square, S.W.
- XXXIII. Home-Grown timber Committee. Secretary, Mr. H. G. Richardson, 4, The Sanctuary, Westminster, S. W.
- XXXIV. Committee on Grain Supplies. Secretary, Mr. H. D. Vigor, Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, 3, St. James's Square, S.W.
- XXXV. International Joint Committee for the purchase of Wheat, Flour and Maize. Secretary, Mr. H. D. Vigor, Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, 3, St. James's Square, S.W.
- XXXVI. Coal export Committee. Secretary, Mr. E. J. Elliott, Broadway House, Tothill Street, S.W.
- XXXVII. Contraband Committee. Secretary, _____ Foreign Office, S.W.
- XXXVIII. Detention of neutral ships Committee. Secretary, The Hon. S. O. Henn Collins, 1, Abbey Gardens, Westminster, S.W.

- XXXIX. Enemy Exports Committee. Secretary, _____
Foreign Office, S.W.
- XL. War Trade Advisory Committee. Secretary, Mr. L. C. Liddell, M.V.O., Winchester House, St. James's Square, S.W.
- XLI. Government Committee on the treatment by the enemy of British prisoners of War. Secretary, Mrs. A. L. Livingstone, 18, Carlton House Terrace, S.W.
- XLII. Advisory Committee on Women's War employment (Industrial). Joint Secretaries, Mr. F. Lavington, and Mr. M. H. Whitelegge, Board of Trade (Employment Department), Queen Anne's Chambers, S.W.
- XLIII. Clerical and Commercial Employments Committee. Secretary, Mr. M. H. Whitelegge, Home Office, S.W.
- XLIV. Inter-Departmental Committee on questions relating to prisoners of War. Secretary, Mr. G. R. Warner, Foreign Office, S.W.
- XLV. Control of Charitable War Funds. Secretary, Mr. J. A. Johnston, Home Office, S.W.
- XLVI. Home Office Committee on Aliens' restriction. Secretary, Lt.-Col. W. Dally Jones, Committee of Imperial Defence.
- XLVII. Home Office Aliens' Advisory Committee. Secretary, Mr. W. J. H. Brodrick, Home Office, S.W.
- XLVIII. Home Office Advisory Committee on passenger traffic between the United Kingdom and Holland. Secretary, Col. H. F. Walker, Permit Office, Downing Street, S.W.
- XLIX. War Charities Committee. Secretary, Mr. J. A. Johnston, Home Office, S.W.
- L. Excess profits duty Committee. Joint Registrars, Mr. D. du B. Davidson, and Mr. J. K. F. Cleare, 133, Strand, W.C.
- LI. The munitions advisory Committee. Secretary, Mr. W. Sutherland, Ministry of Munitions of War, Whitehall Place, S.W.
- LII. National advisory Committee on war output. Secretary, Mr. W. Mosses, 6, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.
- LIII. Munitions Parliamentary Committee. Secretary, Mr. W. Allard, 6, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.

- LIV. Central control board (Liquor traffic). Secretary, Mr. J. C. G. Sykes, C.B., Canada House, Kingsway, W.C.
- LV. Health of munition workers Committee. Secretary, Mr. E. H. Pelham, Board of Education Offices, King Charles Street, Whitehall, S. W.
- LVI. Central munitions labour supply Committee. Secretary, Mr. G. E. Toulmin, 6, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.
- LVII. Board of referees on profits of controlled establishments. Secretary, Mr. W. F. Wakeford, 27, Abingdon Street, S.W.
- LVIII. Finance Committee. Secretary, Mr. Arthur Collins, Ministry of Munitions of War, Whitehall Place, S.W.
- LIX. Building labour Committee. Secretary, Mr. F. W. Johnston, C.S.I., C.I.E., 6, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.
- LX. National Register Committee. Secretary, Mr. I. G. Gibbon, Local Government Board, S.W.
- LXI. Cotton export Committee. Secretary, Mr. H. S. Gray, War Trade Department, Caxton House, Tothill Street, S.W.
- LXII. Trading with the Enemy Committee. Secretary, Mr. W. P. Bowyer, 38 and 39, Parliament Street, S.W.
- LXIII. Distribution of coal and coke Committee. Secretaries, Mr. Williams A. Lee, and Capt. C. E. Williams, Board of Trade, 7, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.
- LXIV. Ship licensing Committee. Secretary, Mr. T. Lodge, 1, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C.
- LXV. Importation of furniture woods, hard woods and veneers and of stones and slates. Licensing Committee. Secretary, Mr. H. J. Phillips, 22, Carlisle Place, S. W.
- LXVI. Importation of canned, bottled, Dried and preserved fruits (Except currents). Licensing Committee. Secretary, Mr. H. J. Phillips, 22, Carlisle Place, S.W.
- LXVII. Importation of Tobacco unmanufactured and manufactured (Including cigars and cigarettes). Secretary, Mr. H. J. Phillips, 22, Carlisle Place, S.W.
- LXVIII. Iron, steel, and engineering industries Committee. Secretary, Mr. Percy Ashley, Board of Trade, S.W.
- LXIX. Royal Commission on Paper and Wood Pulp. Secretary, Honble, J. S. Clemons, Central House, Kingsway, W.C.

- LXX. Shipping and Shipbuilding industries Committee.
Secretary, Mr. E. H. Marker, Board of Trade, S.W.
- LXXI. Committee on work of National importance. Secretary,
Mr. H. Gibbon Pritchard, 26, Abingdon Street, Westminster, S.W.
- LXXII. Control of petrol supplies Committee, Secretary, Mr.
H. W. Cole, 29, Abingdon Street, S.W.
- LXXIII. Textile industries Committee. Secretary, Mr. T. M.
Ainscough, 6, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.
- LXXIV. Electrical Trades Committee. Secretary, Mr. J. F.
Ronca, 7, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.
- LXXV. Board of Trade Committee on Shipbuilding. Secretary,
Mr. T. G. Austin, Board of Trade.
- LXXVI. Shipping Control Committee. Secretary, Capt. C.
Jones, Montagu House, Whitehall, S.W.
- LXXVII. Reserved occupations Committee. Secretary, Mr. D.
Todd, Gwrdyr House, Whitehall, S.W.
- LXXVIII. Board of Trade Committee to consider grants to
Members of the Mercantile Marine who have suffered
through Hostile Operations at Sea, without being in a
position to recover compensation from other sources.
Secretary, Mr. C. F. Bickerdike, 47, Victoria Street, S.W.
- LXXIX. Requisitioning (Carriage of Foodstuffs) Committee.
Secretaries, Mr. J. A. Salter, and Mr. F. P. Robinson, 7,
Whitehall Gardens, S.W.
- LXXX. Trade relations after the War. Secretary, Mr. Hartley
Withers, 12, Tokenhouse Yard, E.C.
- LXXXI. National War savings Committee. Joint Secretaries,
Mr. W. Allard, and Mr. T. Cox, 18 & 19, Abingdon Street,
Westminster, S.W.
- LXXXII. Defence of the Realm (Licensed Trade Claims)
Commission. Secretary, Mr. D. du B. Davidson, 133,
Strand, W.C.
- LXXXIII. American Dollar Securities Committee. Manager,
Mr. G. E. May, 19, Old Jewry, E.C.
- LXXXIV. Advisory Committee to His Majesty's Procurator
General. Secretary, Mr. A. D. Stocks, Treasury, S.W.

- LXXXV. Army Canteen Committee. Secretary, Major G. Henderson, 22, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.
- LXXXVI. Defence of the Realm Regulations. Committee to consider procedure in relation to Amendment. Secretary, Capt. E. Shawe, War Office, S.W.
- LXXXVII. Soldiers' Dependents Appeal Assessment Committee. Secretary, Mr. J. J. R. Bridge, Salisbury House, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.
- LXXXVIII. War Office Expenditure Committee. Secretary, Mr. Mr. G. W. Lambert, War Office, S.W.
- LXXXIX. Joint War Air Committee. Secretary, Lt.-Col. Sir M. P. A. Hankey, K. C. B., Committee of Imperial Defence, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.
- XC. Royal Flying Corps. Administration and Command of. Committee of enquiry. Secretary, Mr. Cotes-Preedy, Grand Committee Room, Westminster Hall, S.W.
- XCI. British Graves in France and Belgium Committee. Secretary, ————— H.M. Office of Works, Storey's Gate, S.W.
- XCII. Scottish Advisory Committee on Aliens. Secretary, Mr. James, Phillips, 39, Morningside Drive, Edinburgh.
- XCIII. Government Committee on War organisation in the distributing trades in Scotland. Secretary, Mr. P. R. Laird, Scottish Office, S.W.
- XCIV. Scottish Committee on Substitutionary Labour during the War. Secretary, Mr. P. R. Laird, Scottish Office. S.W.

APPENDIX H—*Continued.*

Dominion Statutes.

6 - 7 GEORGE V.

CHAPTER 3.

An Act to authorize the raising, by way of loan, of certain sums of money for the public service.

[Assented to 23rd March, 1916.]

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Short title. **1.** This Act may be cited as *The Public Service Loan Act, 1916.*

Loans authorized. **2.** The Governor in Council may, in addition to the sums now remaining unborrowed and negotiable of the loans authorized by Parliament by any Act heretofore passed, raise by way of loan, by the issue and sale or pledge of securities of Canada, in such form, for such separate sums, at such rate of interest and upon such other terms and conditions as the Governor in Council may approve, such sum or sums of money as may be required, but not to exceed in the whole the sum of seventy-five million dollars, for—
 (a) paying maturing loans and obligations of Canada;
 (b) carrying on of public works authorized by Parliament;
 and
 (c) meeting expenditures for general purposes authorized by Parliament.

Power to re-issue, sell or pledge securities. **3.** When securities issued under this Act have been pledged as security for a loan, and the loan has been paid off and the pledge redeemed, the securities shall not be deemed to have been extinguished, but shall be deemed to be still alive, and may be re-issued and sold or pledged as if the former pledging had not taken place.

Charged to Consol. Rev. Fund. **4.** The principal raised by way of loan under this Act and the interest thereon shall be charged upon and payable out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

6 - 7 GEORGE V.

CHAPTER 7.

An Act to amend The Customs Tariff, 1907.

[Assented to 12th April, 1916.]

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1907, c. 11;
1909, c. 10;
1910, c. 16;
1911, c. 7;
1913, c. 15;
1914, c. 26;
1914 (2) c. 5;
1915, c. 3.

1. This Act may be cited as *The Customs Tariff Amendment Act, 1916*. Short title.

2. Schedule A of *The Customs Tariff, 1907*, is amended by striking out tariff items 92 and 267, the several enumerations of goods respectively, and the several rates of duties of Customs, if any, set opposite each of the said items, and by providing that the following items, enumerations and rates of duties be inserted in said Schedule A:— Schedule A amended.

Tariff Items.		British Preferential Tariff.	Intermediate Tariff.	General Tariff.
92	Apples per barrel.....	60 cents.	90 cents.	90 cents.
267	Oils, petroleum (not including crude petroleum imported to be refined or illuminating or lubricating oils,) .8235 specific gravity or heavier at 60 degrees temperature per gallon.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ cent.	$\frac{1}{2}$ cent.	$\frac{1}{2}$ cent.
267a	Crude petroleum in its natural state, .7900 specific gravity or heavier at 60 degrees temperature, when imported by oil refiners to be refined in their own factories.....	5 p.c.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.

Provided, however, that the goods hereinbefore enumerated shall be exempt from the rates of duties of Customs specified in section three of *The Customs Tariff War Revenue Act, 1915*.

3. This Act shall be deemed to have come into force on the sixteenth day of February, 1916, and to have applied to all goods mentioned in the preceding section, imported or taken out of warehouse for consumption on and after that day, and to have also applied to goods previously imported for which no entry for consumption was made before that day. Commencement of Act.

APPENDIX Q—*Continued.*

CHAPTER 96.

An Act to make provision with respect to Obligations incurred by or on behalf of His Majesty's Government for the purposes of the present War or in connection therewith.

[23rd December, 1915.]

BE it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Extensions of
the Govern-
ment War
Obligations
Act, 1914.
5 & 6 Geo. 5.
c. 11.

1. (1) Section one of the *Government War Obligations Act, 1914* (in this Act referred to as the principal Act), which relates to the provision of money for the fulfilment of Government war obligations incurred before the passing of that Act, shall be extended so as to include the provision in the like manner of money for the fulfilment of any Government war obligations incurred before the passing of this Act.

(2) Section three of the principal Act, which makes provision as to the validity of action taken in certain cases by associations or bodies of persons approved by the Board of Trade, shall apply to action taken for the purpose of carrying out any Government scheme in connection with the present war for the grant of compensation in respect of persons killed or injured on merchant ships as the result of hostilities, in like manner as it applies to action taken for the purpose of carrying out any such scheme for the relief of dependents of persons on injured ships.

(3) The schedule to the principal Act, which sets out the Government war obligations, shall be extended so as to include obligations incurred in connection with the present war in respect of payments—

(a) for the relief of dependents of persons on any merchant ship or fishing vessel;

(b) for compensation in respect of persons killed or injured on any merchant ship or fishing vessel;

(c) on contracts of insurance against war risks of the personal effects of masters, officers, seamen, and fishermen; and

(d) in respect of aircraft and bombardment insurance contracts;

(so far as provision is not made for those payments by the application of premiums or otherwise) or in respect of—

- (e) any arrangements for restricting the supply of any commodities to the enemy;
- (f) any arrangements for the regulation of the foreign exchanges;
- (g) any scheme in connection with any such last-mentioned arrangements for enabling securities to be placed at the disposal of the Treasury (in this Act referred to as a Treasury securities deposit scheme); and
- (h) any exchange of obligations with any Powers allied with His Majesty in the present war.

2. (1) Securities may be deposited with the Treasury or given to the Treasury in exchange for Government securities for the purpose of, and in accordance with the conditions of, any Treasury securities deposit scheme, notwithstanding that those securities are subject to any trust, and notwithstanding any provisions of the trust, whether arising by deed, Act of Parliament, or otherwise; and any persons holding any such securities are hereby expressly authorized so to deposit the securities or give them in exchange in accordance with any such scheme, and shall not be liable for any loss arising therefrom, and in the case of a company, or body of persons, are so authorized notwithstanding anything in their constitution.

Provision
with respect
to deposit of
securities
with the
Treasury.

(2) Any deposit receipts or documents of a like nature given in respect of securities so deposited, and any Government securities taken in exchange for securities exchanged, shall be held by the persons depositing the securities or giving them in exchange subject to the same trusts as the securities deposited or given in exchange, as the case may be.

(3) Any person having power to invest in, hold, advance money on, or deal with securities represented by any such deposit receipt may invest in, hold, advance money on, and deal with the deposit receipts in the same manner as the securities which the receipts represent, and any persons taking Government securities in exchange in pursuance of this section may hold and deal with those securities as if they were the securities given in exchange.

Where the Treasury so direct as respects any class of transaction for the purpose of any Treasury securities deposit scheme or any special transaction for the purpose of any such scheme, stamp duty shall not be payable in respect of that class of transaction or transaction; and a deposit with the Treasury, or sale to the Treasury, or exchange with the Treasury, for the purpose of any such scheme of a security transferable by delivery shall not, for the purpose of the *Stamp Act, 1891*, and the Acts 54 & 55 Vict. amending the same, be deemed to be a negotiation of the security. c. 39.

22 Geo. 3 c. 45.
41 Geo 3 c. 52.

(4) None of the provisions of the *House of Commons (Disqualification) Act, 1782*, or the *House of Commons (Disqualifications) Act, 1801*, shall be construed so as to extend to any deposit of securities with the Treasury or any exchange of securities with or sale of securities to the Treasury for the purpose of and in accordance with the conditions of any Treasury securities deposit scheme.

Provision
with respect
to compen-
sation for
persons
injured on
merchant
ships or
fishing vessels
5 & 6 Geo. 5.
c. 29.

3. For the purposes of section two of the *National Insurance (Part I Amendment) Act, 1915*, any scheme for compensation in respect of persons injured on any merchant ship or fishing vessel in connection with which any Government obligations are incurred shall have the same effect as if it were an Act of Parliament.

Short title.

4. This Act may be cited as the *Government War Obligations Act, 1915*, and the principal Act and this Act may be cited together as the *Government War Obligations Acts, 1914 and 1915*.

CHAPTER 2.

An Act to amend the Law as to the Jurisdiction of Prize Courts in the case of proceedings against persons in His Majesty's Naval Service or in the employment of the Admiralty, and as to transfer of Proceedings in Prize.

[2nd March, 1916.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Proceedings
in Prize
Courts
against naval
officers, etc.

27 & 28 Vict.
c. 25.
56 & 57 Vict.
c. 61.

1. So much of section fifty-one of the *Naval Prize Act, 1864*, as provides that actions and proceedings against any person in His Majesty's Naval Service or in the employment of the Admiralty shall not be brought or instituted elsewhere than in the United Kingdom shall, so far as not already repealed by the *Public Authorities Protection Act, 1893*, be repealed, and such repeal shall take effect as from the fourth day of August, nineteen hundred and fourteen.

Extension of
powers to
transfer pro-
ceedings in
Prize Courts.

5 & 6 Geo. 5.
c. 57.

2. Section one of the *Prize Courts Act, 1915* (which relates to the transfer of proceedings against a ship or cargo from one prize court to another), shall be extended so as to apply, with the necessary modifications, to all proceedings pending at any time in a prize court, whether or not the proceedings are against any ship or cargo;

Provided that where the proceedings are against a person in the service of His Majesty, or of the Government of any part of His Majesty's Dominions, or of any Government department, the court shall (except in the case of proceedings in the High Court of Justice in England) on the application of the proper officer of the Crown, make an order transferring the proceedings to another prize court, and the said section one, as amended by this section shall have effect accordingly.

3. This Act may be cited as the *Naval Prize (Procedure) Act, 1916*, and the *Naval Prize Acts, 1864 to 1915*, and this Act may be cited together as the *Naval Prize Acts, 1864 to 1916*. Short title.

CHAPTER 14.

An Act to provide for the Time in Great Britain and Ireland being in advance of Greenwich and Dublin mean time respectively in the summer months.

[17th May, 1916.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. (1) During the prescribed period in each year in which this Act is in force, the time for general purposes in Great Britain shall be one hour in advance of Greenwich mean time. Time in summer months.

(2) This Act shall be in force in the year nineteen hundred and sixteen, and in that year the prescribed period shall be from two o'clock in the morning Greenwich mean time on Sunday the twenty-first day of May until two o'clock in the morning Greenwich mean time on Sunday the first day of October, and His Majesty may in any subsequent year, by Order in Council made during the continuance of the present war, declare this Act to be in force during that year, and in such case the prescribed period in that year shall be such period as may be fixed by the Order in Council.

(3) Wherever any expression of time occurs in any Act of Parliament, Order in Council, order, regulation, rule, or bye-law, or in any deed, time table, notice, advertisement, or other document, the time mentioned or referred to shall be held, during the prescribed period, to be the time as fixed by this Act:

Provided that where in consequence of this Act, it is expedient that any time fixed by any bye-law, regulation, or other instrument should be adjusted and such adjustment

cannot be effected except after the lapse of a certain interval or on compliance with certain conditions, the appropriate Government Department may, on the application of the body or person by whom the bye-law, regulation, or other instrument was made or is administered, make such adjustment in the time so fixed as in the circumstances may seem to the Department proper, and if any question arises as to what Government Department is the appropriate Government Department, the question shall be finally determined by the Treasury.

(4) This Act shall apply to Ireland in like manner as it applies to Great Britain, with the substitution, however, of references to Dublin mean time for references to Greenwich mean time.

(5) Nothing in this Act shall effect the use of Greenwich mean time for purposes of astronomy, meteorology, or navigation, or effect the construction of any document mentioning or referring to time in connection with such purposes as aforesaid.

Short title.

2. This Act may be cited as the *Summer Time Act, 1916*.

CHAPTER 15.

An Act to make further provision with respect to Military Service during the present War.

[25th May, 1916.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Extension and continued operation of Military Service Act, 1916.

5 & 6 Geo. 5.
c. 104.

1. (1) Every male British subject who has at any time since the fourteenth day of August, nineteen hundred and fifteen, been, or for the time being is, ordinarily resident in Great Britain, and who for the time being has attained the age of eighteen years and has not attained the age of forty-one years, shall unless he either is for the time being within the exceptions set out in the First Schedule to the *Military Service Act, 1916* (in this Act referred to as the principal Act), as amended by this Act or any subsequent enactment, or has attained the age of forty-one years before the appointed date, be deemed as from the appointed date to have been duly enlisted in His Majesty's regular forces for general service with the colours or in the reserve for the period of the war, and to have been forthwith transferred to the reserve:

Provided that steps shall be taken to prevent so far as possible the sending of men to serve abroad before they attain the age of nineteen.

The appointed date shall, as respects men who come within the operation of this section on the passing of this Act, be the thirtieth day after the date of the passing of this Act, and, as respects men who come within the operation of this section after the passing of this Act, be the thirtieth day after the date on which they so come within the operation of this section.

(2) All the provisions of the principal Act, as amended by this Act, with the exception of those defining the appointed date, shall, so far as applicable, extend to men to whom this section applies in the same manner as to men to whom section one of that Act applied.

(3) Subsection (4) of section one of the principal Act is hereby repealed.

2. During the continuance of the present war, sub-section (1) of section eighty-seven of the *Army Act*, and sub-section (5) of section nine of the *Territorial and Reserve Forces Act, 1907* (which relate to prolongation of service in certain cases), shall have effect as if after the words "not exceeding twelve months" where they occur in those sub-sections respectively there were inserted the words "or in the case of men whose" time for discharge occurs before the end of the present war "not exceeding the duration of the war":

Prolongation
of expiring
terms of
service.

44 & 45 Vict.
c. 58.
7 Edw. 7. c. 9.

Provided that this section shall not apply in the case of men who when their time for discharge occurs have served a period of twelve years or more and have attained the age of forty-one years.

3. (1) Paragraph five of the First Schedule to the principal Act shall cease to have effect so far as it relates to men who have been discharged from the naval or military service of the Crown on the termination of their period of service:

Modification
of exceptions
from service.

Provided that where a man is transferred to the reserve in pursuance of the principal Act, or this Act, he shall, if he has been so discharged from the military service of the Crown as a warrant officer or non-commissioned officer, be restored to the military rank which he held immediately before the termination of his military service.

(2) Paragraph six of the First Schedule to the principal Act shall, on the first day of September nineteen hundred and sixteen, cease to apply to a man who has offered himself for enlistment and been rejected since the fourteenth day of August nineteen hundred and fifteen, if the Army Council are satisfied that he should again present himself for medical examination and send him written notice to that effect before the first mentioned date.

(3) Subsection (5) of section two of the principal Act shall have effect as if the words "before the appointed date" were omitted therefrom.

Provisions as
to certificates
of exemption.

4. (1) Where a decision of a local tribunal has been varied on appeal to the appeal tribunal, any certificate of exemption granted in pursuance thereof shall be reviewed or renewed only by the appeal tribunal by whom the decision has been varied, or by such other appeal tribunal as may be provided by regulations, on an application made direct to that tribunal, and the provisions of the principal Act as to the review or renewal of certificates of exemption shall apply accordingly.

(2) A certificate of exemption may be granted under the principal Act subject to the condition that the certificate shall not be renewable or open to variation except on an application made with the leave of the tribunal on whose decision the certificate has been so granted, and, unless leave is so given, the provisions of the principal Act as to the renewal or variation of certificates shall not apply to a certificate granted subject to such a condition.

The decision of the tribunal granting or refusing leave under this provision shall be final.

(3) It is hereby declared that the power to grant special certificates of exemption in the case of an application on conscientious grounds under subsection (3) of section two of the principal Act is additional to and not in derogation of the general power conferred by that Act to grant an absolute, conditional, or temporary certificate in such cases.

(4) Paragraph six of the Second Schedule to the principal Act shall have effect as if for the expression "local tribunals" wherever that expression occurs there were substituted the word "tribunals."

(5) Regulations made under the Second Schedule to the principal Act may provide for permitting the rehearing of a case by a tribunal in cases specified in the regulations.

Amendment
of s. 2 (3) of
principal Act.

5. The provision in subsection (3) of section two of the principal Act that no certificate of exemption shall be conditional upon a person to whom it is granted continuing in or entering into employment under any specified employer or in any specified place or establishment, shall not apply to a certificate of exemption granted on the ground of a conscientious objection to the undertaking of combatant service.

Amendment
of s. 3 (3) of
principal Act.

6. Subsection (3) of section three of the principal Act shall, as respects certificates which cease to be in force after the date of the passing of this Act, apply only in the case of men who have been engaged in an occupation certified by a government department to be work of national importance, and who were engaged in such an occupation before the

fifteenth day of August nineteen hundred and fifteen, and in the case of men whose conditions of employment have been subject to the provisions of section seven of the *Munitions of War Act, 1915*, as amended by any subsequent enactment and who were in the same employment or engaged in the same or similar occupation before the fifteenth day of August nineteen hundred and fifteen, and in all other cases the subsection shall be construed as if "two weeks" were substituted for "two months," and as if the words "unless in the meantime the man has made an application for a renewal of his certificate" were substituted for the words "unless in the meantime the man has obtained a renewal of his certificate."

7. Regulations made under the Second Schedule to the principal Act shall provide for the establishment of professional committees to deal with claims for exemption made by duly qualified medical practitioners and any application made by such a medical practitioner on any ground, other than that of conscientious objection, for a certificate of exemption shall be referred by the tribunal to whom it is made to such a committee in accordance with those regulations; and the recommendation of the committee on the application shall be binding on any tribunal constituted under the principal Act.

Provisions as to exemption of medical practitioners.

8. Nothing in this or the principal Act shall operate so as to render liable to military service any person who has at any time since the beginning of the war been a prisoner of war, captured or interned by the enemy, and has been released or exchanged.

Exception for prisoners of war, etc.

9. During the continuance of the present war section one hundred and fifty-three of the *Army Act* and section seventeen of the *Reserve Forces Act, 1882* (which relate to offences in connection with deserters and absentees) shall have effect as though the following provision were inserted at the end of each of those sections:—

Proof of offences in connection with deserters and absentees. 45 & 46 Vict. c. 48.

"For the purposes of this section a person shall be deemed to have knowledge unless he proves that he had not knowledge."

and it is hereby declared that, in the application of any provisions of either of those Acts to men who are deemed to have been enlisted and transferred to the reserve in pursuance of the principal Act or this Act, the expression "court of summary jurisdiction" as respects Scotland includes any magistrate or magistrates by whatever name called, officiating under the provisions of any general or Local Police Act.

Duty to produce certificate of exemption or to give particulars.

10. (1) Every man who holds a certificate of exemption granted under the principal Act shall, if required by a constable or by any person who has authority for the purpose from the Army Council, produce his certificate or give particulars as to the authority by which the certificate was granted and the grounds on which it was granted.

If any man fails to comply with this provision or gives particulars which are false in any material respect, he shall in respect of each offence be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months.

(2) If any person alters or tampers with a certificate of exemption granted under the principal Act, or personates or falsely represents himself to be a person to whom such certificate has been granted, or improperly allows any other person to have possession of any such certificate issued for his use alone, he shall be liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months.

Provision as to notices, etc.

11. Notices served for the purposes of the principal Act or this Act shall not be deemed to be invalid on the ground only that they were served before the Act came into operation or before the man in respect of whom they are served became a member of the reserve.

Transfer to reserve under special circumstances.

12. The Army Council may make arrangements, to take effect during the continuance of the present war, for the transfer to the reserve of any member of the regular forces or for the temporary demobilization of any member of the territorial force, notwithstanding anything in any Act or in the terms of his enlistment in cases where the transfer or demobilization appears expedient in the general interests of the country and the Army Council are satisfied that it can be effected under conditions which will render the man transferred or demobilized immediately available for service in the case of military necessity:

Provided that during such period of transfer or demobilization the man shall not be subject to military discipline.

Amendment of the Army (Transfers) Act, 1915.
5 & 6 Geo. 5.
c. 43.

13. The first proviso to section one of the *Army (Transfers) Act, 1915* (which provides for the maintenance of the rate of pay of a soldier transferred to a corps not of the same arm or branch of the service as the corps in which he was serving), shall not have effect in cases which the Army Council direct that that proviso shall not apply.

Transfer of officers and men of the territorial force.

14. (1) During the continuance of the present war, notwithstanding anything in section seven of the *Territorial and Reserve Forces Act, 1907*, the orders and regulations for the government and discipline of the territorial force made under that section—

- (a) may authorize a man of the territorial force when belonging to one corps to be transferred without his consent to another corps, and may authorize a man of the territorial force to be posted without his consent to a battalion or other body of the regular forces included in the corps to which he belongs or is transferred; and
- (b) in the case of an officer or man in the territorial force who is liable to service outside the United Kingdom may, for the purposes of such service, and notwithstanding anything in any instrument defining the conditions of such service, authorize the drafting of any such officer or man to any unit of the territorial force within the corps to which he belongs or to which he may be transferred; and those orders and regulations shall also provide for the maintenance of the rate of pay of a man who is transferred without his consent to a different arm or branch of the service except in cases in which it appears undesirable to the Army Council that the rate of pay should be so maintained.
- (2) This section shall affect officers or men of the territorial force notwithstanding that they were commissioned, enlisted, or re-engaged before the date of any order or regulation under this section.

15. During the continuance of the present war section nine of the *Territorial and Reserve Forces Act, 1907*, shall be construed as authorizing corps to be formed for more than one county.

16. Where an officer or man of the territorial force has, before or after the passing of this Act, accepted liability to serve in any place out of the United Kingdom that liability shall continue, notwithstanding anything in the conditions of service, during the continuance of the present war, unless the competent military authority, as defined for the purposes of Part II. of the *Army Act*, otherwise direct.

17. (1) This Act may be cited as the *Military Service Act, 1916* (*Session 2*), and the principal Act and this Act shall be read together, and may be cited together as the *Military Service Acts, 1916*; and the *Territorial and Reserve Forces Act, 1907*, and this Act (so far as they relate to the territorial force) may be cited together as the *Territorial Force Acts, 1907 and 1916*.

(2) The enactments specified in the schedule to this Act are hereby repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column of that Schedule.

SCHEDULE.

Section 17 (2).

Session and Chapter.	Short Title.	Extent of Repeal.
5 & 6 Geo. 5, c. 104.	The Military Service Act, 1916.	Subsection (4) of section one; the words "before the appointed date" in subsection (5) of section two; the words "and subject to any provision which may hereafter be made by Parliament, men who have been discharged from the naval or military service of the Crown on the termination of their period of service" in paragraph five of the First Schedule; and the word "local" wherever it occurs before the word "tribunals" in paragraph six of the Second Schedule.

CHAPTER 19.

An Act to amend the British North America Act, 1867.

[1st June, 1916.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Extension
of duration
of Twelfth
Parliament
of Canada.

30 & 31 Vict.
c. 3.

1. Notwithstanding anything in the *British North America Act, 1867*, or in any Act amending the same, or in any Order in Council, or terms or conditions of Union, made or approved under the said Act, or under any Act of the Canadian Parliament, the term of the Twelfth Parliament of Canada is hereby extended until the seventh day of October nineteen hundred and seventeen.

Short title.

2. This Act may be cited as the *British North America Act, 1916*, and the *British North America Acts, 1867 to 1915*, and this Act may be cited together as the *British North America Acts, 1867 to 1916*.

CHAPTER 26.

An Act to put temporary restrictions on the Output of Beer.

[3rd August, 1916.]

BE it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. (1) A brewer shall not brew at his brewery or breweries during the first three quarters to which this Act applies more than the aggregate maximum barrelages for those quarters as determined for the purposes of this Act, and shall not brew at his brewery or breweries in any subsequent quarter to which this Act applies more than his maximum barrelage for the quarter as determined for the purposes of this Act. Limit on
brewer's
output.

(2) If a brewer acts in contravention of this provision he shall be liable in respect of each offence to an Excise penalty of one hundred pounds, and, in addition, to an Excise penalty of two pounds for every barrel of beer brewed by him exceeding the maximum barrelage.

(3) This section shall not apply to brewers other than brewers for sale.

2. (1) The maximum barrelage shall be determined by the Commissioners in the case of each brewery and shall be, as respects any quarter, the standard barrelage as defined in this section with the addition as respects any quarter after the first quarter of the surplus barrelage as so defined. Standard
barrelage.

(2) The standard barrelage for the purposes of this section shall be—

(a) in the case of a brewery which was working during the corresponding quarter in the year ending the thirty-first day of March nineteen hundred and sixteen, the number of barrels which appear to the Commissioners to have been brewed at the brewery in that quarter; and

(b) in the case of a brewery which was not working in the corresponding quarter of that year, the number of barrels which appear to the Commissioners to be reasonable having regard to the average number of barrels brewed at the brewery during the time the brewery has been working; and

(c) in the case of any special brewery where the Commissioners are satisfied that, owing to the transfer of a brewing business or any other change in the circumstances of the brewery taking place after the thirty-first day of March nineteen hundred and fifteen, the standard barrelage as ascertained under the foregoing provisions does not afford a proper standard of comparison or affords no standard of comparison, such number of barrels as the Commissioners think just having regard to the special circumstances of the case;

reduced in each case by fifteen per cent;

Provided that if a brewer gives notice to the Commissioners before the first day of August nineteen hundred and sixteen that he desires that the foregoing provisions of this section should be applied to his brewery with the substitution of the year ending the thirtieth day of September nineteen hundred and fourteen for the year ending the thirty-first day of March nineteen hundred and sixteen and of thirty per cent

for fifteen per cent, those provisions shall be applied to his brewery with those substitutions, subject to the power of His Majesty by Order in Council to withdraw this privilege as from a subsequent date to be fixed by the Order in Council or to substitute any higher percentages pro rata if, at any time after the expiration of six months from the first day of April nineteen hundred and sixteen, it appears that the rate of the total output of beer in the United Kingdom is not reduced to below a rate of twenty-six million barrels a year.

(3) If any licensed premises shall, after the thirty-first day of March nineteen hundred and fourteen, have been or be sold, transferred, mortgaged, or leased to any brewer, the brewer shall be entitled thereafter to supply to the licensed premises the same quantity (less fifteen per cent) of beer as has previously been supplied to those premises, and if the beer has previously been supplied by another brewer the maximum barrelage of that other brewer shall be reduced by the amount of such supply, and the maximum barrelage of the brewer to whom the premises shall be so sold, transferred, mortgaged, or leased, shall be similarly increased. The transfer of a mortgage on any licensed premises shall be deemed to be a transfer of licensed premises within this section.

(4) For the purposes of this section the surplus barrelage shall be, as respects any quarter, the number (if any) of barrels by which the aggregate number of barrels brewed during the previous quarters to which the Act applies is less than the aggregate standard barrelage for those quarters.

Restriction
on establish-
ment of new
breweries.

3. A manufacturer's license for a brewer for sale shall not after the date of the passing of this Act be granted while this Act is in operation except to a person holding such a license and for the same premises as those in respect of which the license is held or for premises substituted for those premises.

Effect of
Act on
contracts.

52 & 53 Vict.
c. 49.

19 & 20 Vict.
c. 102.

4. Where the provisions of this Act interfere with any contract made by a brewer before the first day of April nineteen hundred and sixteen to sell or supply beer or in connection with the delivery of beer, that contract shall be modified so as to conform with the provisions of this Act in such manner as may be agreed upon between the parties to the contract, or, in default of agreement, determined in England by arbitration, in accordance with the *Arbitration Act, 1889*, in Scotland by a single arbiter to be appointed by the sheriff, and in Ireland in accordance with the *Common Law Procedure Amendment Act (Ireland), 1856*, and for the purposes of that Act, but subject to any agreement of the parties to the contrary, this provision shall have effect in like manner as a submission to arbitration by consent authorizing a reference to a single arbitrator and incorpor-

ating paragraph (i) of the schedule to the *Arbitration Act, 1889*.

5. (1) Any license-holder, in so far as he is not bound by any covenant, agreement, or undertaking to obtain a supply of beer from any particular brewer, and who has, at any time during the year ended the thirty-first day of March nineteen hundred and sixteen, been supplied with beer by any brewer or brewers, shall be entitled, on giving not less than fourteen days' notice in writing, to obtain from such brewer or brewers particulars of the number of bulk barrels of each description of beer supplied and also a certificate or certificates stating the total number of standard barrels represented by the beer supplied during each quarter of the year ended the thirty-first day of March nineteen hundred and sixteen or such shorter period as the supply has continued.

Supply
of beer
to free
licensed
houses.

(2) The license-holder shall, after forwarding any such certificates to the Commissioners, be entitled to obtain, during any corresponding quarter to which this Act applies, the same number of standard barrels (reduced by fifteen per cent) from any other brewer who may be willing to supply him therewith, and in every such case the maximum barrelage of the brewer ceasing to supply the license-holder shall be reduced by the amount stated in the certificate (less fifteen per cent), and that amount shall be transferred to the brewer who has undertaken to supply; Provided that where the license-holder is himself a brewer for sale the certificate shall not be used to obtain a transfer of barrelage to himself, and that where a certificate forwarded under this section relates to any quarter in which the license-holder is supplied with beer by the brewer from whom he obtained the certificate the number of barrels which he is entitled to obtain from another brewer, and which are transferred accordingly, shall be reduced by the quantity with which he is so supplied.

(3) In this section the expression "license-holder" means the holder of an Excise license authorising the sale of beer whether wholesale or by retail; and includes, where any licensed premises have changed hands, the license-holder for the time being; and where any premises on which beer is sold are under the management of the Central Control Board (Liquor Traffic), the Central Control Board, and where the holder of the license is a manager managing the licensed premises on behalf of any other person or a tenant of any other person who controls the ordering of beer for the premises, the person who so controls the ordering of the beer.

(4) This section shall apply to registered clubs as it applies to licensed premises, with the substitution of the person managing the club for the license-holder.

(5) Where, during the year ended the thirty-first day of March nineteen hundred and sixteen, beer has been supplied

by any brewer to a canteen held under the authority of the Secretary of State or the Admiralty, the same rights as are conferred under this section upon a license-holder shall be exercisable in respect of that beer by the Secretary of State or the Admiralty, as the case may be.

Special provision as to beer for canteens in Ireland.

6. The Board of Trade may, at the request of the Army Council, grant a special certificate to any brewer in Ireland authorising him to brew beer in excess of the limits prescribed by this Act if the addition is required for the use of military canteens in Ireland, and the amount of beer which that brewer is entitled to brew shall thereupon be increased by the number of barrels stated in the certificate, and this Act shall have effect accordingly.

Definitions.

43 & 44 Vict.
c. 19.

7. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—
The expressions “ brewer ” and “ brewer for sale ” have the same meaning as in the *Inland Revenue Act, 1880*, and include the Central Control Board (Liquor Traffic), and the expression “ beer ” has the same meaning as in Part II of the *Finance (1909–10) Act, 1910*;

10 Edw. c. 8.

The expression “ brewery ” means premises in respect of which a manufacturer’s license to a brewer for sale is in force;

The expression “ barrel ” means the standard barrel containing thirty-six gallons of beer of original gravity of 1,055 degrees;

The expression “ quarter ” means the three months commencing on the first day of January, the first day of April, the first day of July, and the first day of October in any year; and

The expression “ Commissioners,” means the Commissioners of Customs and Excise.

Short title and duration.

8. This Act may be cited as the *Output of Beer (Restriction) Act, 1916*, and shall apply to the quarter which commenced the first day of April nineteen hundred and sixteen and to every subsequent quarter which commences during the continuance of the present war.

CHAPTER 32.

An Act to make provision with respect to Copyright in works first published or made in an enemy country during the present War.

[10th August, 1916.]

WHEREAS doubts have arisen with respect to the existence of copyright in works first published or made in an enemy country during the present war, the copyright wherein would, had a state of war not existed, have been vested in any person as the first owner thereof by virtue of the application to an enemy country of any Order in Council made under the *Copyright Act, 1911*, and it is expedient to make such provision as is hereinafter contained with respect to copyright in such works: 1 & 2 Geo. 5.
c. 46.

Be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. Copyright in all such works, whether first published or made after or before the passing of this Act, shall be deemed to vest or to have vested in the Public Trustee in his capacity as Custodian under the *Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1914*; and the Public Trustee shall, subject to regulations made by the Board of Trade, have all such powers, rights, and remedies in relation to the work as such person as aforesaid would, had a state of war not existed, have had; and all copyrights so vested in the Public Trustee, and any money arising from the exercise of his rights as the owner of any such copyright, shall be dealt with by him in like manner as property vested in him under the *Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1914*, and section five of that Act as amended by any subsequent enactment shall apply accordingly: Vesting in
Public
Trustee copy-
right in
works
published
or made in
enemy
territory.
5 & 6 Geo. V.
c. 12.

Provided that where, before the passing of this Act, any person has taken any action whereby he has incurred expenditure or liability in connection with the re-production or performance of any such work as aforesaid, the Public Trustee shall, on application for the purpose being made within six months after the passing of this Act, grant to him a licence to reproduce or perform the work on such terms and conditions as, in the opinion of the Public Trustee, are fair and reasonable.

2. This Act may be cited as the *Trading with the Enemy (Copyright) Act, 1916*, and shall be construed as one with the *Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1914*. Short title
and con-
struction.

CHAPTER 34.

An Act to constitute Special Commissions to inquire into the origin, inception, and conduct of Operations of War in the Dardanelles, and Gallipoli, and into the origin, inception, and conduct of Operations of War in Mesopotamia.

[17th August, 1916]

BE it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Appointment
of com-
missioners.

1. (1) The following persons, namely,
 The Right Honourable the Earl of Cromer, G.C.B.,
 O.M., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
 The Right Honourable Andrew Fisher.
 The Honourable Sir Thomas Mackenzie, K.C.M.G.
 Sir Frederick Cawley, Baronet, Member of Parliament.
 James Avon Clyde, Esquire, King's Counsel, Member
 of Parliament.
 Captain Stephen Lucius Gwynn, Member of Parliament.
 Walter Francis Roch, Esquire, Member of Parliament.
 Admiral of the Fleet Sir William Henry May, G.C.B.,
 G.C.V.O.
 Field-Marshal Lord Nicholson, G.C.B., and
 The Right Honourable Sir William Pickford, Knight,
 one of the Lords Justices of Appeal,
 are hereby appointed Commissioners for the purpose of
 inquiring into the origin, inception, and conduct of opera-
 tions of war in the Dardanelles and Gallipoli, including the
 supply of drafts, reinforcements, ammunition, and equip-
 ment to the troops and fleet, the provision for the sick and
 wounded, and the responsibility of those departments of
 Government whose duty it has been to minister to the wants
 of the forces employed in that theatre of war.
- (2) The following persons, namely,
 The Right Honourable Lord George Francis Hamilton,
 G.C.S.I.,
 The Right Honourable the Earl of Donoughmore,
 K.P.,
 Lord Hugh Cecil, Member of Parliament,
 Sir Archibald Williamson, Baronet, Member of Parlia-
 ment,
 John Hodge, Esquire, Member of Parliament,
 Commander Josiah C. Wedgwood, Member of Parlia-
 ment,
 Admiral Sir Cyprian Arthur George Bridge, G.C.B., and
 General the Right Honourable Sir Neville Gerald
 Lyttelton, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.,

are hereby appointed Commissioners for the purpose of inquiring into the origin, inception, and conduct of operations of war in Mesopotamia, including the supply of drafts, reinforcements, ammunition, and equipment to the troops and fleet, the provision for the sick and wounded, and the responsibility of those departments of Government whose duty it has been to minister to the wants of the forces employed in that theatre of war.

2. (1) The Commissioners appointed under this Act (in this Act referred to as the Commissioners) shall have all such powers, rights, and privileges as are vested in the High Court or in any judge thereof, on the occasion of any action, in respect of the following matters:—

Powers of
Com-
missioners.

- (a) The enforcing the attendance of witnesses and examining them on oath, affirmation, or otherwise, and the issue of a commission or a request to examine witnesses abroad; and
 - (b) The compelling the production of documents; and
 - (c) The punishing persons guilty of contempt;
- and a summons signed by one or more of the Commissioners may be substituted for and shall be equivalent to any formal process capable of being issued in any action for enforcing the attendance of witnesses and compelling the production of documents.

(2) A warrant of committal to prison issued for the purpose of enforcing the powers conferred by this section shall be signed by one or more of the Commissioners, and shall specify the prison to which the offender is to be committed, but shall not authorise the imprisonment of an offender for a period exceeding three months.

(3) The Commissioners may authorise the representation before them of any person appearing to them to be interested by counsel, or solicitor, or otherwise, if they consider that any injustice would ensue if that person were not so represented.

(4) The Commissioners may act notwithstanding any vacancy in their number, and three shall be a quorum, but the Commissioners may delegate to any two or more of their number their powers of holding sittings for the purpose of making inquiries and taking evidence abroad and any powers in relation thereto.

3. (1) The Commissioners shall, having regard to the interests of the public and to naval, military, and diplomatic considerations, allow or refuse to allow the public or any portion of the public to be present during any proceedings of the Commissioners: Provided that a full and complete record in shorthand shall be kept of all evidence taken whether in public or in private.

Discretion to
hold pro-
ceedings
either in
public or in
private.

1 & 2 Geo. 5.
c. 28.

(2) If any person who is present at any proceedings of the Commissioners at which the public or any portion thereof are not allowed to be present discloses, without the authority of the Commissioners, or without proper authority given on behalf of His Majesty, either directly or indirectly, anything that has taken place at those proceedings, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and the *Official Secrets Act, 1911*, shall apply as it applies to misdemeanours under section two of that Act.

Indemnity
to witnesses.

4. (1) A person examined as a witness by the Commissioners shall not be excused from producing any document or giving any information on the ground that such document or information is secret or confidential, or is entitled to be withheld under section two of the *Official Secrets Act, 1911*, or from answering any question put to him, or from producing any document, on the ground that the answer thereto or production thereof may criminate or tend to criminate him, but any answer so given shall not be evidence against that person in any criminal proceeding (including a proceeding by court-martial) at any time thereafter instituted against him, and any document so produced shall not be evidence against him in any such proceeding unless the production of that document could be enforced in those proceedings or evidence of that document could be otherwise obtained in any such proceedings.

(2) Nothing in this section shall apply to the case of proceedings for having given false evidence before the Commissioners, or having procured, or attempted or conspired to procure, the giving of such evidence.

Sittings out-
side the
United
Kingdom.

5. The Commissioners may hold sittings outside the United Kingdom, and for the purpose of any such sittings in India, or of anything required to be done in India by or on behalf of the Commissioners, this Act shall have effect as if a High Court or Chief Court in British India were substituted for the High Court.

Reports.

6. Any report of the Commissioners and any minority report shall be laid as soon as may be before both Houses of Parliament, and the Commissioners may, if they think fit, make interim reports: Provided that the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the Mesopotamia campaign shall proceed with all possible expedition to inquire with regard to the provision for the sick and wounded, and shall report the result of their inquiries on this matter as soon as they are completed.

Short title.

7. This Act may be cited as the *Special Commissions (Dardanelles and Mesopotamia) Act, 1916*.

CHAPTER 41.

An Act to authorise the recovery of salvage in respect of services rendered by certain ships belonging to His Majesty.

[23rd August, 1916.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. Where salvage services are rendered by any ship belonging to His Majesty and that ship is a ship specially equipped with salvage plant, or is a tug, the Admiralty shall, notwithstanding anything contained in section five hundred and fifty-seven of the *Merchant Shipping Act, 1894*, be entitled to claim salvage on behalf of His Majesty for such services, and shall have the same rights and remedies as if the ship rendering such services did not belong to His Majesty.

Right of Admiralty to claim salvage in respect of certain ships.

2. This Act may be cited as the *Merchant Shipping (Salvage) Act, 1916*, and shall be construed as one with the *Merchant Shipping Acts, 1894 to 1914*, and those Acts and this Act may be cited together as the *Merchant Shipping Acts, 1894 to 1916*.

Short title and construction.

CHAPTER 42.

An Act to amend and extend the British Ships (Transfer Restriction) Act, 1915.

[23rd August, 1916.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. (1) *The British Ships (Transfer Restriction) Act, 1915* (in this Act referred to as the principal Act), is hereby extended so as to apply to mortgages (including transfers of mortgages) of ships made after the tenth day of August nineteen hundred and sixteen as it applies to transfers of ships, and shall apply to mortgages (including transfers of mortgages) and transfers of ships to foreign controlled companies made after the tenth day of August nineteen hundred and sixteen as it applies to transfers of ships to persons not qualified to own a British ship.

Extension of the British Ships (Transfer Restriction) Act, 1915.

5 Geo. 5. c. 21.

(2) The expression "foreign controlled company" means any corporation—

- (a) where the majority of the directors, or persons occupying the position of directors by whatever name called, are not British subjects; or
- (b) where the majority of the voting power is in the hands of persons who are not British subjects, or who exercise their voting powers directly or indirectly on behalf of persons who are not British subjects; or
- (c) where the control is by any other means whatever in the hands of persons who are not British subjects; or
- (d) where the executive is a foreign controlled company, or where the majority of the executive are appointed by a foreign controlled company.

A corporation shall not be deemed to be a British subject for the purposes of this section unless it is established in and subject to the laws of some part of His Majesty's Dominions or of some British Protectorate, and has its principal place of business therein.

(3) The Board of Trade may require any person who is the owner or mortgagee of a British ship, or who applies to be registered as the owner or mortgagee of a British ship, to furnish to the Board such particulars as appear necessary to the Board for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not that person is, or is a trustee for, or otherwise represents, a foreign controlled company, and, in the case of a corporation, may also require the secretary, or any other officer of the corporation performing the duties of secretary to furnish those particulars.

If any person fails to supply such particulars as it is in his power to give when required, or furnishes particulars which are false in any material particular, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanour.

Forfeiture of
a ship in
certain cir-
cumstances.

57 & 58 Vict.
c. 60.

2. Where, after the passing of this Act, any person who is the owner or mortgagee of a British ship ceases to be a British subject or becomes a foreign controlled company, that ship, or, in the case of a mortgagee of a ship, the interest of the mortgagee, shall be subject to forfeiture under Part I of the *Merchant Shipping Act, 1894*.

Interpretation
duration, con-
struction, and
short title.

3. (1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, any reference to a ship shall include a reference to a share in a ship.

(2) The principal Act and this Act shall have effect during the continuance of the present war and a period of three years thereafter, and subsection (2) of section three of the principal Act is hereby extended accordingly.

(3) This Act may be cited as the *British Ships (Transfer Restriction) Act, 1916*, and shall be read as one with the principal Act, and the principal Act and this Act may be cited together as the *British Ships (Transfer Restriction) Acts, 1915 and 1916*.

CHAPTER 43.

An Act to provide for the Registration of Charities for purposes connected with the Present War.

[23rd August, 1916.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. (1) It shall not be lawful to make any appeal to the public for donations or subscriptions in money or in kind to any war charity as hereinafter defined, or to raise or attempt to raise money for any such charity by promoting any bazaar, sale, entertainment or exhibition, or by any similar means, unless the charity is registered under this Act and the approval in writing of the committee or other governing body of the charity has been obtained, either directly or through any person duly authorised to give such approval on behalf of such governing body, and if any person contravenes the provisions of this section he shall be guilty of an offence against this Act;

Prohibition against raising money for war charities unless registered

Provided that this Act shall not apply to any collection at divine service in a place of public worship nor to any charity which may, under any regulations made under this Act, be exempted by the registration authority from the provisions of this section.

(2) This section, so far as it relates to registration, shall not apply to any charity until the expiration of one month after the passing of this Act, nor to any charity pending the decision of the registration authority on an application for the registration of such charity made within such month.

2. (1) The registration authority shall—

- (a) as respects the City of London, be the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London in common council assembled;
- (b) as respects a municipal borough or urban district, be the council of the borough or district;
- (c) elsewhere, be the county council:

Registration of war charities.

Provided that any such council may act through a committee of the council, which may, if the council think fit, comprise persons (including women) who are not members of the council.

(2) Applications for registration or exemption under this Act shall be sent to the registration authority for the area in which the administrative centre of the charity is situate, and any question as to where the administrative centre of any charity is situate shall be finally determined by the charity Commissioners.

(3) The registration authority may, before registering any charity, make such inquiries with respect to the charity as they think fit, but shall not refuse to register any charity having its administrative centre within the area of the authority unless they are satisfied that the charity is not established in good faith for charitable purposes, or will not comply with the conditions imposed by this Act, or that it will not be properly administered.

(4) An appeal from a refusal by a registration authority to register any charity shall lie to the Charity Commissioners, and, if as the result of such appeal the Charity Commissioners determine that the application for registration ought not to be refused, the registration authority shall register the charity.

(5) Every registration authority shall give to each charity registered or exempted a certificate of registration or exemption, and shall keep a register of the charities registered by them under this Act, and lists of all charities registration of which has been refused by them and of all charities which have been exempted from registration by them, and shall send to the Charity Commissioners a copy of such register and such lists, and shall from time to time notify the Charity Commissioners of any changes in the particulars entered in the register and of changes in such lists.

(6) The Charity Commissioners shall keep a combined register of all charities registered under this Act, and a combined list of all charities in respect of which applications for registration under this Act have been refused, and a combined list of all charities which have been exempted from registration under this Act.

(7) Any expenses incurred by a council as registration authority under this Act may be paid out of any fund or rate out of which the expenses of the council are payable.

(8) Any expenses incurred by the London County Council under this Act shall be defrayed out of the county fund as expenses for general county purposes.

Conditions of
be complied
with by
registered
charities.

3. Charities registered under this Act shall comply with the following conditions:—

- (i) the charity shall be administered by a responsible committee or other body consisting of not less than three persons; and minutes shall be kept of the meetings of the committee or other body in which shall be recorded the names of the members of the committee or other body attending the meetings;
- (ii) proper books of account shall be kept, and such accounts shall include the total receipts and the total expenditure of any collection, bazaar, sale, entertainment or exhibition held with the approval of the governing body of the charity, and the accounts shall be audited at such intervals as may be prescribed by

regulations under this Act by some person or persons approved by the registration authority, and copies of the accounts so audited shall be sent to the registration authority;

- (iii) all moneys received by the charity shall be paid into a separate account at such banks as may be specified as respects the charity in the register;
- (iv) such particulars with regard to accounts and other records as the registration authority or the Charity Commissioners may require shall be furnished to the registration authority or the Charity Commissioners, and the books and accounts of the charity shall be open to inspection at any time by any person duly authorized by the registration authority or by the Charity Commissioners.

4. The Charity Commissioners may, subject to the Regulations. approval of the Secretary of State, make regulations—

- (a) prescribing the forms for applications under this Act and the particulars to be contained therein;
- (b) prescribing the form of the registers to be kept under this Act and the particulars to be entered therein;
- (c) providing for the inspection of registers and lists kept under this Act, and the making and the furnishing and certification of copies thereof and extracts therefrom;
- (d) prescribing the fee (not exceeding ten shillings) to be paid on registration, and the fees for making or obtaining copies of, and extracts from, registers and lists;
- (e) requiring notification to the registration authority of any changes requiring alterations in the particulars entered in the register;
- (f) providing for the exemption of charities from this Act and prescribing the grounds of exemption;
- (g) generally for carrying this Act into effect.

5. (1) The registration authority, if satisfied that any charity registered under this Act is not being carried on in good faith for charitable purposes, or is not complying with any of the conditions imposed under this Act, or is not being properly administered, may remove the charity from the register, and shall notify such removal to the Charity Commissioners, and if they so remove it shall give public notice of its removal:

Removal
from the
register.

Provided that an appeal shall lie to the Charity Commissioners against the decision of the registration authority to remove a charity from the register.

(2) Where any charity is removed from the register the Charity Commissioners may, notwithstanding that an appeal is pending—

- (a) order any bank or other person who holds money or securities on behalf of the charity not to part with such

money or securities without the authority of the Commissioners;

23 & 24 Vict.
c. 136.

(b) order any cash or securities held for any such charity to be paid or transferred to the official Trustees of Charitable Funds and for that purpose may make, without any application to them for the purpose, any such order as they are authorized under section two of the *Charitable Trusts Act, 1860*, to make;
and if any person fails to comply with any such order he shall, without prejudice to any other liability, be guilty of an offence against this Act.

(3) The Charity Commissioners may also, where a charity is removed from the register, establish a scheme for the regulation of the charity in accordance with their ordinary jurisdiction under the *Charitable Trusts Act, 1853 to 1914*, as if the charity were a charity within the jurisdiction of the Commissioners under those Acts, but without the necessity of any application being made for the purpose.

Powers of
Charity Com-
missioners for
purposes of
appeal.

6. For the purposes of an appeal under this Act the Charity Commissioners shall, in relation to charities registered or applying to be registered under this Act, have all such powers with respect to requiring accounts, statements, written answers to inquiries, the attendance of persons for examination on oath or otherwise, the production of documents, the furnishing of copies and extracts from documents, the examination of registers and records, and the transmission of documents for examination, as are exercisable by them, under the *Charitable Trusts Acts, 1853 to 1914*, in relation to charities within the jurisdiction of the Commissioners under those Acts, and those Acts shall apply accordingly.

Powers as to
unregistered
war
charities.

7. (1) Where the Charity Commissioners are satisfied on the representation of the registration authority or a chief officer of police that there is reasonable ground for believing that any unregistered war charity is not being or has not been carried on in good faith for charitable purposes, or is not complying or has not complied with conditions substantially corresponding with the conditions imposed on registered charities under this Act, or is not being or has not been properly administered, the Commissioners may exercise as respects the charity any of the powers which are exercisable by them with respect to a charity which, having been registered under this Act, has been removed from the register, and for the purpose of an inquiry into any charity under this section the Charity Commissioners shall have such powers in relation to the charity as are conferred by this Act on the Commissioners for the purposes of appeals:

Provided that the Charity Commissioners shall not exercise the power of establishing a scheme for the regu-

lation of any charity under this section without giving the charity a full opportunity of being heard.

(2) This section shall apply to unregistered war charities whether or not an application for registration has been made, and to war charities registration of which has been refused.

8. If any person in any application for registration or exemption or in any notification of any change requiring alterations in the registered particulars makes any false statement or false representation or if any person falsely represents himself to be an officer or agent of a war charity, or if he fails to send any notification which he is required under this Act to send, he shall be guilty of an offence against this Act. False statements, etc.

9. (1) Any person guilty of an offence against this Act shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds, or to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding three months. Penalties for offences.

(2) No proceedings for an offence against this Act shall be instituted except by or with the consent of the Charity Commissioners.

10. For the purposes of this Act—

The expression "war charity" means any fund, institution, or association (whether established before or after the commencement of this Act) having for its object or amongst its objects the relief of suffering or distress, the supply of needs or comforts, or any other charitable purpose connected with the present war, but shall not include any fund, institution or association established before the commencement of the present war where any such object as aforesaid is subsidiary only to the principal purposes of the charity, nor shall it include the Royal Patriotic Fund Corporation or the Statutory Committee or any local or district committee established under the *Naval and Military War Pensions, etc., Act, 1915*. Interpretation.

Any question whether a charity is a war charity shall be finally determined by the Charity Commissioners. 5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 83.

11. This Act shall apply to Scotland, subject to the following modifications:— Application to Scotland.

(a) The Local Government Board for Scotland (hereinafter referred to as the Board) shall be substituted for the Secretary of State, and the Charity Commissioners respectively.

(b) A Royal, parliamentary or police burgh, and the town council thereof, shall be substituted for a municipal borough or urban district and the council thereof respectively.

(c) Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) and subsection (3) of the section of this Act relating to removal from the register, and the section relating to the powers of the Charity Commissioners for the purposes of appeals, shall not apply, and in lieu thereof the following provisions shall be substituted, that is to say: The Board may order any cash or securities held for any such charity to be paid or transferred to the Board or to such bank or other person as the Board may direct; and may frame a scheme providing for the future management of the charity and for the appointment of trustees to manage the same, or order that the charity be discontinued and that the funds be paid over to some registered charity having similar objects, or be otherwise applied as the order may direct, and if any person fails to comply with any such order he shall without prejudice to any other liability be guilty of an offence against this Act.

57 & 58 Vict.
c. 58.

(e) Subsection (2) of the section of this Act relating to penalties for offences shall not apply.

(e) For the purposes of this Act the Board may make such inquiry as they think necessary and shall (except as regards costs) have the like powers in regard to any such inquiry as they have under section twenty-five of the *Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1894*, for the purposes of that section.

Short title
and extent.

12. (1) This Act may be cited as the *War Charities Act, 1916*.

(2) This Act shall not extend to Ireland: Provided that if either House of Parliament presents an address to His Majesty praying that this Act shall apply to Ireland it shall be lawful for His Majesty by Order in Council to extend this Act to Ireland, subject to such modifications and adaptation as may be specified in the Order.

CHAPTER 47.

An Act to facilitate the Investment of Savings in Securities issued for the purposes of the present War by means of the establishment of Municipal Savings Banks.

[23rd August, 1916.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. (1) For the purpose of facilitating the investment of savings in securities issued for the purposes of the present war it shall be lawful for any council to which this section applies, with the consent of the Treasury, after consultation with the Local Government Board, or in the case of Scotland with the Secretary for Scotland, to establish and maintain a savings bank, and to receive at that bank deposits, and to guarantee the payment of interest on and the repayment of such deposits, and for that purpose to charge such rate or fund out of which any of the expenses of the council are payable as may be prescribed by regulations made under this section, subject, however, to the following conditions:—

Power of
councils of
boroughs to
establish
savings
banks.

- (a) the bank shall not receive any deposits except from persons in the employment of some other person and made through their employers either by way of deductions from wages or otherwise, nor shall the bank receive any deposit which makes the sum standing in the name of any depositor in the bank exceed two hundred pounds;
- (b) the bank shall not be carried on (otherwise than for the purpose of winding it up) after the expiration of three months from the termination of the present war;
- (c) all sums belonging to the bank, except such as are required to meet current liabilities, shall be invested in through the National Debt Commissioners in such of the following securities issued for the purposes of the present war as those Commissioners think fit, that is to say, either in Treasury bills or in advances to the Treasury of sums which the Treasury may borrow for the purpose of raising any sum which they are authorized to issue out of the Consolidated Fund under any *Consolidated Fund Act or Appropriation Act*;
- (d) interest shall be paid by the National Debt Commissioners to the bank on the balance from time to time standing to the credit of the bank at such rate as may from time to time be determined by the Treasury having regard to the interest earned on the sums so invested;
- (e) the accounts of the bank shall be kept separate from all other accounts of the council, and shall be audited in such manner as may be prescribed by regulations made under this section, and no money paid into the bank shall be used for any purpose of the council other than the bank;
- (f) the rate of interest payable on deposits shall be subject to the approval of the Treasury;
- (g) the aggregate amount of the sums which a depositor may withdraw in any period of seven days without giving seven days' notice, shall be limited to one pound;
- (h) the bank shall be carried on in accordance with such regulations as the Treasury, after consultation with the

Local Government Board, or in the case of Scotland, with the Secretary for Scotland, may prescribe;

(2) Regulations made by the Treasury under this section may apply, with or without modification, any of the provisions (including penal provisions) contained in the enactments relating to savings banks, but, save as so applied, those enactments shall not apply to a savings bank established under this section.

(3) The councils to which this section applies are the councils of municipal boroughs in England, and royal, parliamentary, and police burghs in Scotland, having a population according to the census of nineteen hundred and eleven, of not less than two hundred and fifty thousand.

Short title.

2. This Act may be cited as the *Municipal Savings Banks (War Loan Investment) Act, 1916*.

CHAPTER 51.

An Act to prohibit the use of the word Anzac in connection with any trade, business, calling, or profession.

[18th December, 1916.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Prohibition
of the use of
the word
Anzac in con-
nection with
any trade,
etc.

1. (1) As from the commencement of this Act it shall not be lawful to use in connection with any trade, business, calling, or profession the word "Anzac" or any word closely resembling that word, without the authority of a Secretary of State, given on the request of the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia or of the Dominion of New Zealand, and this prohibition shall apply notwithstanding that such word forms part of any trade mark, or of the name of any company or society or other body, which has been registered before the passing of this Act.

(2) If any person acts in contravention of this Act he shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and liable on conviction under the *Summary Jurisdiction Acts* to a fine not exceeding ten pounds, or in the case of a second or subsequent conviction not exceeding one hundred pounds; and when a company or society is guilty of any such contravention, without prejudice to the liability of the company or society, every director, manager, secretary, or other officer of the company or society who is knowingly a party to the contravention, shall be guilty of an offence against this Act and liable to the like penalty.

2. This Act may be cited as the “Anzac” (*Restriction on Trade Use of Word*) Act, 1916, and shall come into operation at the expiration of three months from the passing thereof. Short title and commencement.

CHAPTER 52.

An Act to amend the law relating to Trading with the Enemy and the export of prohibited goods.

[18th December, 1916.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. If, for the purpose of obtaining any license, authority, or approval for any transaction or matter under or in connection with any Proclamation or Act relating to trading with the enemy, or for the purpose of obtaining a license to export any goods the exportation of which without a license is prohibited under any Proclamation or Order in, or of, Council, any person— Penalties for false statements, etc.

(a) makes or presents any declaration or statement or representation which is false in any material particular; or

(b) produces a guarantee certificate or undertaking which is false in any material particular, or has not been given by the person by whom it purports to have been given, or which has been in any way altered or tampered with; he shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding five hundred pounds, or, alternatively, in the case of goods for export, treble the value of the goods, or to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding three months, or to both such fine and imprisonment, unless he proves that he had taken all reasonable steps to ascertain the truth of the statements made or contained in any document so presented or produced or to satisfy himself of the genuineness of the guarantee certificate or undertaking.

2. Where a person has been authorized under section two of the *Trading with the Enemy Act, 1914*, to inspect the books and documents of any person, firm, or company, and any book or document is found by him to have been destroyed, mutilated, or falsified, any person having or having had control of such book or document shall be guilty of a misdemeanour and liable to the same punishment as if Penalty for mutilation of documents, etc. 4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 87.

he had been guilty of trading with the enemy unless he proves that the destruction, mutilation, or falsification was not intended for the purpose of concealing any transaction which would constitute an offence of trading with the enemy.

Removal of
doubts as to
5 & 6 Geo. 5.
c. 52 s. 2, and
39 & 40 Vict.
36 c. s. 186.

42 & 43 Vict.
c. 21.

63 & 64 Vict.
c. 44.

3. For removing doubts, it is hereby declared—

- (a) That in section two of the *Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1915* (which relates to penalties in respect of the exportation of goods in contravention of any Proclamation or Order in, or of, Council, under section eight of the *Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879*, or the *Exportation of Arms Act, 1900*, as amended by any subsequent enactments), the reference to goods exported includes goods brought to any quay or other place to be shipped for exportation in the United Kingdom; and
- (b) That in section one hundred and eighty-six of the *Customs Consolidation Act, 1876* (which relates to illegal dealings in goods subject to prohibitions and restrictions), the references to prohibited or restricted goods and to any prohibitions and restrictions includes (except where the context otherwise requires) references to goods the exportation of which is prohibited or restricted, and to prohibitions and restrictions on the export of goods.

Short title.

4. This Act may be cited as the *Trading with the Enemy and Export of Prohibited Goods Act, 1916*.

CHAPTER 57.

An Act to amend the Output of Beer (Restriction) Act, 1916.

[18th December, 1916.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Extension of
the first
period of
which
brewings are
to be checked
6 & 7 Geo. 5.
c. 26.

1. The first four quarters to which the *Output of Beer (Restriction) Act, 1916* (in this Act referred to as the principal Act), applies shall be substituted for the first three quarters to which that Act applies under section one thereof as the first period for which that section is to be applied.

2. Where the year ending the thirtieth day of September nineteen hundred and fourteen is adopted by a brewer under the proviso to section two of the principal Act for the purpose of computing standard barrelage, and the brewer proves to the Commissioners that during or since the year so adopted the brewer has closed any brewery at which beer was brewed during that year either by the brewer himself or by any person then in possession of the brewery, and that the brewery was so closed as part of the private brewing arrangements of the brewer and has not since been used as a brewery so much of any beer so brewed at the closed brewery as the Commissioners think just in the circumstances shall be deemed to be beer brewed at the brewer's brewery for the purpose of that section.

Special provision as respects closed breweries.

3. Section five of the principal Act (which related to the supply of beer to free licensed houses) shall apply to officers' messes and sergeants' messes of units of the regular forces, the Royal Marines, the territorial force and any Imperial force, as it applies to licensed premises, with the substitution of the officer commanding the unit for the license holder.

Amendment of s. 5 of principal Act.

4. Section six of the principal Act (which makes special provision as to beer for canteens in Ireland) shall apply to Great Britain as it applies to Ireland, and the words "in Ireland" wherever they occur in that section are hereby repealed.

Extension of s. 6 of the principal Act to Great Britain.

5. This Act may be cited as the *Output of Beer (Restriction) Amendment Act, 1916*, and the principal Act and this Act may be cited together as the *Output of Beer (Restriction) Acts, 1916*.

Short title.

APPENDIX V—Continued.

Financial Facilities for Trade—Report to the Board of Trade by the Committee Appointed to Investigate the Question of Financial Facilities for Trade.

MINUTE OF APPOINTMENT.

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL, THIS FIRST DAY OF JULY, 1916.

PRESENT:

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE WALTER RUNCIMAN, M.P.

The Board of Trade are pleased to appoint the following gentlemen, namely:—The Lord Faringdon, (Chairman), Mr. Basil Phillott Blackett, C.B., Sir William Henry Clark, K.C.S.I., C.M.G., Mr. Frank Dudley Docker, C.B., Mr. Gaspard Farrer, Mr. William Henry Neville Goschen, The Right Hon. Frederick Huth Jackson, Mr. Walter Leaf, The Hon. Algernon Henry Mills, Mr. James Hope Simpson, and Mr. Richard Vassar-Smith, to be a Committee to consider the best means of meeting the needs of British firms after the War as regards financial facilities for trade, particularly with reference to the financing of large overseas contracts, and to prepare a detailed scheme for that purpose.

The Board of Trade are further pleased to appoint Mr. Hartley Withers to be Secretary to the Committee.

(Signed) WALTER RUNCIMAN.

The Hon. Rupert Evelyn Beckett was subsequently added to the Committee.

DEPARTMENT COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL FACILITIES FOR TRADE.

To the Right Hon. Walter Runciman, M.P., President of the Board of Trade.

REPORT.

SIR,—By your minute of the 1st July last, we were appointed a Committee “to consider the best means of meeting the needs of British firms after the War as regards financial facilities for trade, particularly with reference to the financing of large overseas contracts, and to

prepare a detailed scheme for that purpose." We have not considered it necessary to take any large amount of evidence, the evidence given before other Committees having been placed at our disposal; and the witnesses appearing before us have been called with the view of obtaining information upon specific questions.

2. In view, however, of statements made by witnesses, it is desirable that we should state clearly our definitions of banking facilities in the British sense, and of what we would call by the wider name of financial facilities. The former are properly limited to those which can be provided without a "lock-up" such as would impair the liquidity of funds and deposits at call and short notice. For this reason the usual practice of bankers here is to confine their advances as a rule to a currency not exceeding a few months. By financial facilities we mean, generally speaking, those which would involve a longer currency than this.

3. A careful study of the evidence above referred to, and our own knowledge of banking arrangements and facilities, lead us to the conclusion that there exists to a considerable extent at the present time in this country the machinery and facilities for the finance alike of home trade and of large overseas contracts, and for carrying through much of the business which has been done by foreign banks. The British banks afford, we believe, liberal accommodation to the home producer. British bankers are not shy in making advances on the strength of their customer's known ability and integrity, and the charges for accommodation are we believe often lower than the corresponding charges in foreign countries. Similarly, the Colonial Banks and British-Foreign Banks and Banking Houses render immense assistance to British trade abroad, and certainly in the Far East and in many parts of South America British banking facilities do not fall short of those of any other nation. We find also that in the case of large contract operations British contractors with the assistance of Financial Houses have in the past been ready to provide large amounts of capital and to take considerable risks in connection with the operations which they have undertaken.

4. Our arrangements, however, are faulty in our not co-ordinating many of the facilities mentioned in the previous paragraph. We recognize also that the British manufacturer may be frequently in want of finance of a kind which a British Joint Stock Bank with liabilities as above described could not prudently provide, whereas the German Banks in particular seem to have been able to afford special assistance at the inception of undertakings of the most varied description, and to have laid themselves out for stimulating their promotion and for carrying them through to a successful completion. We conclude therefore that there is ample room for an Institution which, while not interfering unduly with the ordinary business done by the British Joint Stock Banks, by Colonial Banks, and by British-Foreign Banks and Banking Houses, would be able to assist British interests in a manner that is not possible under existing conditions.

5. Such an Institution might in many ways be beneficial to the development of British industry and manufactures. It might in certain cases, after careful examination, agree to make advances for the extension of existing manufacturing plant, or perhaps for the amalgamation or co-ordination of certain works, so as to reduce the cost of production. It would assist these works to obtain orders abroad, and give them reasonable financial facilities for executing these orders. It should give a preference in matters of finance to orders which are to be executed in this country.

6. Such an Institution could also take a leading part in the inception of transactions and assist in connection with the machinery of overseas business. In the case of German manufacturers it frequently happens that on the Board of the manufacturing company there is a representative of a bank, and there seems little doubt from an examination of the information which is available that the German banks have exercised an amount of control over the manufacturing concerns in which they are interested, which would not be possible, even if it were desirable, in the United Kingdom. A large number of our manufacturing undertakings are wealthy concerns and would not tolerate for one moment interference by bankers in their affairs, and indeed would probably resent any inquiry into the nature of their business arrangements. Such manufacturing concerns however do require assistance when they transact overseas business. Take as a single instance the case of a Midland manufacturer selling goods to Italy. The Italian buyer has been accustomed to long credit, and if long credit is refused, the business will probably be impossible. The manufacturer sells goods for say, £50,000, and the payment of that price would leave him with a considerable margin of profit, but the offer of the Italian buyer to pay him the equivalent of £50,000 in lire at six or twelve months is not attractive. He would much rather accept a lower figure than £50,000 for a clean cash transaction in sterling, and it is in connection with such business as this that an Institution of the kind contemplated would be able to act as intermediary (taking part or the whole of the financial liability) with profit to itself and satisfaction to the manufacturer.

7. Or to take another case, that of a contractor who has entered into a contract with a foreign Government, payment being made as works proceeded, such payment being possibly in paper in a foreign currency, the contractor in that circumstance would willingly share his profit with an Institution which would be responsible for the finance of the securities receivable by him.

8. It would be essential in conducting business with manufacturers and merchants, that the Institution should draw and accept bills, and it should generally be in a position to undertake credit operations. It might be well to provide that a certain portion of uncalled capital, or a portion of paid up capital (if it is deemed wise to have all called up) should be reserved against this class of risk.

9. If an Institution is formed to carry out transactions of the kinds indicated in paragraphs 3 to 8 above, it follows that it must be

equipped with knowledge of affairs in the countries with which it may do business, and its managers must, by personal visits, acquaint themselves with the conditions of business in all important foreign centres. It must have their branches or agencies in those countries, and in this connection the exceptional position held by British-Foreign and Colonial Banks should be fully availed of. Instead of having to organize, as was the case with German banks, new subsidiary undertakings, the Institution would largely use, under agreement, the existing banks and the facilities which they can afford.

10. The Institution must be equipped with an up-to-date Information Department and this will of necessity play a large part in its usefulness and financial success. This might properly be called a Bureau d'Etudes, independent of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, but in close touch therewith and under agreement entitled to all possible facilities. That such a Bureau is essential has been made abundantly clear by the evidence given by witnesses we have heard and also by the evidence given before other Committees. It would not necessarily deal only with schemes in which the Institution proposed to take financial interests, but might be made a centre for investigation of projects on behalf of others, and a considerable revenue might be obtained thereby. Chambers of Commerce and Joint Stock Banks which were disposed to help valuable clients, would no doubt avail themselves of the opportunities it would afford for information. One of the chief objects of the Bureau, for instance, would be the organization and keeping up to date of returns as to the status of firms abroad. It should also obtain the earliest information from abroad about new business openings, large contracts offering, State and other loan and issue proposals, etc. If it were found that foreign firms were securing business in competition with British firms, or were developing business that British traders were leaving alone, the causes should be at once investigated. The periodical journeys abroad of the Institution's managers and representatives would supplement the information that would be gained through diplomatic and official channels.

11. The Bureau would also have to undertake the examination of industrial projects. This would be a costly business, as it would be necessary to have upon its staff men whose opinion upon technical questions would enable it to investigate thoroughly matters brought up for consideration. It would, however, avail itself of the services of the eminent consulting engineers, consulting chemists, etc., whom we possess in this country.

12. It is absolutely clear that the personnel of the Institution would call for great discrimination. It seems to be generally agreed that the lines upon which a Joint Stock Bank is constituted would not be applicable in the case of the new concern.

13. An Executive Committee consisting of a whole-time Chairman and three Managing Directors would appear essential. (There would probably be three distinct departments, Financial, Industrial

and Commercial. No doubt there would be over-lapping between the departments, but this would be immaterial.) They would draw good fixed salaries and would be entitled to a substantial share in profits. There should be a General Board of Directors, composed of men with banking, financial, industrial and commercial knowledge, and in close touch with the leading industries of the country.

14. Nearly as important as the Board would be the General Staff. It is fair to assume that women will in the future take a considerable share in purely clerical work, and this fact will enable the Institution to take fuller advantage of the qualifications of its male staff to push its affairs in every quarter of the globe. Youths should not be engaged without a language qualification and after a few year's training they should be sent abroad. It could probably be arranged that associated banks abroad would agree to employ at each of their principal branches one of the Institution's clerks, not necessarily to remain there for an indefinite period, but to get a knowledge of the trade and characteristics of the country. Such clerks might in many cases sever their connection with the banks to which they were appointed and start in business on their own account. They would, however, probably look upon the Institution as their "Alma Mater." Every endeavour should be made to promote "esprit de corps," and where exceptional ability is developed, it should be ungrudgingly rewarded. If industry is to be extended, it is essential that British products should be *pushed*, and manufacturers, merchants and bankers must combine to push them. It is believed that this pushing could be assisted by the creation of a body of business young men in the way above described.

15. In this connection it is perhaps worth pointing out that at the close of the War there may be a considerable number of educated young men who will not be willing to settle down again to the humdrum of an office, and from these it should be possible to select a number who would be desirous of going to the Colonies and foreign countries to push business on their own account. In the case of labouring men, the Government are contemplating the establishment of Land Settlements, etc., at considerable expense, and similarly it has been suggested that Government assistance might be given to the class above-mentioned, who would probably require the advance of some capital to enable them to make a start. The Institution might act as agent for the Government in this connection. With caution in the selection of men and if a careful watch is kept over them by the Institution's agents, the risk attaching to such advances should not be great. The Institution could hardly undertake to make these advances on its own account as they would not fall under the category of "business," but it would be in a position to afford the Government protection against fraud.

The reluctance on the part of young men to go abroad in recent years has been brought to our notice, and we think it is very desirable that a spirit of enterprise should be encouraged and that an incentive should be given to them to set up in business in foreign countries.

16. In the case of young men with some little means of their own, the Institution should be willing—after careful examination of credentials—to grant larger and longer credits than have been customary with existing banks. The principle of becoming special partners in a business for a period of years will be well worth the consideration of the management when the Institution is formed.

17. The evidence perused by us indicates the necessity for fuller financial facilities for home industries, especially in connection with the enlargement of works and the financing of contracts, and where it is demonstrated that a lock-up of capital for an indefinite period is not involved, assistance might be provided by the Institution to meet these requirements.

18. If financial assistance is given by the Government to undertakings in connection with what are known as “key” industries, the business should, if possible, be done through the medium of the Institution, and it should be appointed an agent for carrying through foreign commercial and financial transactions in which the Government may be interested.

19. Foreign banks have, in most of their operations, adopted the course of forming syndicates to undertake any business of considerable magnitude. They have headed such syndicates and they have taken the labouring oar in connection with investigations. The members of the syndicate have generally included other banks, and associated with them have been those who are practically interested in the class of business proposed to be done. These syndicates are formed after the first superficial inquiry has satisfied the banks that there is apparently a good business to be done. Directly this point is reached, the expenditure in connection with thorough investigation is on account of the syndicate. If the business is ultimately proceeded with, the profits or losses on the wind-up of the business are shared *pro rata* after allowance to the bank for management. Some such procedure should be followed here. It would enable the Institution to undertake business of a comprehensive character, and its “*imprimatur*” would have value when issues were made to the public.

20. Many new undertakings intrinsically sound have been issued in the English market. The capital has been based upon estimates of expenditure made by reputable engineers, but owing to unforeseen circumstances the actual cost has far exceeded those estimates and, as a consequence, further capital has frequently had to be raised at higher rates of interest and in a form (such as prior lien bonds) which has had a disastrous effect upon the securities originally subscribed for by the public. An Institution issue, whether of debentures or shares, should be an assurance to the public that until final completion there would be no risk of the priorities given at the time of issue being interfered with by pre-preference creations.

21. In the financial operations of the Institution the desirability of assisting British trade and of placing with British manufacturers orders in connection with new undertakings should be always be borne in mind.

22. It is desirable that the Institution without coming under Government control should receive as much official recognition as possible. Our Foreign Office should, for instance, be asked to instruct British Embassies and Legations abroad to put the Institution's representatives in contact with all Commercial Attaches, Consuls, etc., with clear instructions to them that the Institution is a commercial concern enjoying the full confidence and approval of the Government; and similar instructions should be given by the Board of Trade to their Trade Commissioners in the Dominions.

23. Having assured ourselves that the creation of an Institution of the character referred to above would not unduly interfere with existing Banks, Banking Houses, or Financial Institutions, we recommend the formation of a new Bank to fill the gap between the Home Banks and the Colonial and British-Foreign Banks and Banking Houses, and to develop facilities not provided by the present systems.

24. The Bank should be called the " British Trade Bank " and should be constituted under Royal Charter.

Its chief features should be as follows:—

- (I) It should have a capital of £10,000,000. The first issue should be from £2,500,000 to £5,000,000 upon which in the first instance only a small amount should be paid up, but which should all be called up within a reasonable time. A further issue should be made afterwards, if possible, at a premium.
- (II) It should not accept deposits at call or short notice.
- (III) It should only open current accounts for parties who are proposing to make use of the overseas facilities which it would afford.
- (IV) It should have a Foreign Exchange Department where special facilities might be afforded for dealing with bills in foreign currency.
- (V) It should open a Credit Department for the issue of credits to parties at home and abroad.
- (VI) It should enter into banking agency arrangements with existing Colonial or British-Foreign Banks where ever they could be concluded upon reasonable terms, and where such arrangements were made, it should undertake not to set up for a specified period its own Branches or Agencies. It should have power to set up Branches or Agencies where no British-Foreign Bank of importance exists.
- (VII) It should inaugurate an Information Bureau upon the lines indicated in paragraphs 10 and 11.

- (VIII) It should endeavour not to interfere in any business for which existing Banks and Banking Houses now provide facilities, and it should try to promote working transactions on joint account with other Banks, and should invite other Banks to submit to it new transactions which, owing to length of time, magnitude or other reasons, they are not prepared to undertake alone.
- (IX) Where desirable, it should co-operate with the merchant and manufacturer and possibly accept risks upon joint account.
- (X) It should become a centre for syndicate operations, availing itself of the special knowledge which it will possess through its Information Bureau.
- (XI) It should receive Government assistance in the ways referred to in paragraphs 18 and 22.

25. We are of opinion that there are strong reasons why the Bank should be formed without delay so that preliminaries may be completed before the War is over. Our enemies are sure to make at the earliest moment strenuous efforts to regain their position in the world of commerce and finance, and it may well be that when peace comes, unemployment may be rife at home unless new markets are exploited. It seems to us desirable, therefore, to ascertain in advance the requirements of foreign countries and the whereabouts of raw materials for our industries.

26. We believe that a Bank constituted upon the above bases, with efficient management, should not only be a great boon to British trade but should prove a commercial success.

27. We desire to express our appreciation of Mr. Hartley Withers' services as our Secretary.

We have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

(Signed) FARINGDON, (*Chairman*),
 RUPERT BECKETT,
 B. P. BLACKETT,
 W. H. CLARK,
 F. DUDLEY DOCKER,
 W. H. N. GOSCHEN,
 F. HUTH JACKSON,
 WALTER LEAF,
 ALGERNON MILLS,
 J. H. SIMPSON,
 R. V. VASSAR-SMITH.

HARTLEY WITHERS, *Secretary*
 August 31, 1916.

We regret that our colleague Mr. Gaspard Farrer has not seen his way to sign this Report.

(Initialled for the Committee) F.

APPENDIX BB—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS No. 23 (1916).

Note addressed to the United States Ambassador regarding the Examination of Parcels and Letter Mails.

[In continuation of "Miscellaneous, No. 20 (1916)": Cd. 8261.]

No. 1.

Sir Edward Grey to Mr. Page, United States Ambassador at London.

FOREIGN OFFICE,
July 20, 1916.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—On the 24th May the Secretary of State handed to the British and French Ambassadors at Washington a note regarding the examination of mails on neutral ships by the Allied Governments.*

I have now the honour to transmit to your Excellency for the information of the Government of the United States a memorandum examining certain specific allegations made in paragraph 8 of that note.

As stated in the enclosed memorandum, this communication is not to be regarded as a reply to the various arguments put forward by the United States Government. These are being carefully considered by the several Allied Governments in consultation. The present communication is merely intended to dispose of certain statements made with special reference to the conduct of the censorship by His Majesty's Government.

Unless your Excellency has any objection, I propose to publish this memorandum on the 24th July.

I have, &c.

E. GREY.

Enclosure in No. 1.

Memorandum.

The reply of the Allied Governments to the note addressed by the Secretary of State of the United States to His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington on the 24th May regarding the examination of mails on neutral ships, will be communicated to the Government of the United States as soon as the arguments contained in that note have been fully considered by the Allied Governments in consultation. Since, however, the note contains, in paragraph 8, certain specific instances

*See "Miscellaneous, No. 20 (1916)": Cd. 8261.

affecting the conduct of the work of examination by the British Censorship, His Majesty's Government desire to deal with these instances in advance and in detail.

In that paragraph allusion is made to a large number of complaints of which no particulars are given. Only four specific instances of these complaints are cited, and they are put forward in a form which in the absence of any of the details which His Majesty's Government have repeatedly asked for as necessary to identify and trace the occurrences complained of, makes it difficult to investigate them. The following facts have, however, been ascertained in regard to them:—

Mac-Niff Horticultural Company, New York.

It is stated that the shipping documents relating to perishable goods for this firm were removed from the "New Amsterdam," "Oosterdijk," and "Rotterdam." The mails on these three ships were removed for examination on the 10th February, 17th February, and 25th February respectively. The mails from the "New Amsterdam" were forwarded again, part by the "Cedric" on the 17th February and part by the "Lapland" on the 25th February. The mails on the "Oosterdijk" were forwarded by the "Lapland" on the 25th February. The mails from the "Rotterdam" were forwarded, part by the "Cameronia," sailing the 4th March, and part by the "Cedric," sailing the 8th March. It was not until the 22nd March that a note was received from the United States Ambassador, enclosing a copy of a letter from the Mac-Niff Horticultural Company, and stating that the Company anticipated difficulties of this kind in regard to their shipments, the first of which was due to arrive about the beginning of March. The possibility of preventing such losses to neutrals was considered by His Majesty's Government immediately on receipt of the Ambassador's note, and on the 14th April a reply was sent to his Excellency offering to place a special censorship staff at ports of call in order to examine separate mail-bags, labelled "Shipping Documents," and to reforward such documents by the same ship without unloading them with the rest of the mail. It will therefore be seen that, when specific complaints of this kind are made, action has been taken immediately to prevent damage to neutral interests, and the loss sustained by the Mac-Niff Horticultural Company, which His Majesty's Government much regret, was due to the specific complaint not having reached His Majesty's Government in time to enable them to apply the new system to this firm's shipments.

The Standard Underground Cable Company, Pittsburg.

The Government of the United States appear to insinuate that the delay in this company's mail to Christiania was directly connected with the fact that a British competitor obtained a contract for which that company had been tendering. His Majesty's Government are astonished that such an insinuation should be made. They are the more surprised at it as the complaint from the Underground Cable Company clearly appears not even to have been adequately examined.

The contracts alluded to are presumably those recently made by the Christiania Municipal Electricity Works. Out of seven contracts placed by these Works of which His Majesty's Government have record, five were allotted to American firms and only two to British firms; and in spite of the extremely dangerous nature of consignments of copper to Scandinavia, in view of the German attempts to obtain that article through contiguous countries, His Majesty's Government went out of their way to take all possible steps to facilitate the despatch from the United States to Norway of the goods necessary to execute the American contracts, including 205,000 kilog. electrolytic copper wire, 10,800 kilog. of electrolytic copper, 12,000 kilog. of copper tubes, and 10,800 kilog. of copper sheets and bars.

Of the two orders placed with British firms, one small one was placed on the 2nd February, 1916, and the other, for a larger amount, on the 8th April, 1916. In this latter case, the call for tenders was issued on the 14th February, the date specified for closing being noon on the 30th March, and the British firm tendered on the 17th March. As the first direct inward-bound mails from the United States for Scandinavia on ships passing on the north of Scotland removed for examination by the British censorship were those on the "Hellig Olav," which called at Kirkwall on the 28th March, it is difficult to understand the assertion made by the United States Government that, owing to the detention by the British censorship of the Standard Underground Cable Company's tender, the contract was, "after weeks of waiting," awarded to a British competitor, and, in the absence of further details, it can only be concluded that the American company's tender never passed through the hands of the British censorship, or that it related to a contract which was *not* awarded to a British firm.

Money Order Lists.

This complaint must be left for consideration in the final reply of the Allied Governments, as it involves questions of principle on which consultation between these Governments is still in progress.

Mails from the "Medan."

The facts stated in the United States note are correct except that it is not made clear, though it is the fact, that the neutral mail bags removed from the "Medan" were all sent on by the 12th February, and that the 182 bags lost in the "Mecklenburg" were without exception for enemy destination. American trade, or correspondence with neutral countries, was therefore not affected by the loss of the "Mecklenburg," and the loss of the mails destined for enemy countries was due to the illegal sowing of mines, with no military object, by the enemy themselves.

It will be seen that these specific complaints do not support the general charges against the efficiency of the British censorship which the Government of the United States have put forward in their note. His Majesty's Government will always be ready to explain in detail the working of the censorship, as there is nothing in regard to it which they

desire to conceal. His Majesty's Government desire to emphasize most strongly the fact that they have had many instances of complaints against their censorship, which on examination proved to arise from the wrong direction of letters, the irregular sailings of neutral mail boats, such as the Dutch boats during the week following the sinking of the "Tubantia," and from other similar causes entirely outside the control of His Majesty's Government, and often directly due to the action of their enemies. They are obliged therefore to disclaim responsibility for occurrences complained of until they have first been given the opportunity of investigating such occurrences in detail.

Foreign Office, July 20, 1916.

APPENDIX CC—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS, No. 25 (1916).

Further Correspondence respecting the Conditions of Diet and Nutrition in the Internment Camp at Ruhleben and the proposed Release of Interned Civilians.

[In continuation of "Miscellaneous, No. 21 (1916)": Cd. 8262.]

No. 1.

*Mr. Page, United States Ambassador at London, to Sir Edward Grey—
(Received July 9.)*

The American Ambassador presents his compliments to His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and, with reference to the note Sir Edward Grey was good enough to address to Mr. Page on the 23rd June* concerning the food supply to British civilians interned at Ruhleben, has the honour to enclose herewith a copy of a letter, dated the 4th instant, from the Ambassador at Berlin together with a copy of the *note verbale* from the German Government upon which was based the telegram communicated to Sir E. Grey, on the 5th instant, respecting the feeding of these prisoners and the proposed release of British and German civilians interned in Germany and Great Britain respectively.

American Embassy, London, July 8, 1916.

Enclosure 1 in No. 1.

Mr. Gerard to Mr. Page.

AMERICAN EMBASSY,
BERLIN, July 4, 1916.

SIR,—With reference to my telegram of to-day's date, as well as to your communication of the 28th ultimo, enclosing a copy of the British Foreign Office's note of the 23rd June, in regard to food

*See "Miscellaneous, No. 21 (1916)," No. 6.

conditions at Ruhleben and the proposal for the release of all the British civilians interned in that camp, I have the honour to transmit herewith an original copy of a note from the Imperial Foreign Office, dated the 2nd instant, of which a copy will also be forwarded to the Department of State at Washington.

I have, etc.,

JAMES W. GERARD.

Enclosure 2 in No. 1.

Note verbale.

(Translation.)

With reference to the United States Embassy's notes of the 10th, 14th, 16th, 19th, 21st, and 26th ultimo, relative to the treatment of the British subjects interned at Ruhleben, and to a proposal for their release, the Foreign Office have the honour to reply as follows:—

The German Government emphatically repudiate the suggestion of the British Government that they do not fully recognize their obligations in the matter of providing food for their prisoners. There is equally little truth in the statement made by the British Government that the allowance of food supplied to British civilian prisoners is reckoned according to a lower standard than that supplied to British prisoners of war, the fact being that the regulations governing the feeding of prisoners are uniform for all classes. Moreover, the report by Dr. Taylor, transmitted by the British Government, will be carefully verified and the result communicated in due time [?"worden" for "werden" in German text]. As regards Dr. Taylor, it may be observed that on the occasions of his visits to the camp-kitchens he has frequently addressed to the officer in charge of the arrangements for the feeding of the prisoners appreciative remarks concerning the quality of the food.

The proposal that collective parcels should be allowed to be sent to Mr. Powell, the captain of the camp, for the benefit of those prisoners who receive no private parcels, as requested by the British Government, has received the consent of the military authorities. Such parcels must not, however, contain a preponderant proportion of those forms of food which the German nation are debarred from obtaining, except in limited quantities, as the result of the starvation campaign waged by Great Britain.

Should the British Government, as a measure of retaliation, introduce any restrictions whatsoever in the rations issued to German civilian prisoners interned in England, the German military authorities will be obliged not only to withdraw permission for the receipt of collective parcels, but also to prohibit the receipt of private parcels of every description, and to regulate the camp fare in Germany to correspond with the British restrictions.

The German Government are not opposed in principle to the British proposal for the release of all British civilian prisoners. The project could not, however, be carried out on the basis of making the release of the British prisoners dependent upon the release of a similar number of German prisoners interned in England, as such an exchange would, in the first place, meet with insuperable difficulties in connection with the selection of the German prisoners who should benefit by the arrangement. The suggestion could only be carried into effect if all interned persons in both countries were to be set free and granted permission to leave the country.

The German Government reserve a further communication relative to the details of an agreement on this basis, and would suggest, in the meantime, that a statement should be transmitted from the British Government regarding their general attitude towards this proposal.

Berlin, July 2, 1916.

No. 2.

Sir Edward Grey to Mr. Page.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs presents his compliments to the United States Ambassador, and has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of his Excellency's notes of the 5th and 8th instant, respecting the diet of the British civilians interned at Ruhleben, and the question of their exchange.

Sir E. Grey notes that the German Government repudiate the assertion of His Majesty's Government that they do not recognize their obligation to feed the prisoners properly, and that the civilians receive smaller rations than the military prisoners. He also notes that the German Government are verifying Dr. Taylor's report and will communicate the result in due course.

His Majesty's Government await with interest the conclusions of the German Government in regard to this matter. They have full confidence that the enquiry will completely bear out the conclusions arrived at by Dr. Taylor.

With regard to the question of the exchange of British and German civilian prisoners of war, His Majesty's Government would be unable to agree to the repatriation of all the German civilians interned in this country in exchange for all the British civilians interned in Germany, as this would involve the release of about 26,000 Germans in exchange for about 4,000 British subjects.

In these circumstances, His Majesty's Government will be obliged if Mr. Gerard will be good enough to renew to the German Government the proposal already made to them, namely, that all civilians, on both sides, over the age of 50 years shall be repatriated, as also those over 45 years who are unfit for service in the field, with the exception of certain persons to be retained for military reasons. To that proposal His Majesty's Government would now add that the

persons so retained shall not exceed twenty on each side; and, further, that the remaining British civilians, wherever interned, including the merchant seamen of all classes who are not embodied in His Majesty's naval forces, and the retired British officers, and an equal number of German civilians, shall be interned in a neutral country.

Sir E. Grey will be glad to receive at as early a date as possible the reply of the German Government to the above proposals, and ventures to hope that Mr. Page will transmit them to Mr. Gerard by telegraph.

Foreign Office, July 18, 1916.

No. 3.

Mr. Page to Sir Edward Grey—(Received July 18.)

The American Ambassador presents his compliments to His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and has the honour to transmit herewith enclosed a copy of a letter he has received from the Ambassador at Berlin, dated the 28th ultimo, regarding the housing of the prisoners of war at the camp at Ruhleben.

American Embassy, London, July 17, 1916.

Enclosure in No. 3.

Mr. Gerard to Mr. Page.

AMERICAN EMBASSY,
BERLIN, June 28, 1916.

SIR,—The reports of Dr. Taylor, our food expert, already sent to you, give in detail conditions of the food supply in Ruhleben.

I regret to state that practically no improvement in the housing of the prisoners has been made. The barracks at Ruhleben are overcrowded. The Imperial authorities, after nearly two years of war, have certainly had ample time to provide accommodation for the prisoners. It is intolerable that people of education should be herded six together in a horse's stall, and in some of the lofts the bunks touch one another. The light for reading is bad, and reading is a necessity if these poor prisoners are to be detained during another winter.

In the hay-lofts above the stables conditions are even worse. For example, in Barrack No. 2 one half-section of the loft is, at the centre, about 10 feet from the floor from the highest point, and the loft slopes downwards, so that at the sides it is only $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the floor. The floor of this part of the loft is about 10.20 metres by 12.80 metres. The beds are so close together that they touch. In this confined space sixty-four men live. The light from the little windows is so faint that

prisoners' eyes will be seriously injured, if the sight is not permanently lost, and this semi-darkness will undoubtedly cause depression and mental trouble.

The heating system should be improved and provision made for the drying of clothes by radiators or a drying-room in each barrack. The prisoners are obliged to answer roll calls outside, often in the rain, and have no means of drying their soaked garments.

Many things, such as soap, usually issued to prisoners, even in gaols, I am informed, have never been given to the prisoners at Ruhleben. Various authorities from time to time have promised that the housing would be bettered. The present conditions should no longer prevail; during another winter they will be impossible.

The camp authorities, who, I am satisfied, do all in their power to better conditions, have no authority to make these needed improvements, but the conditions I describe must be evident to any inspector acting on behalf of such authorities as may be above the camp commander.

I have, etc.,

JAMES W. GERARD.

No. 4.

Sir Edward Grey to Mr. Page.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs presents his compliments to the United States Ambassador and has the honour to refer to his Excellency's note of the 17th instant enclosing a copy of a despatch from the United States Ambassador at Berlin respecting the conditions obtaining at the camp at Ruhleben.

Sir E. Grey learns with much concern that the conditions under which the prisoners are interned are in many respects extremely unsatisfactory.

It would appear that practically no improvement in the housing of the prisoners has been made, that six men are still housed in one horse-box, which, as Mr. Gerard says, is intolerable, and that the light for reading is bad. Unfortunately the conditions in the hay-lofts seem to be even worse than those prevailing in the boxes, one loft is only $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet high at the sides and sixty-four men are crowded into a space 10.20 metres by 12.80 metres. The loft is in semi-darkness. The effect on the mental and physical state of the prisoners of such conditions is too obvious to need comment. Sir E. Grey had hoped that the construction of six new barracks referred to in Mr. Gerard's despatch enclosed in Mr. Page's note of the 21st May, 1915, had removed cause for serious complaint as regards overcrowding, and he learns with great regret that this is not the case.

Sir E. Grey entirely agrees with Mr. Gerard as to the need for the provision of a drying room in each barrack. He does not, however,

think that the German authorities could be pressed to provide soap, as it is not provided free of charge in the internment camps in this country.

Sir E. Grey trusts that an arrangement will be arrived at with the German Government for the release of all the British civilians interned in Germany, but as the necessary negotiations may require some time he would be much obliged if Mr. Gerard would represent to the German Government the deplorable conditions prevailing at Ruhleben as regards overcrowding, and urge them to take immediate steps to provide more accommodation for the prisoners. Sir E. Grey thinks that the erection of tents would be a satisfactory method of dealing with the matter, pending the construction of new barracks.

Foreign Office, July 21, 1916.

*See "Miscellaneous, No. 14 (1915)," No. 20.

No. 5.

Sir Edward Grey to Mr. Page.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs presents his compliments to the United States Ambassador, and has the honour to refer to Sir E. Grey's note of the 21st instant respecting the conditions obtaining at the camp at Ruhleben.

In that note it was stated that Sir E. Grey did not consider that the German authorities could be pressed to provide soap for prisoners of war interned at Ruhleben as it is not provided free of charge in the internment camps in this country.

Sir E. Grey would be much obliged if the United States Ambassador at Berlin could be informed that the above statement is incorrect. The fact is that soap and towels are supplied free to military and civilian prisoners of war interned in this country.

Foreign Office, July 25, 1916.

MISCELLANEOUS, No. 29 (1916).

Correspondence with His Majesty's Minister at Berne respecting
the Question of Reprisals against Prisoners
of War.

No. 1.

*Mr. E. Grant Duff, His Majesty's Minister at Berne, to Sir Edward Grey.
(Received July 20.)*

BERNE, July 19, 1916.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith a letter addressed to His Majesty's Government by the International Committee of the Red Cross, drawing attention to the barbarous practice of reprisals against prisoners of war practised by some of the belligerent Governments.

I have, etc.,

EVELYN GRANT DUFF.

Enclosure in No. 1.

*Translation of Letter from the International Red Cross Committee to
Belligerent and Neutral Countries.*

The Red Cross, which, we are happy to say, has greatly developed during the present war, and which has exercised widely among belligerents, with the assistance of neutral Powers, its beneficent influence, was founded with one object, that of humanity.

Its creation was inspired by the desire to mitigate to some extent the hardships of war, particularly among those whom wounds, though not fatal, have rendered weak and harmless.

In the course of this war the vast number of combatants has produced a class of unfortunates of an almost novel type; for, if that class existed before, it never attained its present proportions. We refer to the prisoners of war. These, too, are powerless, incapable of resistance, delivered to the tender mercies of the enemy, who has compelled them to lay down their arms and to plead for their lives.

The prisoner who has emerged from the battle unscathed is certainly less to be pitied than the soldier who has been wounded and is confined to a hospital bed. Nevertheless, captivity, that involuntary exile, far from home, far from kindred, with whom communications are rare and uncertain, combined with prolonged idleness, causes moral torture, which grows as the war continues.

We recognize that in general the belligerents have done what they could to make the lives of the prisoners bearable and to avoid adding

physical hardships to their unhappy lot. The tours of inspection by our delegates have revealed great improvements both in the organization of the camps and in the treatment of the prisoners. But we have recently observed that a principle has been asserted, the application of which tends to become daily more vigorous: the principle of reprisals on prisoners of war.

Should a belligerent State have reason to believe that its soldiers in the hands of the enemy are not treated as they should be or that one of them has received unmerited punishment, it does not attempt to appeal to its adversary's feelings of generosity, nor does it address itself to the neutral Powers with the request that they will impress on the enemy concerned the considerations of humanity and justice. It has immediate recourse to the law of retaliation and acts in excess of its grievances. It hopes that the severity of the reprisals will compel the adversary to yield; and if the adversary, on the contrary, proceeds to further steps, they are countered by still more rigorous measures. And then occurs what we see to-day, the development of the practice of reprisals into a barbarous competition of which the motive is vengeance, and of which the incidence is borne by those who are both innocent and powerless, until their cry of suffering touches their Government and compels it to renounce the measures taken against the prisoners in its hands. These reprisals are all the more unjust and cruel in that they are often provoked by inaccurate information.

The International Red Cross Committee cannot remain indifferent before that spectacle, before the repudiation of the principle on which the Red Cross is founded. War is in itself a scourge enough without increasing by inhuman practices and by useless severity the evils it brings in its train. Again, after the termination of hostilities, if the nations hope to attain a lasting peace, will not reconciliation be much more difficult after hatred has been fomented not so much by open and straightforward warfare as by the suffering inflicted in cold blood on unhappy defenceless prisoners?

We therefore, true to the duty which the status of the International Committee imposes on us, implore the belligerents to abandon the practice of reprisals on prisoners of war, and to renounce the principle which inspires it. Do not endeavour, we say, to exercise pressure on your enemies by the chastisement you inflict on those of their people who are at your mercy. Is not that a reversion to methods of barbarism unworthy of nations which have given to the Red Cross the position it occupies in their armies?

You are greatly concerned for the wounded, on whom you lavish cares, no matter under what flag they have fought. In that respect, all testimony is unanimous. Why then should prisoners be treated in an entirely different manner? You complain that your people suffer unjustly in their captivity; why then not appeal to your opponent's sense of justice? Why not offer, should he respond to your appeal, to accord to his people a like favour? And, if you have difficulty in approaching him, why not send him that message through a neutral? Those are the ideals which should, as it seems to us, in the place of the present practice of reprisals, stimulate your rivalry: the rivalry of justice and of humanity, which, leaving behind memories of gratitude, would help to extinguish the fires of hatred, the great obstacle to peace.

Accordingly we do not hesitate to move the belligerents to adopt in the treatment of prisoners of war the methods indicated above. In giving effect on the prisoners' behalf to the motto of the Red Cross, "Inter arma caritas," the nations would render war less cruel, and would give a new impetus to civilization.

Geneva, July 12, 1916.

No. 2.

Viscount Grey to Mr. E. Grant Duff.

FOREIGN OFFICE,

August 11, 1916.

SIR,—With reference to your despatch of the 19th ultimo, I transmit to you herewith the reply of His Majesty's Government to the letter from the International Red Cross Committee which accompanied your despatch.

I have to request you to communicate that reply to the International Committee.

I am, etc.,

GREY OF FALLODON.

Enclosure in No. 2.

Memorandum communicated to International Red Cross Committee.

The International Red Cross Committee have addressed to belligerent and neutral nations a letter, dated the 12th July, 1916, in which the Committee plead the cause of prisoners of war and deprecate the adoption by belligerents of the policy of reprisals.

His Majesty's Government have throughout the period of hostilities discountenanced that policy on account of its indiscriminating and unjust operation.

A succession of outrages has, however, been perpetrated by the orders, or with the cognizance and approval, of the German Government, of which the cumulative effect has been to strain the temper and patience of the British people to the breaking point and to create a situation of the utmost gravity.

It is unnecessary to attempt an exhaustive enumeration of those outrages, but among them may be mentioned the sinking, in contravention of the law of nations and the usages of war and in defiance of the most elementary principles of humanity, of the vessels "Lusitania" and "Sussex," whereby hundreds of defenceless civilians many of them women and children, were sent to their deaths to the unconcealed satisfaction of the German press and people; the brutal

execution of Nurse Cavell, whose sex and the fact that she had spent a blameless life devoted to the alleviation of suffering, and since the war had even nursed wounded German soldiers, should have been sufficient to secure a mitigation of her sentence; the criminal desertion by the German authorities of the camps for prisoners of war at Wittenberg and Gardelegen at a time when the unfortunate captives interned there were stricken with disease, itself aggravated, if not initiated, by callous disregard on the part of those in charge for the ordinary hygienic precautions which were essential in a crowded concentration camp; the confiscation by the German Government of about 20 per cent of the remittances sent to British prisoners of war (combatant and civilian) interned in Germany; and the execution of the captain of the steamship "Brussels" after he had been sentenced to death for having committed an act of self-defence well recognized by the laws of war on sea.

The International Committee appeal to the belligerent Powers not to attempt to obtain redress for their grievances by resort to reprisals, but to request the neutral Powers to impress on the enemy concerned the considerations of humanity and justice.

His Majesty's Government readily respond to that appeal, being confident that the neutral Powers and the International Committee will recognize that the demand for reprisals grows in volume and urgency with the recurrence of abuses, and that the surest means of avoiding reprisals is to promote the abandonment of the policy which inspires them.

Foreign Office, August 11, 1916.

[The above reply was also communicated to the Governments of the Allied and neutral Powers through His Majesty's Representatives.]

APPENDIX DD.

Report upon the Treatment and Training of Disabled and Discharged Soldiers in France.

By Captain Sir HENRY NORMAN, Bt., M.P.,

Liaison Officer of the Ministry of Munitions to the French Ministry of
Inventions.

The Right Hon. D. LLOYD GEORGE, M.P.

(Secretary of State for War.)

SIR,—On September 21st I received your letter asking me to furnish you with a report upon the French system and method of dealing with the problem of the medical treatment and training of disabled and discharged soldiers in France, in all its aspects, both from the medical and administrative standpoints.

Your letter proceeded:—

“ I should also like to know how far you consider the French organisation can be adapted to our requirements here, having regard to the differences which exist in the military arrangements in both countries.

“ There appears to be some difference of opinion here as to the results already achieved in France. I should, therefore, be glad to know what you consider to be the weak as well as the strong points in the French system, and any proposals you may have to suggest for its improvement.”

You further desire me, in view of the urgency of the problem in England, to send my report as soon as possible.

The re-education of disabled and mutilated soldiers has evoked profound interest in France, funds have been generously voted for it, and both officially and privately the most earnest thought and the most strenuous personal efforts have been devoted to it. But owing to the great pressure of the demand for help, and doubtless also to the success of individual activities, it has not yet been found possible to give the subject definite official centralised form; it is still under the control of several Ministries, until important pending changes receive the sanction of Parliament; the training centres are situated in a number of cities widely apart; and conflicting opinions on many points are held by the highest authorities.

For these reasons, together with the natural breadth and complexity of the subject, much time would be required for a comprehensive survey. In view, however, of the urgency you impress upon me, I beg to forward the following provisional Report, asking only that you will be good enough to regard it as necessarily imperfect, and subject both to correction and to amplification.

HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF FRENCH ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL.

During the first anxious and pre-occupied period of the war, all disabled French soldiers were regarded as destined to come under the care of the "Assistance Publique," corresponding generally to our Poor Law, which is administered by the Ministry of the Interior.

After a time, however, this elementary point of view was modified, as everybody came to realise that the disabled soldier was in no respect in the same category as the aged or invalid pauper, the abandoned child, and the mother without means of support. He was not necessarily lost to society, but was to be restored to independent industrial life in a greater or less degree of efficiency.

Accordingly in April 1915, an "Inter-ministerial Commission" was formed, under the chairmanship of Monsieur Brisac, Directeur de l'Assistance Publique, consisting of representatives of the Ministries of War, Marine, Public Instruction, Commerce and Agriculture. The duty of this Commission was to study the question in all its aspects, to settle the principles upon which it should be treated, and to assign Parliamentary funds.

The State then proceeded, about a year ago, to found two schools for the re-education of disabled soldiers. These, however, were placed under the Ministry of the Interior, which supports them, and at the same time gives subventions to private institutions from a credit of 2,000,000 francs (80,000*l.*) voted by Parliament. Larger sums for the general purpose have since been voted.

The first of these schools was the Institute de St. Maurice, near Paris, formerly a convalescent and permanent home for civil accidents from the Paris hospitals. The second was the Ecole Normale at Bordeaux. This, founded later and therefore benefiting from newer developments, was the more scientific, and was intended to be a model school of re-education. It is under the direction of a distinguished physician, Dr. Gourdon. At this particular school attention is given to those who have lost an arm, and they are provided with artificial arms on the system of Professor Amar, described hereafter.

It became evident, however, to the Chamber and the Government that the re-education of the disabled soldier would become far too great a task to be undertaken by any one Ministry with heavy existing duties, and that in any case the Ministry of the Interior was hardly the right department to be responsible for it, as it had passed entirely out of the scope of Poor Law administration, and much confusion was arising from the simultaneous activity of many separate and sometimes conflicting authorities.

The situation at this time was that no fewer than four Ministries were actively engaged in dealing with the question. These were:—

1. The Ministry of the Interior, as already explained;
2. The Ministry of War, through the Under-Secretary of State for the Service of Health (corresponding in its administrative functions to our Royal Army Medical Corps), because the question concerned the health of soldiers in military hospitals;

3. The Ministry of Commerce, because technical instruction, which is one of the functions of this Ministry, for disabled soldiers would become necessary;
4. The Ministry of Labour, because the replacing of disabled and crippled men in trades, and the arrangement of special conditions of employers' insurance for them, was obviously a labour question.

CREATION OF A CENTRAL AUTHORITY.

The result of these independent and often conflicting activities was inevitably confusion, overlapping and waste. Therefore on the initiative of the Minister of Labour, a co-ordinating scheme was created by interministerial decrees of March 2nd and 16th, and May 11th, 1916, known as the "National Office for Mutilated and Discharged Soldiers." The Presidents are Monsieur Albert Metin, Minister of Labour, and Monsieur Justin Godart, Under-Secretary of State for War for the Service of Health, with Monsieur Brisac, Director of Public Assistance and Hygiene, as President of the Commission of Re-education.

The creation of this National Office, and the provision of funds for its support, were voted unanimously by the Chamber of Deputies, and it is now in operation at 95, Quai d'Orsay, although the Senate has as yet taken no action in the matter.

The object of the National Office is to co-ordinate the work of public departments and institutions dealing with discharged and mutilated soldiers, and to centralise all useful information on the subject.

It is composed of an Administrative Committee, a Commission of Re-education, and a Council for the Study of Improvements ("Conseil de perfectionnement").

The National Office will—

1. Keep a register of every soldier who by reason of wounds or illness resulting from the war has thereby suffered an important and permanent diminution of professional capacity, his civil status, his military situation, the nature of his invalidity, his previous occupation, and the new occupation he may have adopted because of his invalidity;
2. Maintain a list of work and employment available to disabled soldiers, distinguishing the kinds of employment suitable for each type of invalidity;
3. Co-ordinate all information received from institutions dealing with disabled soldiers, and keep a statistical record of situations filled by them;
4. Collect all legislative and other documents relative to the treatment of disabled soldiers, in France and abroad;
5. Unite in a common effort all departmental and local organizations for the welfare of disabled soldiers.

Such is the admirable programme laid down for the National Office. It has not yet, however, been realised, because the different Ministries concerned still continue their distinct activities, and because parts of the funds voted are still at their separate disposal.

There is thus a dispersion of effort, both official and private, and two more stages of development are necessary before co-ordination is secured: the transference to the National Office of the authority and work of each Ministry so far as this question is concerned; and the bringing of the many separate private institutions and organisations under the control of the National Office. The Chamber of Deputies is understood to desire these two steps to be taken immediately, though the difficulties in the way of the first are regarded as very great; the views of the Senate on the subject are unknown.

GENERAL PRINCIPLE OF FRENCH RE-EDUCATION.

Disabled soldiers fall obviously into two classes: (1) those who are wholly permanently disabled for any kind of work, and (2) those who may by re-education be restored to social and professional efficiency in varying degrees.

With the first of these classes the National Office is not concerned. They have become the helpless dependents of the State and their support and care present obviously a wholly distinct problem. They can earn nothing, they should receive financial support if they can live with friends, or if not, they must be provided for in State-supported institutions. Each country must provide for these according to its own view of its obligations to those who have given all but life in its service, and comparisons of national methods would be neither useful nor desirable.

With regard to the second class—those capable of re-education—the task of dealing with them falls naturally into two branches: (1) the re-education of men for industrial employment; and (2) finding work for them when they have become capable of undertaking it.

Here clearly two alternative courses present themselves: (*a*) to endeavour to replace the re-educated man in his former employment, for which he would have the great advantage of knowing all the technical details of the work; in which he would have the sympathy of his fellow workers and the support of his trade union; and in which he would be able to earn a greater or smaller proportion of his former wages, the State giving him a pension more or less the equivalent of that proportion he cannot earn; and (*b*) to re-educate the man for the kind of work he would be best qualified to perform, in view of the nature and extent of his disablement, without regard to his previous employment.

The French Government has adopted the first of these courses.

Therefore, the principle upon which the National Office, and, indeed, all French institutions, are acting is, so far as possible, not to uproot the disabled man either from his previous locality or his previous employment. Industries in France, as elsewhere, are largely local, and it has been thought eminently desirable to keep the man industrially localised. That is, to take an English comparison, a re-educated knitter would be sent back to his home in Leicester, a boot-maker to Northampton, a cotton-weaver or spinner to Blackburn, a potter to Staffordshire, etc. It is considered that previous knowledge of a trade, and the possession of a home or friends in the locality, are of such importance as to outweigh all other considerations. And, of

course, the artificial limb supplied to the man should be such as to enable him to perform some job, or run some machine, of his trade.

This being the accepted French view, the National Office proposes that an organisation shall exist in every industrial district of France for the mutilated and disabled of that district, where both technical re-education, and subsequent finding of employment, will be provided for the men who joined the army from there.

EXISTING AND PROPOSED INSTITUTIONS OF RE-EDUCATION.

According to a list issued by the National Office the following re-education centres (I adopt this French term in general use; it means schools where trade-training is given) exist at this moment (there are 89 departments in France, including Algeria), under the authorities specified:—

Ministry of the Interior.—35 centres in 29 departments.

Ministry of Commerce.—13 schools in 11 departments.

Ministry of Agriculture.—26 schools in 22 departments.

Other Institutions reported to the National Office.—27 schools in 10 departments.

Of course, the same departments figure in different lists. No fewer than 45 departments do not appear at all.

To the above lists should be added four schools of re-education (one agricultural) founded and supported by the union of Foreign Colonies in France, to whose admirable work reference is made hereafter.

But further, the *Ministry of War*, by a circular dated June 2nd, 1916, announces that the existing "Centres of Orthopædic Surgery" created by its circular of December 31st, 1914, are thereby suppressed, and that a large number of "Centres d'Appareillage et de Re-education" (Centres of Surgical Equipment and Re-education) are to be established with the least possible delay, in different Military "Regions" covering the whole of France. The object is that a disabled man shall be sent to a Centre of Surgical Equipment in the Military Region to which he belongs as a soldier, and to this Centre shall be added, first, a "normal school of re-education," depending upon the Ministry of War, or at least remaining in close relation with it; and second, a State Workshop of Prothesis, where artificial limbs are studied, made and repaired.

Therefore 10 centres, organised as described above, are being independently organised by the Ministry of War for disabled soldiers, that is—the importance of this qualification will be seen later—*before their discharge from the Army.*

It is unnecessary to point out the overlapping that may thus arise, though this is not so great as might appear from the list of the National Office alone, since many of the schools figuring in that list are previously existing schools for trade-training which will henceforth receive disabled soldiers also.

It may be pointed out that the Institute of Saint-Maurice (*see hereafter*), which is described in the Circular of the Ministry of War as the model to be followed, is under the Ministry of the Interior.

PENSIONS FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS IN FRANCE.

Men discharged from the army in France as unfit for further service are divided into two classes: "Reformes No. 1" and Reformes No. 2"—that is, Discharged No. 1 and Discharged No. 2.

The Discharged No. 1 is accorded to men with severe and incurable wounds, suffered in action or in any commanded service, and to men suffering from grave and incurable infirmity arising from the danger and fatigue of military service. This discharge confers the right to an annual pension.

The Discharge No. 2 applies to men suffering from infirmity not recognised as due to their military service. This discharge gives no right to a pension, although a provisional grant may be made.

In France, as in England, feeling runs very high upon this last point, as the view is held that when once a man has been passed as medically fit for military service, any subsequent infirmity should be recognised as due to that service. Great hardship has been experienced, mitigated to a small extent by private benevolence, but the Chamber of Deputies passed without debate, a few days ago, a measure by which a monthly sum of 30-50 francs is allotted to certain of these men, temporarily, and until a new Pension Law is passed.

The disabled soldier "En instance de Reforme," that is, while awaiting his final discharge in the No. 1 Class, receives a provisional pension called "gratification." He comes up for periodical medical examination, and his "gratification" may increase or diminish according as his physical infirmity becomes more or less serious.

The final pension of the man Discharged No. 1 depends upon two factors: (a) the nature of his infirmity, and (b) his rank.

[I pass over the pensions of discharged officers, since most of these for the present continue to wear their uniform and receive their pay. Therefore the question of their final treatment has not yet generally arisen, although their pensions are duly fixed on an official scale.]

The different classes of pensions are five, as follows:—

CLASS I.—Amputation of two limbs, or total loss of sight.

CLASS II.—Amputation of one limb, or total loss of use of two limbs.

CLASS III.—Severe wounds, the pension depending upon number of years of service, unless received in action.

CLASS IV.—Slighter wounds, the pension depending upon the number of years of service, unless the wound was received in action against the enemy.

CLASS V.—In case of death, pension for widows, or orphans, if no wife living.

The actual annual pensions payable in three typical cases under commissioned rank are shown in the following table (figures in francs):

Class.	Sergeant.	Corporal.	Private.
I.....	1,430	1,170	975
II.....	1,100	900	750
III.....	800—1,100	700—900	600—750
IV.....	800—1,100	700—900	600—750
V.....	550—825	450—675	375—563

Approximate corresponding figures in English money at 1l.=25 fcs.

Class.	Sergeant.	Corporal.	Private.
I.....	£ 57	£ 47	£ 39
II.....	44	36	30
III.....	32—44	28—36	24—30
IV.....	32—44	28—36	24—30
V.....	22—33	18—27	15—23

The scale of these pensions is that of 1870–71. It is now generally regarded as inadequate, and Parliament will probably increase each pension by an additional sum for each child of a disabled soldier.

Further, in fact, though not by right, almost every soldier who has lost a limb has received the Military Medal, which carries an annual grant of 100 francs. The Legion of Honour, which many have also received for acts of exceptional courage, carries an annual grant of 250 francs.

The sum payable to a disabled man while awaiting his Discharge No. 1 is 2·25 francs a day for a sergeant, 2 francs for a corporal, and 1·70 for a private, say respectively, 1s. 10d., 1s. 8d., and 1s. 5d.

I would ask your special attention, in this connection, to the fact that in France the pension of the man Discharged No. 1, once given, is given for his lifetime, and is not subject to withdrawal or modification for any reason whatever.

A DIFFICULTY OF VOLUNTARY RE-EDUCATION.

At this point I must digress for a moment to speak of a great difficulty in the way of re-education, which is causing much anxiety in France, as it will probably do in England.

The difficulty is this. The Service of Health, which is part of the Ministry of War, deals of course only with soldiers. A man needing an artificial limb is sent to a Centre of Surgical Equipment, which is always attached to a military hospital, and while receiving hospital treatment he may follow a course of re-education to fit him to return to his old trade, or to take up a new one. This, however, is entirely voluntary; the best men gladly avail themselves of the opportunity, but a large number do not. These men, who often spend months in hospital, have the greater part of their day free; they are given leave, and spend their time sitting about the grounds, or walking the streets, with results frequently disastrous to themselves.

Even the men who elect to receive training while undergoing hospital treatment, mostly leave the school when they are discharged from the hospital.

Two other reasons tend to lead discharged men from seeking trade-training. One is that of the man who says, "The State has crippled me; now let it keep me." The other is the belief that if a man is seen to be earning a good living his pension will be reduced or withdrawn. As I have said, this is absolutely untrue, but many still believe it.

The inability of the State to control a man after he is discharged from the army constitutes a very difficult problem, which will have to be faced in both countries. After a long period of the hardships of war, with his grievous disablement at the end, a man not unnaturally desires above all to get back to his freedom and his friends. At first, the object of great sympathy, he receives well-meant but often unwise kindness and charity, but he is clearly in danger of acquiring habits of idleness and intemperance which can never afterwards be extirpated.

The result will thus be that after the war France, as doubtless other belligerent countries also, will have among her population a large number of partially disabled men without any industrial training whatever to fit them to earn a living.

To avoid as far as possible this moral and economic misfortune, every effort is being made. Each man on his discharge is presented with a booklet informing him of the schools in every part of France to which he can go for training, urging him to take advantage of one of these, and showing him photographs of mutilated men at work in different trades. The Ministry of War issues one booklet, the Ministry of the Interior another. Both are attached to this Report. (See Appendices I and II.)

Illustrated lectures to the same effect are delivered, posters are exhibited, other kinds of propaganda work are undertaken, and Prefects and Mayors are instructed to do all in their power to induce men to return for re-education.

All the authorities I have consulted earnestly wish that professional re-education could be made obligatory, but almost all are agreed that this is very difficult, if not impossible, in France.

THE SUCCESSIVE STAGES OF THE FRENCH SYSTEM.

It may now be convenient to summarise the French method of treating sick and wounded soldiers in its successive stages, forming, at least in its conception, a complete administrative system.

The worker in civil life passes, on mobilisation, into the army, and those with whom this report deals become casualties.

Casualties may be divided into six classes, as follows, dealt with as here specified:—

1. *Dead*.—A pension is granted to the widow, or if no wife, to the children.

2. *Totally Disabled*.—A pension is granted, if they can live with friends. Otherwise they are supported in State institutions, and it is suggested for this purpose to restore the great Hotel des Invalides, in Paris, to its original object.

3. *Blind*.—These are trained in separate institutions.

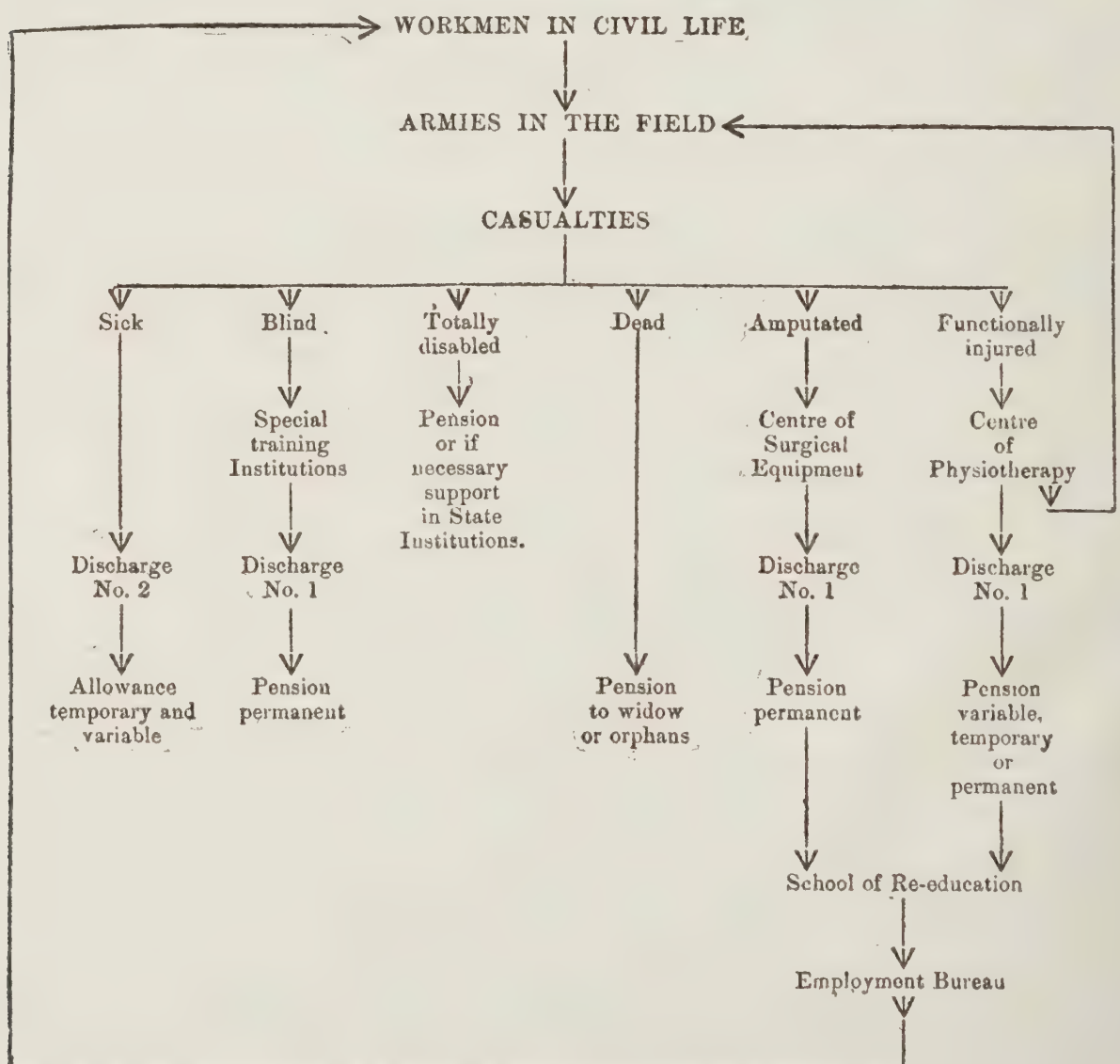
4. *Sick*.—These, if they recover, return to the army, or, if unfit for service, receive, if the unfitness is recognised as arising from their service, Discharge No. 1, with permanent pension, or otherwise, Discharge No. 2 with provisional allowance.

5. *Functionally Injured*.—These are treated in a Centre of Physiotherapy, whence in due course they (a) return to the army for active or base duties, (b) pass into Class 2, or (c) receive Discharge No. 1 from the army with fixed permanent pension, and enter, at their own wish, a School of Re-education.

6. *Amputated*.—These enter a Centre of Surgical Equipment, where they are fitted with an artificial limb, receive Discharge No. 1 with permanent pension, and enter, at their own wish, a School of Re-education.

The men in Classes 5 and 6 who have passed through a School of Re-education are provided with work by an Employment Bureau, and thus return to the civil industrial life they quitted on mobilisation.

I have endeavoured to exhibit this system in diagrammatic form in the following sketch:—



CENTRES OF SURGICAL EQUIPMENT.

I pass now to a brief account of the work done at each stage of the French treatment, and in the first place to the work of surgical equipment of men who have lost a limb.

The official statement is as follows: "The State has imposed upon itself the task of providing mutilated soldiers with strong and elegant appliances, most appropriate to their mutilation and to their future life."

There is, in principle, a Centre of Surgical Equipment ("Centre d'Appareillage") for each important part of France, to which the soldier belonging to that part of France should go. This is not yet realized in fact. The most careful and detailed procedure has been laid down, into which I need not enter. In general, after a clinical examination of the man, his stump is to be photographed, radiographed, and a plaster cast made of it. In the case of a man not amputated but requiring an appliance, an electro-diagnosis is also made to establish the functional validity of the injured limb.

For leg amputations a man receives as a temporary appliance either a peg-leg or an orthopædic boot, and ultimately a complete artificial limb. On discharge he keeps both these. The latter may be either an articulated leg or an articulated peg-leg with spare leather calf and foot. Double amputations of the thigh receive two peg-legs, as they cannot make use of any other type.

For arm-amputations the appliance supplied depends upon the length of the stump. In general, a "working arm," with ring, hook or "universal pincers," is given, and a "dress arm" or "dress hand" added.

The State procures these appliances either by direct manufacture, or more largely from manufacturing firms. An extremely elaborate "Cahier des Charges," that is, a specification, with prices attached, has been drawn up, prescribing in minute detail the construction of every type of appliance, and accompanied by a large number of working drawings. These specifications were drawn up by the Orthopædic Commission (of the Ministry of War), and this Commission meets regularly to receive the appliances and to put on each part of them an official stamp of acceptance or rejection.

I append specimen blue-prints (Appendix III—*not printed*) and photographs, and I can forward the complete "Cahier des Charges" if desired.

Manufacturers are requisitioned to furnish a certain number of appliances, and after this number has been supplied they may execute private orders. Every manufacturer must be a Frenchman and established in France.

The State assumes permanent responsibility for the upkeep, repair or replacement of all appliances it has furnished. For appliances furnished by private organizations or produced by the amputated themselves, the State takes no responsibility. But a man may be reimbursed the cost of an approved appliance he himself purchased before October 1st, 1916.

No amputated man can receive his discharge from the Army until he has been treated and definitely equipped with a suitable appliance.

CONFLICTING FRENCH OPINIONS UPON ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

At this point I would invite your attention to the conflicts of opinion among the many eminent or experienced French authorities, and disabled men themselves, whom I had occasion to consult, upon the value of artificial appliances in general.

In the first place, it has become clear to me—though this opinion receives no official statement—that a sharp line of distinction must be drawn between arm-amputations and leg-amputations. The difference is vast and vital. A man who has lost a leg is just as able to perform any work he can do seated, and can be taught any such trades just as easily, as before he was injured. His invalidity is personal. It is a grave and deplorable handicap in his private life, but it leaves him for all seated jobs, practically as efficient industrially as before.

On the other hand, a man who has lost an arm has lost much, probably as much as four-fifths in many cases, of his industrial efficiency. The number of jobs he can do is strictly limited, and in most of these he can only be partially efficient as compared with a sound man.

For these reasons, which I regard as indisputable, it does not appear reasonable or just that the State should grant similar pensions in the two cases.

Upon the general question of the utility of artificial appliances, I have been greatly surprised to find how much scepticism, and indeed hostile opinion, prevails.

Directors of institutions, almost without exception, but differing in positiveness of assurance, told me that many men will not use elaborate appliances. In leg-amputations, “the first time a man puts “on his artificial leg is a great disillusionment for him.” “The leg is “hot, heavy, awkward, fatiguing.” “Men will use a peg-leg but “nothing else.” “My own difficulty is to get men even to use a peg-“leg, since they get about so fast on their crutches, though I warn “them that the prolonged use of these will inevitably result in nervous “disorders or even paralysis.” I may mention that I know a lady in Paris able to purchase any type of artificial leg, but who uses only a peg-leg and walks with it a dozen miles daily for exercise. “Any leg that flexes at the knee will, notwithstanding all that the makers say, “sooner or later give the man a bad fall.” “Then why give the men “these useless limbs?” I ask. “The law says every man is to have them,” was the reply.

On the subject of artificial arms, the opinions expressed to me were even stronger. “No complicated arm, however ingenious, is of any good at all. An artificial arm that will enable a man just to hold “something down on a table is all right. Beyond that, a man will be “interested in it for a short time, then he will throw it aside for good. “As for the ‘dress arm,’ not more than one man in a hundred will put “it on to go out with.”

One medical officer, with both technical knowledge and much experience, spoke to me frankly on the subject, but confidentially, as he naturally did not wish to criticise the views of many of his medical colleagues. "It is," he declared, "wrong to place confidence in delicate, complicated, costly apparatus, difficult to repair. A man's physical aptitude is the only sure basis of his future work. If a man has a job which depends upon a complicated apparatus, once the apparatus is broken or out of order, the job vanishes. Such things may be repairable in Paris, but how can a man working in a small provincial town get a complicated arm repaired? For the first year or two these things might serve, but after that, what? Choose artificial limbs simple, cheap, easy to repair—all others are a waste of effort and money."

On the other hand, there is the official view of the highly-competent Orthopædic Commission, with its elaborately-studied specifications.

Between these conflicting authorities I am not competent to express an opinion, though I may say that in the many training schools I have visited, only a small proportion of the men under training has lost an arm. I content myself with placing this situation before you, and asking you to consider, in this connection, the other side of the argument as presented in my account of the work of Professor Amar, later in this report.

CENTRES OF PHYSIOTHERAPY.

The French, as already said, include among the "mutilated," men suffering from impaired muscular or articular functions. Such injuries they call "functional wounds," as distinct from amputations.

Men thus disabled are sent to a Centre of Physiotherapy, where all the different curative methods included under that general title are practised. These may be shown as follows:—

PHYSIOTHERAPY.	MECHANOTHERAPY.
	Treatment by mechanical appliances.—Largely Zander System.
	THERMOTHERAPY.
	Treatment by heat, electric light baths, blue light baths.
	HYDROTHERAPY.
	Treatment by water, whirlpool baths, etc.
	KINESITHERAPY.
	Treatment by movement, re-education in walking, gymnastics, massage.
	ELECTROTHERAPY.
	Treatment by electricity. Faradic, galvanic and high frequency currents, and ionic medication.
	RADIUMTHERAPY.
	Treatment by radium emanations.

The chief Centre of Physiotherapy in France is situated at the Grand Palais, Paris, of which Dr. Jean Camus, an eminent physician and specialist, is Chief Medical Officer.

There is here an extensive and elaborate equipment of apparatus required for all the above forms of treatment. I need not describe it, as the mechanical part consists with few exceptions of Zander appliances. The apparatus for other methods of treatment is also well-known, except perhaps the so-called "whirlpool bath," which is circulating warm water, giving a superficial massage, of use in preparing a sensitive limb for manual massage.

The fine equipment of this Centre derives its chief value from the skill and experience of the expert physicians who direct it. The system of electro-diagnosis enables a peculiarly accurate record to be made of each man's muscular and nervous condition. In mechanotherapy, experience has shown that the so-called "active" treatment, in which the movements are given to a patient by motor machinery, is rarely of use and sometimes dangerous, and that the best results are secured from the "passive" treatment, in which the patient himself moves the mechanism. No one method of physiotherapy is relied upon; it is the combination of several, based upon prolonged and specialist experience, that produces good results. Dr. Camus made the interesting remark to me, when this subject was being discussed, "If I were obliged to suppress all these methods of treatment except one, I should retain massage."

One other part of the installation at the Grand Palais I may mention, namely, the apparatus for determining by the graphic and other methods the degree of a man's physical efficiency. This is a field of scientific and social research, the development of which should render important services after the war.

A fully-equipped Zander Institute, situated in the Rue d'Artois and under the charge of Dr. Quiserne, which has been taken over for the war by the Society of Insurers and placed at the disposal of the Government, is used for the treatment of officers. There are also smaller but fully-equipped Centres of Physiotherapy in the Rue Paul Louis Courier in Paris, at Enghien, and at Juvisy, near Paris, the latter in connection with the Agricultural School of Re-education there. A complete outfit for physiotherapy, for the treatment of about 500 men per day, costs 500*l.* when supplied by the firm of Borderel in Paris. In London higher prices appear to be asked for identical apparatus.

Dr. R. Fortescue Fox, of London, recently studied the equipment of the Grand Palais and the Zander Institute, and placed an order for an equipment, for the Red Cross Physical Clinic established by a committee of physicians in Great Portland Street, London.

When I visited the Grand Palais last January there were 3,000 patients under treatment. To-day there are about 1,200. This diminution is due to the fact that it has been found undesirable to concentrate so many of these patients in Paris.

It should be clearly realized that the main object of this institution is to restore functionally disabled men to the fighting ranks. When this is impossible, the object is so to improve their condition as to

reduce the amount of pension that will be payable to them by the State on account of their incapacity for work. That is, the objects are first military, and second, economic.

Striking figures have been furnished me showing these results accomplished. During the month of December, 1915, 411 patients were cured and restored to the ranks, their average incapacity on entering having been 28.11 per cent, and on leaving 0.96 per cent. To base and auxiliary duties 56 were sent, and 22 were recommended for discharge. The capital sum represented by the difference between the pensions which would have been payable by the State to these men if they had not been treated, and the pensions payable to them after treatment—that is, the financial gain to the State, is stated at 2,898,080 francs, say 116,000*l.* from one month's work.

During the four months ending December 31st, 1915, 1,780 "functionally wounded" men, whose morbid condition had existed for an average period of six months before their treatment, were returned to the military depots, 290 to base duties, and 92 recommended for discharge, at a gain to the State on their pensions and allowances represented by a capital sum of 10,000,000 francs, say 400,000*l.*

It may be added that the time taken for a man's cure must depend very largely upon his own desire to get well.

SCHOOLS OF RE-EDUCATION.

From the Centres of Surgical Equipment and the Centres of Physiotherapy, men discharged from the army, or to be discharged, converge, as has been indicated, upon Schools of Re-education. I proceed to give a brief account of the constitution and work of some typical schools.

The Institute of Saint Maurice.

The "Institut National Professionnel des Invalides de la Guerre," at Saint-Maurice (Seine), on the outskirts of Paris, was before the war, under the Ministry of the Interior, divided into parts: (1) a convalescent home for those discharged from the Paris hospitals; and (2) a home for those permanently disabled by accidents in Paris. The former has become a military hospital, with a Centre of Surgical Equipment, and the latter, since May 1st, 1915, a School of Re-education for the disabled of the war.

The school, which remains for the present under the Ministry of the Interior, and is under the directorship of Dr. Bourrillon, is housed in a large building situated pleasantly among trees which must originally have formed part of the Bois de Vincennes. This contains only the various workshops and class-rooms, the messroom and dormitories being in separate buildings.

This school is attended by the men who are undergoing treatment in the adjoining hospital, but it is also freely opened, so far as its accommodation permits, to all discharged soldiers and sailors recognized as incapable of returning directly to their previous employment. They may come as boarders or as day-scholars, the latter being those whose families live in the neighbourhood.

During this time, those who are in receipt of a provisional pension of 1.70 fcs. per day pay 1.20 fcs. of this to the school, keeping the remaining 5*d.* as pocket money. When they receive their final military discharge and pension, they are admitted gratuitously. Boarders are provided with board, lodging, washing, lighting, and heating. Day-scholars receive 5*d.* a day, and keep their pension as well. Half of all pensions is retained, to be given in a single sum when the student leaves. The hours of work are eight per day. When men produce goods which are sold, they receive the balance, less 10 per cent, left after deducting the cost of raw materials. Prizes are given for special diligence, and these often take the form of an outfit of tools for the trade which has been learned.

The disabled man chooses what trade he will be taught, and may change to another if he thinks he could do better at it. Any man is free to leave at any moment, only moral pressure being applied to induce him to stay until he is really equipped to earn a living.

The punishments for idleness or intemperance are deprivation of leave, of pocket-money, and—what is especially felt—of wine at meals. Incurable laziness or intemperance is punished by expulsion. Diligent work is required; “the Institute is a place of “instruction, and not a refuge for the idle.”

The occupations taught are those of commercial clerk, tailor, bootmaker, leatherworker, tinsmith, architectural and mechanical draughtsman, land-surveyor, and mechanic to drive or repair agricultural motor-tractors, etc.

Every effort is made to persuade a man to be trained to resume his former trade, or one resembling it, where his special knowledge would be of value, but the Director will not have men trained as chauffeurs. He holds that far too many men are seeking this employment, and that the employment of men with disabled limbs for this job will inevitably result in serious accidents. “A chauffeur,” he said to me, “cannot be ready at any moment to meet a sudden “difficulty or danger, unless he is physically a sound man.” But to drive an agricultural tractor round a field is obviously a very different job from driving a fast and powerful vehicle in town traffic, and special efforts are made to induce men to learn agricultural motor-mechanics.

The average times taken to train men to earn their living at different trades are stated by the Director of this school to be as follows, based upon 16 months' experience with about 700 men:—

Clerk.....	3 months.	
Draughtsman....	10–12 months.	
Leatherworker...	8 months.	
Shoemaker.....	6	“ for repair work.
“	8	“ for repair work and new work.
Mechanic.....	6	“
Tailor.....	8	“
Tinsmith.....	4	“ for a town workshop.
“	8	“ to work on his own account in the country.

In separate temporary buildings in the grounds a number of expert mechanics, released from the army for the purpose, were making artificial limbs and other surgical appliances. Plaster of Paris casts were made of the stumps of limbs, or other injured parts of the body to be fitted, and of one whole leg when another leg was to be made to match it. This was admirably done, and of course obviated the necessity of repeated and tiresome fitting and trying on. The artificial limbs made here were of steel, leather and felt, of beautiful workmanship, but they appeared to me rather elaborate, expensive and heavy.

The men in the workshops were certainly doing excellent work. Large quantities of army saddlery were being made, and excellent "Sam Browne" belts—all of a good army type. The pig-skin and morocco leather work was more than good—it was up to Bond Street standard. The draughtsmanship and mechanical drawing was in many cases first-rate. And I may say here that an appliance familiar in many drawing-offices, the "Unico," made by the Universal Drafting Machine Co., of Cleveland, U.S.A., has been found a valuable help to a one-armed draughtsman.

The tinsmith's work was not to be distinguished from that ordinarily sold. An order for a thousand small tin bottles for sewing-machine oil had just come in.

But one could not fail to be struck by the fact that most of the men had two serviceable arms. Only in the drawing-office did I see a one-armed man. A few had arms crippled more or less severely, but hardly any so that they had not serviceable hands. A very large proportion of men, on the other hand, had lost a leg. But as a man with but one leg is incomparably easier to re-educate physically than a man with one arm, this visit to Saint-Maurice, though interesting in many respects, did not throw much light upon the most difficult side of the problem of re-education of the soldier.

At this Institution, as everywhere, the difficulty of the man who does not wish to be trained, came up for discussion. I asked the Director if many men chose to go home, untrained, to live largely on charity. "Many," was all his answer. "But," he added, "it is a good sign that we receive here regularly men who were discharged a long time ago, and who now realize the need of training." One provincial mayor had sent 12 men to Saint-Maurice on the day of my visit. On the previous day a man discharged from the army nearly two years ago had presented himself. All such comers are warmly welcomed and serve as warnings and examples to the men in residence.

Attached to this Institution is a "Hotel-Annexe," situated at 4, Rue Rondelet, Paris, where the men in training in Paris are boarded and lodged. Some of these, as has been said above, are mechanics undergoing a final stage of practical training, and 100 men being trained in cabinet-making, book-binding, furriery, photographic work, etc. This has been made possible by the munificence of a well-known lady.

The average number of men under training at one time, both at Saint-Maurice and in Paris, is between 250 and 300. The State gives a subsidy of 5 francs per man per day. That is, the total cost to the

State for the Institution and the Hotel-Annexe is from 1,250 to 1,500 francs per day, say, 18,000*l.* a year; to which must be added the private subsidy above mentioned. This includes all expenses of whatever nature.

The Re-education School at the Grand Palais.

One of the most interesting, because most scientifically directed, re-education schools in France, is that established in a part of the Grand Palais, in the Champs-Élysées, in Paris. It is supported by the "Union des Colonies Étrangères en France en faveur des Victimes de la Guerre," a benevolent society composed of the leading members of the foreign neutral communities in France, which collects its funds by means of committees in all the principal neutral cities of Europe and America. The president is Mr. J. B. Shoniger, president of the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris. Mr. E. Stotesbury, of Philadelphia, is making by instalments the munificent donation of 80,000 dollars. The total income of the Union to date has been 716,013 francs, of which it has expended 193,317 francs. The Union is under the patronage of the President of the French Republic.

The head of this school is Dr. Charles Vallée, an army doctor and eminent specialist, who was himself wounded at the front. He is the author of an instructive work upon "The Measurement of Physical Inefficiency by the Ergographic Method."

The men in training in the school are, with few exceptions, those undergoing treatment in the Centre of Physiotherapy in the other part of the Grand Palais. They are not discharged men, but are still in the army, and therefore subject to discipline. Some of them are taken back for the auxiliary army services, but most are finally discharged when their medical treatment and school training are completed.

Almost all trades and employments are taught: book-keeping, draughtsmanship, type-writing, shorthand, English, harness-making, shoe-making, hairdressing, carpentry, cabinet-making, tinsmiths' work, mechanics, tailoring, soap-making, etc. Each workshop is under the charge of a "foreman" or "professor," who was at first himself a maimed man, but now, since the military authorities took too many of these best men back into the auxiliary services, is a civilian expert paid a regular salary. The men work (including their medical treatment) seven hours a day, and they are paid a penny an hour, rising to 2*d.* as they advance in skill. They do work for the army or the public, or the product of their labour is sold commercially.

The soap-making was novel and interesting. The raw material, coconut oil, salicylate of soda, etc., is received in tubs, is mixed, boiled, moulded and stamped into cakes. During one month over 60*l.* worth of cakes of soap was sold, and the demand is greater than the supply. (This is doubtless due partly to the excellent quality, but perhaps chiefly to the war shortage of commercial supplies.)

An obvious question was whether this would afford a living for the men after the war—whether they would not be crushed out by competition of the great soap-making firms. Dr. Vallée declared that it

would be a valuable and remunerative local industry, which could be carried on by one or two shops in provincial towns, who would secure regular local custom because of the knowledge that the soap produced was of absolutely honest quality. Very little capital is required for it, and small profits would be sufficient to make it well worth while as a subsidiary family industry. The men engaged in it were crippled in arms or legs. Three or four months' training is sufficient.

The hairdressing shop was a great success. Men who have been discharged from the army, after two months' training, were earning as much as 15 francs in a day at the week-end. One man's father said his son had learned the job better here in the two months than he himself in two years' apprenticeship. A young soldier was shaving expertly after a fortnight's training. Wig-making is a part of the instruction. This shop is very popular, and a number of the men had expressed their intention of settling in England after the war. A few of them had partially disabled hands, but most had stiff legs, or were wearing peg-legs.

Of the harness-makers, several had been agriculturists, one a hospital attendant, and one a miller before the war.

Photographic retouching had a number of students, the most successful having been a butcher. A man who had been through the tailoring shop was also taking this course, which includes instruction in drawing, in order that he might be able to draw designs for ladies' dresses.

The book-keeping and clerking was most carefully and technically taught, and here many of the men were one-armed, or had lost the use of one hand. The progress made was remarkable, and among those I saw were men whose job had previously been locksmith, carpenter, plumber, horticulturist, and waiter.

The shops are large, airy, and well-lighted, and the whole atmosphere is that of keen work and cheerfulness, due alike to the care with which each case has been studied, and the interest taken by the instructors in their pupils' work.

Dr. Vallée states his fundamental aim to be to give the maimed man a genuine professional value, enabling him to resume his place in social life and to gain honourably his livelihood. To this end, the first question he puts to himself with regard to each man is, can he be fitted to return to his previous employment? If so, every effort is made to enable him to do so, and he is re-educated in the appropriate workshop. If this is impossible—as when, for instance, a man who has been a carpenter can no longer climb a ladder, then he is trained in the job most nearly resembling his old one, to make use of as much as possible of his previous professional knowledge. Thus a disabled carpenter should become some kind of wood-worker, or a disabled plumber a tinsmith. The choice of a trade should depend upon a man's previous knowledge, combined with his actual physical aptitude.

In reply to the question whether it was really the case that men did not use the "dress arm" or "dress leg" provided for them, Dr. Vallée said this was undoubtedly often the case. There are several reasons for this. First, the elaborate artificial limb is heavy and tiring. Second, a man does not actually need the arm, and he walks

much better with a peg-leg. Third, the reason illustrated in the following story. A young man who had been a commercial traveller in wine had lost an entire arm and been fitted with a fine artificial "dress arm." He called at the school recently. "Where is your arm?" asked Dr. Vallée. "Oh, I don't often wear it." "But if you don't, everybody sees at once that you are a mutilated man." "It is all the better for me that they should see I have been mutilated in the war." Not only is this advantage often present in the man's business, but in the streets, tramcars, or trains, a man receives greater consideration when it is evident that he has suffered the loss of a limb in his country's service.

The Re-Education School at the "Maison Blanche."

A second school established and supported by the admirable efforts of the "Union des Colonies Etrangères" is attached to the great military hospital, formerly a large civil convalescent home and hospital, known as the "Maison Blanche," at Neuilly-sur-Marne, about eight miles from Paris. This was taken over on July 15th, 1916, and opened on July 24th, and is under the charge of Dr. Kresser, an army surgeon who has seen much active service and been wounded.

At this hospital only men who have suffered amputation are received. While undergoing treatment and, therefore, not yet discharged from the army, they may, if they choose, receive instruction in the re-education school. The average number in hospital is about 700, and of these about 270 avail themselves of the privilege. The others—two-thirds of the whole number—lead a life of idleness or worse, being allowed out of hospital every day after 11 a.m. to do as they like. "You cannot," it is said, "compel a man against his will to learn a trade." And those in the school can, of course, leave it at any moment, although the obvious seriousness and keenness of the men there did not suggest that many who had been wise enough to enter would be so foolish as to leave. But, unlike the Institute of Saint-Maurice, their training comes necessarily to an end when their hospital treatment is finished. The average length of stay is from two to three months.

The hours of work are $6\frac{1}{2}$ per day. Each soldier receives his army pay of $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ a day, and the school adds one franc a day. Any man who allows the whole or part of this daily franc to remain on deposit till he leaves, receives in addition a present of 25 per cent of the sum deposited. As soon as this sum amounts to 19 francs, it is, at the man's request, invested in a 20 franc bond of the French loan, bearing interest of one franc a year. A man with a dependent family is helped financially by the Union, so that he may not be worse off at the end of his term than his comrades who had nobody dependent upon them. About half the students thus leave their earnings on deposit.

The installation of the school cost 39,000 francs, and the equipment 15,000 francs. This year's budget, for an average of 300 students, and including the cost of an agricultural annex, under construction, and 50 acres of land, allows for a total expenditure of 300,000 francs, say, 12,000*l.*

A fortnight ago an Employment Bureau was established, under two wounded officers, which corresponds with employers of labour in the districts to which the men belong. Already places have been found for 20 men, for one of them, with an amputated arm, as night-watchman at a factory at wages of 225 francs a month.

During the three months not one man has been guilty of intemperance or given trouble in any way whatever.

Men were receiving elementary instruction (it has been a surprise to me to learn how many illiterates there are in France) and learning all the usual trades. Several officers with crippled or amputated arms were in the book-keeping class. The basket-workers, all with one or two amputated legs, were doing specially good work, and this, it was said, would enable them to earn a good living in fruit-growing or wine-producing districts. The leather workers, as they cannot hold the usual wooden vice tight between their knees, were provided with a prolonged vice, on one side of which was a support in which the stump lies. The shoemakers had a sort of a right-angled wooden leg-rest, one end of which rested on the floor while they sat upon the other end. Thus the stump-leg was comfortably supported horizontally in the usual shoemaker's position. Men with only one hand, and this often not a good one, were learning French polishing, and turning out quite good commercial work. This I saw nowhere else. Some who had been thus trained had secured jobs paying them 8 to 10 francs a day. Excellent decorative wood-carving was being done by men with amputated legs, one of them having been a vineyard labourer, another a stonemason. There is also a class for wood-turning, the best workman being a man whose arm was amputated below the elbow, but who finds no difficulty in holding down the chisel with his stump. Fitters' work, of really high class, was being done, the best by a man who had been an agricultural labourer.

Dr. Kresser, as has been said, has purchased 50 acres of land, and within a couple of months hopes to have an agricultural school, where he will have sheep and sheep dogs to train shepherds, and will teach all farmyard work, bee-keeping, the use of motor tractors, etc.

His view is that it is necessary to have many different occupations to attract men of all tastes. Thus, besides French polishing, wood-turning, shepherds' work, all of which are original to him, he proposes to teach autogenous oxy-acetylene welding, as soon as he can convince the military authorities that there is no danger in it.

But he is strongly of opinion that professional re-education should be made obligatory. In support, he points to the two men out of three in the hospital who do not come to his school, in spite of all that is done to make it attractive, and to the inevitable effect of the months of aimless, unoccupied hospital life, during which the men smoke and drink and do little else. He hopes that this war experience will result in the establishment of what France needs, and does not possess—a sufficient number of permanent technical training schools.

The "Ecole Joffre" and the "Ecole de Tourvielle" at Lyons.

The first School of Re-education in France was the "Ecole Joffre," opened in Lyons, under the authority of the Municipal Council

on December 16th, 1914, and this is to-day in many respects the most interesting and important. The creation of this pioneer school, its methods, and its continued and increasing success have been due to the foresight and the great energy and organizing ability of M. Edouard Herriot, *Senateur du Rhone* and Mayor of Lyons, to whom the many other war institutions which have given Lyons the place of honour among French cities are also chiefly due.

M. Herriot approached the subject upon original lines. He swept aside, with much frankness of speech and independence of action, the elaboration and prolonged preliminary consideration of French traditional official procedure and the red tape common to the bureaucracies of all nations. He formed a small committee, with whom he studied the whole question of the future of the disabled soldier, reached decisions upon the many problems this presented, and carried these out practically with the greatest promptitude and energy. The result is that the re-education schools of Lyons have been a striking success, and that they differ in important respects from the others which have subsequently been founded in many parts of France.

The city of Lyons provided the first building, an historic house formerly the seat of a religious order, at 41, Rue Rachais, and the General Council of the Department of the Rhone voted a sum of 1,200*l.*, on condition that special facilities were provided for the disabled of the department. Large sums have been received from fetes, concerts and theatrical performances, and from private gifts. M. Justin Godart, Under-Secretary of State for War for the Service of Health, has from the beginning given the utmost official support to the schools, which are under the Ministry of War. Indeed, the official title of the Lyons Schools is "*Auxiliary Hospital No. 202 bis,*" and it receives the highest State subsidy of any such institution, namely, 3.50 francs per man per day, the actual cost being 5 francs. Thus, upon one of the most difficult questions connected with re-education of the disabled, M. Herriot and his colleagues came to the conclusion that it is essential to successful training that disabled men should be under strict military discipline during the whole of their training. The military rules applicable to army hospitals have been modified in a few respects to meet the special conditions of these schools, but otherwise the inmates are under ordinary army discipline, and all action in regard to them is taken in the name and by the authority of the military officer commanding the Lyons district.

This is undoubtedly one of the two chief reasons of the success of these schools. The other is the strictness with which admission to the schools is granted. The first condition of admission is that those only are admitted who are completely and definitely cured, that is, who are proposed for Discharge No. 1, and are, in French military language, granted unlimited leave while awaiting their final pension. In the case of the amputated, a most careful surgical examination is made, to make sure that the wound is perfectly healed and that the stump will require no further treatment; in a word, that there is no risk of the pupil having to leave the school even temporarily for any medical or surgical cause. Intentionally, a large proportion of the

disabled in these schools have been selected from among the amputated. Those disabled, not amputated, are examined by two medical Boards, to assure the certainty (a) that the disabled man cannot by treatment be restored to the army, and (b) that he is otherwise in a fit state of health to bear the strain and do the work of the school. After this, the Medical Officer of the school closely questions the applicant, to make sure that he does not come within one of the three strictly excluded categories: syphilis, alcoholism, tuberculosis. Heart, kidneys, lungs, nervous system, urine (albuminuria is a ground of exclusion) are carefully tested. And the physical examination is followed by an equally strict moral examination. Some applicants are found to be looking only for a comfortable place, with good food and frequent leave; others simply want a State tobacco shop or any job as "functionary"; some apply because they have lost two fingers or have a shortened femur; some are merely feckless and would never repay, so to speak, careful professional training. All these are rejected. This normal examination has for its object the discovery of disabled men really anxious to learn and to work, keen to become good workmen and self-supporting citizens. Too much time and trouble, says Dr. Carle, the first Medical Officer of the school, cannot be given to this task, for upon it depends the future success of the training.

The Lyons re-education schools thus begun their work with conspicuous initial advantage, namely, that their inmates have been selected with the utmost care, indeed, with severity, as most likely to profit from the training provided. To this must be added a highly competent staff of "professors," chosen with equal solicitude for their technical knowledge and for their qualities of tact and sympathy, a very strict but kindly discipline, and a long period of training, in some classes for as much as fifteen months. The result is that the schools turn out men genuinely educated for the work they are to do, and finding immediately in most cases well-paid jobs. "I have seen," says Dr. Carle, "real resurrections, transformations justifying belief in brilliant and un hoped-for futures."

It might be thought that the severity of the conditions of admission, the strictness of the discipline, and the long duration of the training would turn disabled men away from Lyons and cause them to seek easier surroundings elsewhere. This may be so, but it is a striking testimony to the wisdom of M. Herriot that the applicants far outnumber the places available. Book-keeping, for example, is taught with extreme thoroughness, and no more students can be admitted till September, 1917. The "Ecole Joffre" trains a hundred men in all, and in a few months this was over-full, and a second school was opened at Tourvielle, on the outskirts of Lyons. Here a pleasant rural estate of about 17 acres enables horticulture to be efficiently taught, and the workshops are in separate huts, with admirable conditions of space, light, etc. As this school profited by the experience gained in the Rue Rachais, and was built for its purpose, it represents a later and more scientific development than the original school.

A few statistics of this Tourvielle school may be instructive. In all 310 men have passed through or are still there; of these, 28 men

abandoned their training for various reasons, such as return to their old occupations, failure of health, family reasons, employment in munition works, etc., and notwithstanding the care taken in selecting applicants, no fewer than 22 have been expelled for intemperance or bad conduct; 75 have been placed in employment, of whom 35 were shoe-makers, 20 wireless telegraphists (all of whom secured State positions) and electricians, 10 horticulturists, and six cabinet-makers; of 185 undergoing training on December 1st, 1916, 46 are shoe-makers, 13 "galochiers" (makers of leather shoes with wooden soles, the equivalent of our Lancashire clogs), 27 tailors, 17 horticulturists, 12 cabinet-makers, 32 wireless telegraphists, 26 makers of artificial limbs, and 12 furriers.

After what has been said it is unnecessary to describe the workshops in detail. Basket-making, clock-making, photography, harness-making and polishing precious stones are not taught. Book-keeping is the speciality of the schools, and the making of artificial limbs, furriery, and wireless telegraphy are peculiar to them.

One other occupation has been specially developed. In 1912 the German toy makers sent into France goods upon which they paid import duty of no less than 13,500,000 francs. From the beginning it was M. Herriot's ambition to wrest this trade from Germany, and to make Lyons the seat of the toy-making industry of France. Therefore a complete series of workshops have been arranged and a large number of men have been trained for this work, and have been retained in it as paid workmen after training. It will be of the greatest interest to observe hereafter whether this patriotic technical development results in a permanently established commercial success. At present cheap and comparatively simple wooden toys are produced in large quantities and appear to find a ready sale. A more expensive and elaborate class of toys would be required for our own market.

A few other points may be noted about these schools. All the men under training live in. This was regarded from the beginning as a necessary condition of discipline and therefore of success. As the men are still in a military hospital, they do not receive the 1.70 francs which they would otherwise receive from the State before the allocation of their permanent pension, but in its place the school authorities give them 1.25 francs a day as an act of grace, so long as the finances of the institution allow it. It has been found, as elsewhere, necessary to keep always before the men the official statement of the Ministry of War that "the learning of a trade cannot affect in any way whatever "the prerogatives and advantages of the pension to which they are "entitled." Any money earned by work is divided among all the men of a trade section as soon as they have reached the stage of production, each section having its separate cash account. Those who have been longest in the school, and are therefore most efficient, take two-thirds, and the others the remaining third. The desire of the latter class to secure admission to the former class provides a useful stimulus. Further, as the largest possible output is thus to the advantage of all, every man is naturally a supervisor of the industry of the rest, which relieves the authorities of much supervision. A plain brown school uniform of tunic and trousers is worn by all the

inmates. On completion of any course a man receives a diploma, issued under authority of the city of Lyons, signed by his "professor," the Director of the school, and by M. Herriot as Mayor. It is intended that this diploma shall always be a guarantee of genuine professional ability in the work specified on it.

Upon the question of the employment of trained men, Dr. Carle has written as follows: "Our disabled men will not lack employment—that is certain. It is only necessary to avoid for them alike excessive wages, which are disguised almsgiving, and too poor a remuneration. The former is never permanent, and the latter is exploitation. Those who direct the movement should be alive to this double danger."

With regard to the vexed question of the value of artificial limbs, the Lyons schools are fortunate in having an expert orthopædist, Dr. Nove-Jusserand, upon their staff, and many of the improvements in prothesis adopted by the Orthopædic Commission of the Ministry of War are said to be due to him. Among the men themselves, in both the Lyons schools, we found the same diversity of view as elsewhere. Some men used their elaborate artificial arms and legs all the time, and were perfectly satisfied with them. Others regarded the arms as useless and preferred the old-fashioned peg-leg. All they desired was that this latter should be articulated, so that when they sit down it is out of the way of other people. Possibly the personal factor will always be decisive in this matter. Dr. Carle himself has written as follows: "When I make an unexpected visit to the workshop of the bookbinders or the cardboard-box makers I am much annoyed to find that they have delicately placed their artificial arms upon the table, and are working busily with their sound arm and their stump or elbow."

The Director of the "Ecole Joffre" is M. Baseque, and of the school at Tourvielle, M. Hirschfeld. The latter school owes much to the devoted work and influence of a woman, Madame Madeleine Monod. To all three I have to express my thanks for a most kind reception.

AGRICULTURAL TRAINING IN FRANCE.

Disabled Men and Agriculture.

The problem of the maimed agriculturist is a peculiarly difficult one in France. The great numbers employed in munition works are all town-dwellers. The result is that of every 100 maimed soldiers 60 are agriculturists. (Of 30 men in one shoe-making shop, 15 were agriculturists; of five maimed arriving on the day of my visit, three were from the land.) And a large proportion of these 60 desire to secure urban jobs. The grounds of their wish are chiefly two. First, without a hand or without a leg, they think they cannot dig, and they have not imagined work on the land which does not involve digging. Second, the city attracts them by its opportunities of all kinds, good and bad, its companionship, and its cinemas. (These last are often given as a reason.)

It is of the utmost importance that as many as possible of these men should be induced to return to the land. The reason of this urgency springs from the cautious, even suspicious, foresight characteristic of the French peasant. He has clearly perceived that the trenches have been chiefly manned by agriculturists—that it is chiefly they who have suffered hardship, exile from home, wounds, mutilation and death, while the townsman has largely worked in safety at munition-making, receiving the while high wages. If there is another war in his lifetime, he wishes to be one of the latter. If not, he wishes his son to have this better part. As a result, there is likely to be a great and dangerous shortage of labour on the land in France after the war.

Some re-education schools follow the line of least resistance, and train their men for urban jobs whenever they express the wish. Others will not do so if they can possibly avoid it. When a man says to the director, "I cannot go back to the land because I cannot dig," he "replies, "It is true you cannot dig, but that is no reason why you "should not go back to the land. You can learn other agricultural "operations—poultry-keeping, bee-keeping, horticulture, cheese-making, butter-making, shepherding, market-gardening. There is "a good living for you in these things." And in many cases he saves the man for the land.

Special and most valuable efforts are being made to induce men to become proficient motor-mechanics for agricultural tractors and motor-implements, as these are expected to be largely and often co-operatively employed. The sale of American "Emerson" and "Mogul" agricultural motors is being energetically pushed in France, and the agents of these in Paris receive men from the schools for a period of additional training. They are glad, in the first place, to have the men's work, as the men have been carefully trained in motor repairs, and to pay well for it (often from 8 to 12 francs a day at present); and in the second place, they wisely realize that this knowledge of their own machines will be of commercial value to them as dealers, when the men return to country districts.

The State School at Ondes.

As a typical State school I may take that at Ondes (Hau-Garonne). This has 90 beds, the course of instruction lasts three months, and 300 men per year receive an agricultural training. A hospital and small equipment of physiotherapy are attached. The agricultural and allied subjects taught are farmwork, vineyard and nursery-gardening, horticulture, blacksmithing, carpentry and basket-work. Both written and oral examinations are held and a diploma is given. Of 66 disabled men, 39 presented themselves for examination, and 37 obtained the diploma. The examiners expressed their satisfaction, indeed their astonishment, at the scope and accuracy of the knowledge acquired. An Employment Bureau has been established, and not only have all the re-educated men who desired it been placed in situations, but there are many more places offered than men to fill them. But the Director's report to the Ministry of War contains the

following strong passage to the same effect as opinions I have already quoted from other schools: "It appears to us indispensable that the disabled man should be re-educated while he is still a soldier, that is, while still subject to military discipline. Once become a civilian, the disabled man, almost in spite of himself, has but one wish: to return home, even if he vegetates there."

The Treatment and Training at Juvisy.

At Juvisy, a small town on the Seine, about 20 miles from Paris, a military hospital was established under one of the societies belonging to the French Red Cross, in the building of the "Ecole Secondaire Saint-Charles," and when it was found undesirable for obvious reasons to have a large aggregation of disabled men in Paris, at the Grand Palais, this locality was chosen, in June, 1916, for the combined treatment and training of men for agricultural life.

At the time of our visit 320 men were on the books, of whom 100 were away on leave, but in a short time 600 will be there, and for their accommodation a number of brick huts, costing 580*l.* apiece, have been built on land adjoining the hospital, each sleeping hut holding about 50 beds, and one being the mess room. They will be under the command of four officers. The whole organization is under the Ministry of War.

The object is to train men for agricultural life at the same time that they are being medically treated for their disablement, the latter occupying at most one hour a day of each man's time. The organization therefore comprises two distinct parts—the Centre of Physiotherapy and the Agricultural Training School.

1. *The Centre of Physiotherapy.*—The whole of this is contained in a double row of cubicles placed down the middle of the central hall of the hospital, with one room in the basement for medical baths. The apparatus is one of a admirably simple and inexpensive character, and consists entirely of machines, 12 in number, with pendulum movements, on the Begonin system, manufactured by the firm of Borderel, of Paris. The complete outfit only costs 140*l.*, yet Dr. Camus, the medical head of the great Centre of Physiotherapy at the Grand Palais, who was good enough to accompany us to Juvisy, said that it comprised everything really necessary for mechanotherapy. An economy was effected by connecting the "whirlpool baths" in the basement with the existing plumbing arrangements for the school baths, but the actual sum spent for the complete equipment of the Centre, including several whirlpool baths, several heat-baths for arms and legs, couches for massage, and an apparatus for electro-diagnosis, was only 480*l.*

As thus showing how simple and cheap a complete installation for physiotherapy may be, based on French experience, a visit to this Centre at Juvisy is highly instructive.

2. *The Agricultural Training School.*—Much of the agricultural land near Paris on the south and east is in the hands of large owners, in contrast with the proprietorship of small holdings generally

characteristic of France. It is also very productive land. Near Juvisy is a farm of over 1,000 acres, of which the family of M. Petit have been tenants for seven generations. Of these, the Union of Foreign Colonies in France, which I have previously described, has taken 112 acres, with a portion of the large but old-fashioned farm buildings, on a three-years lease, paying about 800*l.* a year rent (land hereabout sells for about 90*l.* an acre).

The leased buildings are to be divided off from the main block, separate entrances constructed, some of the old barns fronted to make cow-houses, stables, dairies, class-rooms (including an educational cinema), etc., piggeries, fowl-houses and runs, and kennels constructed, a large garage and motor-shop erected for the study of agricultural tractors, fruit trees planted and beehives installed. In a word, everything is to be provided for agricultural and rural industries, even to the training of keepers in the land and game laws, the rearing of game, dog-breaking, etc.

The funds for this, which must be considerable, will be wholly provided by the Union of Foreign Colonies, which will, moreover, pay the men in training. The establishment is to be under the direction of Professor Boittel, head of the Institut Agronome, and M. Jacquet, "Chef de Culture" of the well-known horticultural firm of Vilmorin, will be manager.

Though this school is primarily designed for men with all their limbs—of course in a more or less disabled condition—it is intended to add to these a certain trial number of men with artificial limbs.

The two outstanding facts about the agricultural school of Juvisy are thus: first, that it is as yet only an ambitious scheme, and how ambitious may be judged from the hope expressed that its success may possibly justify the taking over later of the whole of M. Petit's thousand acres; and second, that it will be a free gift to France from foreign sympathizers.

It presents, therefore, at the present time, little scope for comment. One aspect of the plan, however, calls for remark. The land acquired is about a mile and a half from the Centre of Physiotherapy and the barracks and mess-rooms. Disabled men cannot well be expected to walk six miles a day in all weathers, in addition to a long day's work on the land. Yet the transport of some 600 men backwards and forwards twice a day will be a serious and costly operation, to say nothing of the separate transport of men at irregular hours for their medical treatment. Moreover, the care of farm stock requires the presence of some men at hours of the early morning and evening incompatible with regular meal-times at a distance. A primary essential for an agricultural training school for disabled men in our own country would appear to be that the men should be housed in the middle of their work and treatment, but this has evidently not been considered essential at Juvisy. Further, since one of the results aimed at, in England, at any rate, should be the co-operative management of small holdings, it would seem desirable for the school to be established in a district of small holdings, where the co-operative use of expensive motor cultivating and harvesting implements could be taught and exhibited in actual practice.

To appreciate the results attained at Juvisy, to which such generous funds and so much expert thought are being devoted, it will be necessary to visit it again in a few months' time.

It should be borne in mind, however, that the task envisaged at Juvisy is not so much to train previous urban dwellers for the land, as to prevent previous agriculturists from adopting urban life. Most of the men will be peasant-proprietors or the sons of peasant-proprietors. Such a man is apt to say, "Look at my leg or my arm. How can I possibly go back to work on the land?" And he usually proposes to sell his holding and establish himself in a town with his little capital, which would probably soon be exhausted. This school is an effort to save such men for country life; first, by restoring to them as far as possible the use of their disabled limbs, and second, by teaching them the modern principles and practice of subsidiary rural industries by which they can earn a good livelihood on the land they already possess.

More developed experiments on these lines are, as I have said, in existence, under State control, in other parts of rural France.

THE TRAINING OF FRENCH BLIND SOLDIERS.

I. The "Maison de Convalescence" at Reuilly.

The chief ophthalmic hospital of France is the ancient foundation, established in 1260 by St. Louis, known as the "Hospice National des Quinze-Vingts" (the words meaning "fifteen times twenty") to house 300 blind poor.

The training-school for the blind of the war is an annex of this, known as the "Maison de Convalescence" (to avoid the painful associations of the word "blind"), in the Rue de Reuilly, opened on March 29, 1915. It was created by the Ministry of the Interior, but is also partly dependent upon the Ministry of War, since it receives undischarged soldiers. It receives from the State 2.50 fcs. per man per day. This, however, is inadequate, and the difference is made up by an allowance from the budget of the hospital.

A further important contribution, without which the benevolent activity of the school would be greatly diminished, is made by a charitable society known as "L'Oeuvre Les Amis des Soldats Aveugles, supported by contributions from French sympathizers in many parts of the world. A gift of 100,000 francs, for instance, has been received from South America. This society presents an outfit of tools for his trade to every man leaving, and gives him a supply of raw material to start with, until his handicraft begins to bring in money. It also gives the man an outfit of clothing, called his "trousseau." It presents him with 500 francs on his marriage—30 men have married from the school—and treats all his comrades to coffee and a cigar on his wedding-day. It also buys raw material in commercial quantities, and re-sells it at cost price to the men after they have set up business for themselves. It has, for example, just bought 12,000*l.* worth of fibre for household brushes. In a word, the society adds a humanizing factor to the bare essentials provided by the State. Doubtless the cheerfulness and briskness of the blindmen throughout the school was a reflection of this wise and intelligent sympathy.

The school has 233 beds, and also receives a number of men who live in the neighbourhood. Altogether it has had about 500 men in training, and about 300 have left it with a handicraft by which they can make a living. The Director is Monsieur Emard.

The buildings are old, and some of the workrooms dark and dingy, but no place we have visited in the course of this inquiry left a pleasanter impression of serious, intelligent training, or happier informal relationships.

The training seems long, but the object is to turn out a man with a real working capacity. The basket-makers take a year. Re-seating rush-bottomed chairs takes two or three months to learn; re-seating cane-bottomed chairs a year. It is not regarded as enough that men should be able to do this work; to earn a living at it they must be able to do it quickly. Shoemakers are trained for repair work, as making new boots is considered more suitable for men with sight. I saw rows of boots which had been repaired, or soled or heeled, for the outside public. The fine fitting work in the mechanics' shop was astonishing. This is a job with which I am personally familiar, and I can fully confirm the statement made to me by the "professor," who had been a fitter all his life and blinded in the war, that not 50 per cent of men with sight working as fitters could do some of the precision jobs his scholars had done.

The brush-making workshop was turning out much work. Six to eight months' training is needed to make rough household and stable brushes, but one to two years to make fine brushes. This latter is not encouraged, though one man was doing it skilfully, the view being that a man will make a living better by producing quickly the kind of brush that wears out quickly.

There are also classes for typewriting, piano-tuning, making upholstery fringes, and net-making, though the two last-named were regarded more as an occupation than a handicraft. A class of men was learning the harmonium, and another receiving instruction in plain-song—these two not having any connection with the earning of a living, but to give the men an agreeable and cultivated interest in life.

Two classes specially interested me. First, the cooperage, which I had heard unfavourably criticised. We found it, on the other hand, particularly good. This training takes on an average about 10 months, although the best workman of all, a Russian, a mason before the war, had made his first cask in two weeks. Over 160 large casks have been sold to wine-merchants from this workshop in less than a year, and certainly at every stage the work seemed first-rate. This workshop doubtless owes much of its success to the fact that the "professor" has been a blind cooper for many years.

The other specially interesting class was that of massage. Here men are given daily instruction in anatomy, etc., and then very careful training and supervision by an expert masseur. The men take it in turn to massage and to be massaged, and about 30 were hard at work, and their massage was delicate and scientific, equal to that for which Swedish masseurs receive high fees in London. In 16 months 32 trained masseurs have been turned out, 3 having gone to Vichy, 2

to Evian, and others to hospitals. A good man is easily able to earn 10 francs a day. Pupils are taken on probation for a short time, and if they are found not to possess the requisite manual delicacy, are taught some other job.

An attractive part of the establishment was the fencing-school, for which a famous *maitre d'armes*, Monsieur Georges Dubois, gives his services. A blind man can find great pleasure in fencing, and in exceptional cases he is able to meet the fencer with sight on equal terms. This again, is, of course, only to give an interest in life to the men who have been deprived of so many.

The Director is planning a number of new activities. He proposes to set up, at a cost of 200*l.*, a workshop to teach men to grind and polish cast glass bottle-stoppers. The Glass-Workers' Trade Union has promised to supply stoppers to be ground, in cases of 10,000, to men when trained, and the society above mentioned will equip each man with a wheel and a $\frac{1}{4}$ -h.p. motor. A man will thus be able to earn 7 to 8 francs a day. The polishing of lithographic stones is also in view. Further, it is proposed to teach elementary wireless telegraphy, not for ordinary commercial work, since for this a man must be able to read written messages, but to enable men to go as wireless operators on steam fishing-vessels. It was found that the German vessels of this kind made much better catches than the French, as when one boat found the school of fish it called the others by wireless telegraphy. A man could—and I myself suggested this a year ago—easily manage the very simple apparatus necessary. He would have to be told what messages to send, but he could write down the messages received.

In this connection, it may be added that the officials of this school have invented the best and simplest appliance I have yet seen for enabling a blind man to write. It is a board with shallow grooves where the lines of writing go, and with projecting brass points on the left of each line to enable a man to start the line correctly. As soon as this had been explained, it was easy to turn one's head away and write legibly at almost ordinary speed.

A printing office for books in Braille is under the charge of Corporal Guy Robert du Costal, after a period of service at the front. I do not know whether the system in use here, invented by M. Ernest Vaughan, is generally known. If not, it deserves the careful attention of all who care for the blind. To set type for Braille printing requires, as it is usually done, a knowledge of the Braille alphabet. Here several lady volunteers who did not know one Braille letter from another were busily setting type. The ingenious but very simple device is, that each type letter has Braille at one end and the ordinary letter at the other. So the setter has only to place the letters in the box containing the "forme," ordinary type upwards, but spelling the words backwards and beginning from the right. Then when the box is full, a lid is put over this side, the box turned upside down and a lid taken off the other side, when the page is in Braille, in proper sequence. Four pages are printed at once under a rubber cylinder on a hand-press. A smaller press, called the "drawing-room press," can be bought for 40*l.*, and with this and a fount of double-ended type,

anybody can set up and print perfect Braille books at home. As an example of the thoughtfulness pervading this school, I may mention that the official *communiqué* is struck off in Braille twice a day, and circulated among the men.

I asked one of the officials if the blind could really be expected to do good work, that is, good enough to be sold without the suggestion of a charitable appeal to the purchaser. "Too good," he replied; "their tendency is to make their work too "punctiliously good." But obviously they must necessarily be at a great disadvantage, in comparison with the man who can see. This means merely that they cannot earn so much money. That is why the State gives them a pension. The pension is the fulfilment of the duty of the State to put the men who have been blinded in its service on an equality, so far as possible, with men who have not made this sacrifice.

II. The "Phare de France."

French blind officers and men are also treated by an American benevolent institution known as "Le Phare (Lighthouse) de France," in the Rue Daru, Paris. This was founded and is directed by Miss Winifred Holt, an American lady who has devoted herself for many years to the care of the blind in the United States, where similar "lighthouses" have trained 8,000 cases. The funds are raised by an influential committee in America, and this Paris "lighthouse" was established in a large and pleasant house in the fashionable quarter of Paris. The esteem in which Miss Holt and her work are held is shown by a recent official visit of the President of the Republic, and the fact that she is allowed to take for training any blind soldier she may find in a hospital. The "Phare de France" was opened in August 18, 1916, so that there has not yet been time for complete training. Officers and men are alike admitted, 43 in residence and about 20 living outside. Intelligence and industry, beside total blindness, are the only qualifications for admission.

The subjects taught range over a wide field, and include more of what may be called the humanities than is usually found in such institutions—artistic pottery-work, for example, which is stencilled by the blind, mathematics, music, foreign languages, weaving on elaborate looms, etc.

The "Phare" leaves the impression of a happy house-party or a social centre rather than of an institution. The pupils clearly regard the place as a home, and blind officers and their friends came into tea almost as in a club, sure of a hearty welcome and a pleasant hour of conversation and music and laughter. This atmosphere is due, first, to Miss Holt's long experience with the blind, and, second, to her own sunny and energetic temperament, which diffuses cheerfulness and vivacity wherever she passes.

This home for the blind has the advantage of long experience in America behind it, and therefore possesses a number of machines and appliances which have been developed there. For instance, a knitting machine, upon which a man can make a full-sized and perfect sweater in an hour (a knitting machine procured from England had been

scrapped as useless for the blind); ingenious games of draughts and a new admirable kind of dominoes for the blind; Braille printing type-writers; and weaving looms, on which excellent carpets and rugs were being made. But these last appeared to me rather too complicated and elaborate to be really practical, though possibly an exceptional man, with occasional assistance from a seeing person, might make a living from one if the original cost of the loom were defrayed.

One custom in vogue here which appeared excellent we had not seen elsewhere, namely, that every man, when moving about, carried a very light supple cane, which he continuously waved before him, and thus felt his way about as an insect with its "feelers." The canes are so light that they cannot injure any object or any other person, and men with them moved about the house, and up and down the stairs, almost as quickly as seeing people. By their use, too, men went at good speed round the roller-skating rink, avoiding with ease all obstacles. Usually, in walking about an institution for the blind, one has to keep carefully out of the way of more slowly moving blind persons. Here the blind soldier, touching you with his cane at arm's length, keeps out of your way almost as readily as you would keep out of his way.

A Braille printing office and editorial room in course of formation, where books for the blind, of which the demand still greatly exceeds the supply, will be produced on a considerable scale.

It is hoped to establish similar "lighthouses" in other parts of France.

Miss Holt's admirable and devoted work seems to supply a need, hitherto unmet in France, whereby officers and those blind who require it, may adapt themselves to an occupied but more or less leisured life, rather than to the training of those who will have to return to a working-man's environment and earn their livelihood at a trade.

Conclusions bearing upon the Problem of the Blind Soldier in England.

The training of the blind French soldier at the "Maison de Convalescence" suggests several considerations bearing upon our own treatment of this problem.

First, the industrial training of the blind should be genuine professional training, not the well-meant efforts of untrained persons. A man should be taught by a professional, the work he does should be work having a definite industrial and commercial value, and his training should not be regarded as complete until it has been a thorough apprenticeship, rendering him capable of doing industrial work with accuracy and at fair speed.

In this connection it may be said that the best teacher will probably be found to be a man who was an expert at his job, and has himself become blind.

It is admitted, of course, that a blind man must have distractions, but it should be kept in view that such occupations as the making of trifling playthings, string-bags, mats, little baskets, and such like, are but distractions, or temporary means of training the mind and the fingers, and implanting the seeds of hope and courage. Indeed, as

distractions, the playing of draughts or dominoes, or the use of a musical instrument, are probably better. No handicraft should be permanently taught, the product of which requires an appeal to charitable sentiment for its disposal.

Second, besides the teaching of what may be called the coarser kinds of work, advantage should be taken, in case of suitable men, of the qualities in which the blind man excels the seeing man, to train the former to do work on a higher intellectual level. The blind man's superiorities lie (1) in the exquisite development of the sense of touch; (2) his infinite patience; and (3) the pride he takes in the excellence of his workmanship. Clearly, therefore, precision work involving repetition is peculiarly suitable to the blind. In the fitter's shop at the "Maison de Convalescence" a man was at work fitting together the flanges of the hemispherical halves of steam-valves, having 50 or more of these to do. Not only was he doing it well—he was doing it perfectly. This was an ordinary commercial job sent in from outside, and the firm that sent it could not possibly have accepted the work unless it were done at least as well as a fitter with sight would do it. Seeing a blind workman sharpening a tool suggested to me that knife-grinding, tool-sharpening and setting, and many kinds of polishing, would be ideal jobs for a blind man. Indeed, "repetition," in the workshop sense of the word, will be found to lie at the basis of a blind man's success. He is unduly handicapped in making a number of different parts and assembling them, whereas he is specially capable of dealing with a large number of identical parts requiring careful finishing.

Home-work, in the sense of making little complete articles for sale, unless they require very few separate processes, like brush-making, or unless the work deals with objects brought in, like repairing shoes, will not afford a blind man the best outlet for his activity, but there is a kind of home-work for which he is peculiarly adapted, namely, the receiving from firms large quantities of objects which require finishing by hand. No benevolence could be more useful than that which would provide an efficient blind man with the equipment required to do this at home, often including a small electric or gas-motor to drive a polishing or grinding wheel. He would thus be able to live outside a town, and be saved the difficulty and loss of time involved in going to and from a workshop. Manufacturers in country districts should be approached to discover what work of this kind they could give out, but always on the basis of a fair commercial proposition, and not as an act of semi-charity.

The teaching of scientific and skilful massage should receive special attention as a very useful and remunerative occupation for the blind who have the requisite personal qualities, and an Association of Blind Masseurs, with the approval and support of the medical profession, should be formed.

In conclusion, this French experience shows that many a blind soldier, if wisely and efficiently trained, may be restored to a higher degree of industrial efficiency, bringing with it greater earning power, than he possessed before his loss of sight.

THE WORK IN PROTHESIS OF PROFESSOR AMAR.

No account of the treatment of disabled soldiers in France would be complete without a description of the methods of scientific prothesis practised, in Paris, by Professor Jules Amar, D.Sc., author of "*Le Moteur Humain*," etc., in his laboratory at the Conservatoire National des Arts et Metiers.

(I do not know whether the word "prothesis" is adopted in English. If not, there would be advantage in adopting it. The word "prothese," used in France, is taken directly from the Greek *προθεσις*, meaning "an addition." It signifies the provision of an artificial apparatus to perform, so far as possible, the work of an amputated limb, or to replace a lost function.)

Professor Amar had for years studied, apart from his other professional duties, the problems of the physiology of the workman performing the work of his trade. In 1912 Mr. Taylor, the American, whose investigations and experiments in increasing scientifically the workman's output are now well known, came to France. It was then realized that Professor Amar had been working on the same lines for years, and therefore the Minister of Labour immediately gave him official recognition by creating at the Conservatory of Arts and Trades a Chair of the Physiology of Work, and appointing him to fill it. For two years he taught the principles and applications of this to both students and employers of labour, and when the war broke out he adapted his methods and employed his laboratory in the service of the disabled and mutilated. Up to the present he informs me that he has restored to work about 1,300 men, I presume in connection with the military hospital at the Conservatory.

Professor Amar, with whom was his Assistant Director, Dr. Bouras, was good enough to explain his methods and demonstrate his apparatus to me at great length, and while I cannot attempt here to present a complete account of these, which demand surgical knowledge of a high order for their full appreciation, or, indeed, to state which of them are new and original to himself, enough may perhaps be said to show the great importance of the subject, and the necessity for the adoption of a similar system in England.

The Amar system of prothesis comprises in every case three stages:—

1. The investigation of physical fatigue and mental aptitude. That is, a scientific determination of exactly what is physically left to the man as the result of his wound and amputation, and what his mental coefficient is.
2. Education of the amputated man's stump in sensibility.
3. Education of the complete limb, consisting now of both stump and artificial limb.

It is only when the man has passed through these three stages that his "professional re-education"—that is, his training to perform his actual industrial job—takes place.

For these three stages Professor Amar has designed or adapted a large number of appliances of the greatest ingenuity and accuracy. In almost all of them a permanent record is made by a point, actuated by pneumatic connection with the limb or function (heart, breathing, physical response to mental stimulus, etc.) of the man under investigation. This is accomplished by causing a small air-piston to actuate a light finger under which a lamp-black cylinder revolves, while another finger moved by clockwork marks a parallel line at an exact speed, marking, for instance, fifths or hundredths of a second. This mechanical graphic method is, of course, well known, but Professor Amar has invented a number of new appliances in which it is used.

Without going into too great detail, I may mention a few of these.

A fixed bicycle, called an "ergometric (force-measuring) bicycle," allows the most precise determination, with a record of the change from day to day, of (a) the man's strength; (b) the fatigue produced by a given amount of work; (c) by measuring the time taken by a man to secure coincidence between a tick produced at each revolution of the wheel and the beat of a metronome, a man's mental coefficient. So accurate are these determinations that the line showing "fatigue" responds almost instantly to the stimulus of a drop of coffee, and enables a man on the bicycle, of whom nothing was previously known, to be told, "You are a fitter or a mechanic," or "You are an agricultural labourer." The man himself, on being shown his record day by day, appreciates his own improvement, and becomes keenly interested in his progress.

Another machine consists of a warmed metal plate, through which a small ivory point projects a fixed distance. At first a man passing his stump over this plate cannot detect the point projecting a centimetre; at last he can feel the point projecting only half a millimetre.

The man's stump is further educated by being strapped in a support and caused to move backwards and forwards, registering the amount of the movement each day. Again, weights in a small scale-pan are attached to the stump. At first a man cannot feel when a weight of several hundred grammes is placed in or taken from the pan; at last he can detect the addition or subtraction of a few grammes—a blind man grows so sensitive in his stump that he can tell a weight lighter or heavier by only a gramme. One machine trains disabled fingers, which begin by moving a weight of one gramme and end by moving 1,500 grammes. Another, a "dynamographic" rubber bulb, educates the hand in grasping power. Another, the "dynamographic platform," reveals in parallel lines on the cylinder six movements of a man walking 3 metres; that is, back thrust and right or left diversion of each leg. This enables an immediate and unquestionable test to be made of an artificial leg.

Another machine trains a man to use a plane (without cutting-iron) with his left hand. At first his pressure with this varies every few inches—a bell rings if this exceeds 10 kilogrammes, and if he gets off the straight line by several centimetres at each side at each of which mistakes a warning bell rings. At last he can make 60 consecutive strokes at normal speed with constant proper pressure at both ends of the plane, without touching the tell-tale bars at a distance of 2 millimetres on each side.

So with filing. On parallel lines on the cylinder are recorded the pressure on the work, the thrust and pressure of the right hand and the thrust and pressure of the left hand, one of the arms being again, of course, an artificial one. Thus a man is trained in accurate filing—always one of the most difficult operations in a workshop, and perhaps the best test of an accomplished fitter. Similarly, tests are made with a hammer, to determine the correct proportions of an artificial hand or arm for efficient hammering without jar. Incidentally, I may add, these cylinder records infallibly betray malingerers.

Thus an amputated man, or one with a member functionally disabled, passes through these three stages, until at the end he is a totally different person as regards his physical efficiency. First comes the sensitiveness of the stump. Originally so insensitive that a man cannot tell within several inches where it is being touched, and indeed often cannot feel a touch at all, the stump is at last so sensitive that in one case a man actually does basket work with his two arm stumps. This, of course, is but a curiosity; but it is absolutely necessary, for a man to use an artificial arm efficiently, that he should be able to exert varying pressure almost as well as a sound man.

Then, after this training, and this exact knowledge of what physical and mental efficiency a man has, an appropriate artificial arm is supplied. And even at the risk of writing at too great length I feel compelled to describe the results achieved.

I was shown a photograph of three men, with six of Professor Amar's artificial arms, dining at an open-air restaurant, surrounded by an astonished crowd of spectators. There is a crowd all day long at a butcher's shop in Paris watching a one-armed man cutting up and serving meat. Women, I am assured, smile at Professor Amar as he goes down the streets near the Conservatory, and say, "That's the man that gave my husband his arm back." Now for what we saw.

Three one-armed men, two amputated high above the elbow, who are earning 8 francs a day as fitters, had come to the laboratory for our visit. While waiting, one of them had amused himself by turning on a lathe little brass shells as souvenirs, as well as any turner could have done. They were fully dressed, two had their steel hands showing and one wore a glove. Professor Amar offered one of them, amputated just below the shoulder, a cigarette, when I opened my cigarette case and was about to take out a cigarette to give the man. "Pardon me," he said, "I can help myself," and his steel hand took a cigarette from my case with ease. Then he placed the cigarette in his mouth, picked a match from a box, struck it on the box in his sound hand and lighted the cigarette, holding the lighted match in his steel hand. A second man, amputated below the elbow, put out his gloved hand and grasped mine and shook hands. The third, amputated above the elbow, took a small pair of dissecting forceps and picked up a needle from the table with them. Then I saw them turning and filing metal, drilling wood with a sensitive drill, etc. The motions of these limbs are controlled, through straps and cords, by movements of the muscles of the chest and back. This method of control of articulated limbs is of course not peculiar to Professor Amar, and I am unable to say how his arms compare in efficiency with others controlled on the same principle.

Professor Amar adduces these results achieved as his answer to the criticisms I have previously mentioned, namely, that men soon discard their expensive and complicated artificial limbs; that even directors of re-education schools tell you that such limbs are not of the practical value that was anticipated, and indeed that to expect men to use elaborate appliances is often to ask them to become "acrobats." Professor Amar declares it to be a sheer waste of effort and money to provide amputated men with artificial limbs, without previously investigating scientifically their efficiency, and then educating, first the mutilated limb itself, and second, the man himself in the use of his appliance. "You must train a muscle," he says, "gradually in effort and speed." Given this re-education, he claims that a man with the smallest stump of an arm, and indeed to some extent with no stump at all, as in disarticulation of the shoulder, can be restored to considerable mechanical efficiency and the earning of an honourable livelihood. Of the men trained on his method Professor Amar says that 450 have gone back to work on the land, being able to dig, using an artificial arm.

The average time stated to be necessary for complete re-education here is six months, which is no longer than is taken by re-education schools working on ordinary lines. Moreover, whereas in the other schools I have described, a very large proportion of men under training had lost legs and not arms, and their professional re-education was, therefore, comparatively easy, Professor Amar told me that the men whom he has re-educated were largely men who had lost an arm or hand, and whose re-education therefore presented the most difficult problem.

Upon the grave issue thus in dispute I am not competent to decide. Whether the ordinary provision of artificial limbs is wrong, and Professor Amar alone right; whether the men whose astonishing performances we saw are really typical specimens of re-education; whether, therefore, a vastly increased efficiency may be conferred upon an amputated man, I must leave to experts to determine. But of the great scientific interest and importance of Professor Amar's work, and that of Dr. Camus and others in the same direction, there can be no doubt whatever, and this is freely admitted even by those who do not accept all his conclusions.

Professor Amar gave me the following information, as proof that his method has received the approval of foreign authorities.

An Italian military medical commission, headed by Dr. Gualdi, came to Paris three weeks after Italy declared war to study the whole question of re-education of the disabled and mutilated. After examination of the methods of physiotherapy and mechanotherapy, that is, in general, the Zander method (of which Professor Amar is a hostile critic), I am told they adopted the Amar system. The Queen is at the head of this movement in Italy, which has in consequence widespread support and ample funds. Therefore Italy will shortly be dealing with her disabled and mutilated soldiers on a thoroughly co-ordinated scientific system. Two schools are established at Rome, under Dr. Gualdi and Professor Delaverona; one at Milan (for which the Baroness Ottolenghi has given a million lire and a house)

under Professor Galliazi; one at Bologna under Professor Putti; one at Naples under Professor Ferramini; one at Lucca under Professor Lucchese; and one is forming at Palermo. Several of these doctors have spent some time studying at Professor Amar's laboratory.

From Russia, M. Petrovski, Minister of Finance, and M. Barck have come to Paris, and I am informed that orders have been placed for the equipment of 20 Russian centres of re-education on the Amar system. Further, delegates from Roumania will shortly proceed to study this system as established in Petrograd.

In Austria, Professor Dr. Hans Spitz, as his book "*Unsere Kriegsinvaliden*" shows, has largely borrowed Professor Amar's method, which he calls "*Arbeittherapie*," and Germany has actually tried to get information and apparatus for it during the war. Professor Amar showed me a letter from Dr. Zunz of Berlin, sent to him in the envelope of a French prisoner of war, asking that Germany should be enabled to procure the appliances in order that they might be used for mutilated French prisoners. Naturally, Professor Amar contented himself with communicating the contents of the letter to the French Military Intelligence.

In France this system has been partially adopted at the Belgian re-education school at Vernon, and a school was established on January 1st, 1916, at Bordeaux, and is now moving into larger quarters, for men with amputated arms, under Dr. Gourdon, where about 75 are always under treatment.

England, up to a short time ago, appeared to be ignorant of Professor Amar's work. But recently the officer commanding the Granville Hospital of the Canadian contingent at Ramsgate has been to Paris, and has ordered an equipment, and Dr. R. Fortescue Fox is endeavouring to procure apparatus for the Red Cross Physical Clinic in London. That is all. Not even an inquiry had been made, Professor Amar told me, until my visit, on behalf of the British Government. Thus the situation, as I am informed, is that, whatever our enemies may be doing, our allies will soon be dealing with this grave problem on definite scientific principles.

I should add that the firm of Pirard & Coeurdevache, of Paris, who manufacture the various appliances, are quite unable, on account of so many of their men being in the army, to fill large orders without much delay. If an order were given from England it would be necessary to send to Paris several instrument-makers, accustomed to precision work, whom the firm would pay at the rate at present in force here of 1s. 8d. an hour, or more if necessary.

The cost of a complete single equipment of apparatus is under 400*l.*, and Professor Amar estimates that the total cost of a centre of re-education, to treat 3,000 amputated as boarders and 10,000 wounded living outside, would be about 18,000*l.* for the first year and 8,000*l.* for the second year. The cost of establishing the Italian centres has been less than this.

After two years from the conclusion of the war the centres would no longer be needed for the re-education of disabled soldiers, but they would remain of permanent value as schools of scientific "professional"

—that is, industrial—apprenticeship. “The war,” he says, “will be over, but industrial work, and the necessity for the scientific study and physical organization of it, will be with us for ever.”

EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

The official Employment Bureau, which is under the Ministry of War, is situated at 95, Quai d'Orsay, Paris. It was opened in February, 1916, and the officer in charge is Captain Paul Billault, who has seen military service in many parts of the world, and was incapacitated for further active service by a leg wound in the present war.

Circulars were sent out to all depots of men about to be discharged, and to all centres of re-education, and posters were displayed in suitable places, inviting men to make use of the bureau, and to keep in touch with it even after they had secured civil employment.

Its functions are being extended at the present moment by the establishment of a branch bureau in each of the 21 military “regions” into which France is divided—a “region” being the locality of an Army Corps. Each branch bureau will be in charge of a wounded officer, and, on the occasion of my visit, a number of these were in conference with Captain Billault, learning his methods and profiting by his experience, in order that there may be one standard procedure throughout France.

This extension had become necessary because Paris, from the point of view of finding employment, is “full,” though, of course, many employers are keeping open the places of men who left them on mobilization. And it was soon found impossible to place men all over France by correspondence. In future, a man seeking employment will be passed on to the branch bureau in his own part of the country, and, when he is without means, free railway transport will be given him.

When an applicant, having his army discharge, arrives, he fills up a form giving all necessary information about himself. This he takes to the medical officer in attendance, who examines the man and fills up on the back of the form a complete statement of his physical condition. The man is physically graded on a scale of 0–20, the zero meaning that he is useless for any work and the 20 that he is fit for anything. (In practice, neither of these extreme figures occurs, since if the man were wholly unfit he would not apply, and if he were fit for anything he would not have been discharged.) The form is then passed on to the officer in charge, who interviews the man personally, and advises him—he can only advise and try to persuade—regarding his future, and if the man is capable of doing a job, puts him in communication with vacancies in Paris or sends him to the O.C. Branch Bureau in the district where he belongs. A good many applicants, however, are useless for work without professional re-education, and these are strongly urged to enter one of the schools.

The Bureau has received in seven months (to 1st October, 1916) 5,368 offers of vacant situations. The applicants have numbered 2,776, and of these 2,126 have been placed. This is an excellent record, but since Paris, as I have said, is now “full,” placing applicants

will be more difficult in the future. This Bureau, it should be said, has the most difficult cases to deal with, namely, those who have neither friends to go to, nor previous jobs to return to.

Captain Billault told me he had advised 241 applicants to enter a school of re-education, as he could do nothing for them in their present condition. Of these, 183 acted upon his advice. What has become of the remaining 58? Nothing is known, but they must be living on their friends, on charity, or by picking up odd jobs. The same is true here as everywhere—it is comparatively easy to find a job for a man who has lost a leg, but difficult to place one who has lost an arm.

A large proportion of all applicants desire to become “fonctionnaires,” that is, to enter some branch of the Civil Service, in which a certain number of posts are reserved for disabled men. They consider that they have a special right to this. But I am informed that the conditions imposed by the State are more stringent in some respects than those of private employers, and that many applicants are unable to fulfil them.

The Union of Foreign Colonies in France has also recently established an Employment Bureau at its head office, 11 bis, rue Scribe, Paris. This is managed by M. Murat, a Quartermaster in the French Navy, who lost his leg left at Dixmude, and has had in a short time 425 applicants on its list, of whom about 110 have been provided with situations. Almost all these, however, were discharged men whose injuries did not prevent them from returning straight to their previous occupations, without the need of a course of professional re-education.

M. Murat is himself an example of the non-use of an artificial limb. He has had more than one supplied to him, but has discarded them after trial, and he continues to use crutches. The surgeon had advised him not to use a peg-leg, on the ground that this would result in the habit of moving his stump in a way to prevent him ultimately making proper use of an artificial leg.

STRONG AND WEAK POINTS OF THE FRENCH SYSTEM.

You asked me to state what I consider to be “the weak as well as the strong points in the French system.” I can summarize my answer, after what I have already written, in a few words.

The strong points of the French system are the deep and universal sympathy felt for the disabled soldier; the national determination to do everything possible for him who has done so much for France; the keenness of all Ministers and officials to spare no effort and overlook no channel of usefulness; the readiness of Parliament to provide ample funds; the high scientific and specialist knowledge that is being devoted to the subject; and the desire that every part of France shall be prepared to offer to the disabled man the opportunity to return physically and intellectually re-equipped to civil life. All these things evoke one's profound admiration.

The weak points appear to be the absence of effective and authoritative co-ordination; the dispersion of precious effort along parallel and even conflicting lines; the rivalry of different Ministries none of which is willing to be dispossessed of functions it has exercised

for a long time and which it regards as of paramount national importance; the retention by the military authorities of some activities which appear essentially those of civil administration; the undecided conflicts of technical opinion; and the increased expenditure resulting from the foregoing situation.

The lessons to be learned from it by ourselves are sufficiently obvious.

SUGGESTIONS REGARDING THE TREATMENT OF DISABLED SOLDIERS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

You request me, in conclusion, to furnish any suggestions that occur to me during my inquiry in France, bearing upon the treatment of disabled soldiers in Great Britain.

I therefore beg to submit for your consideration the following recommendations, premising only that as I have been in France most of the time since the beginning of the war, I am but imperfectly acquainted with what has already been done in England, and that therefore these recommendations may be in some cases superfluous and in other cases no longer possible of adoption.

In the first place I would most strongly emphasize the necessity of absolute co-ordination of authority.

This great task should not be divided among a number of already over-burdened Departments, with a multitude of uncontrolled private institutions working independently, along different lines, and often without specialist guidance. If such a system be allowed to grow up, then confusion, waste and inefficiency will inevitably result.

The proper course would appear to be the creation of a Central Committee under the authority of a Minister with varied departmental experience, who would preside over its sittings when necessary, and would represent it in the House of Commons. But such a Committee should not be part of, or in any respect dependent upon, a particular Department of State.

The membership of this Committee should include representatives of the War Office (preferably young officers with modern views, and readiness to assimilate new ideas); civilians with special knowledge of social reform work; one or more Labour and Trade Union representatives; an educationist with special knowledge of technical training; an employer of manual labour; two women with special experience of the care of soldiers, and knowledge of this particular subject; representatives of the benevolent societies dealing with disabled men (such as the Soldiers' and Sailors' Help Society); and at least two scientific medical men who have made a special study of the problems of prothesis.

All centres of surgical equipment and schools of re-education, whether official or private, should be subject to the authority of this Committee, and to secure authorization every institution should be required to follow the methods of treatment and training laid down by the Committee.

The Committee should alone have the disposal of the funds supplied by the Treasury, and would make grants to private and philanthropic organizations and to existing institutions, such as

polytechnic and trade schools, which would receive disabled men for technical training.

These schools should be, so far as possible, employed in this movement. But the time to begin a man's re-education, it must always be remembered, is while he is still receiving hospital treatment. Training at polytechnic and similar institutions comes, of course, later.

A limited number of Centres of Re-education, few and good, rather than many and less well-equipped, should be established in suitable places to cover the whole of the United Kingdom. New training schools should not be allowed to be started haphazard over the country on private initiative. It is most important, as has been said, that in the official Centres medical treatment and industrial re-education should proceed side by side.

These Centres would, of course, cease to exist more or less soon after the war, but at least two of them should be established in such a manner and in such places that they could remain permanently as centres of physiological research into industrial problems and scientific industrial training.

It will be for the Government to decide whether in any acceptable manner, by military authority, by conditions attached to the grant of pensions, by conditions attached to health or unemployment insurance, or in any other way, it can be secured that men receive industrial re-education before they return to civil life.

Failing this, every possible persuasive effort should be made to this end, and to lead men to return to the trades and localities in which they were engaged before the war.

As many men as possible should be trained in scientific agriculture and technical allied rural occupations. Men in hospitals for a long time near large towns naturally acquire a taste for urban life. Therefore it is of great importance that those who have come from the land should be transferred as soon as possible for training to country districts, where everything should be done to render agricultural life attractive.

Disabled men should be discouraged from seeking in large numbers merely clerical posts.

In general, the aim should be to re-educate men for their previous or a kindred employment, and especially to train those possessing the requisite natural aptitude to a higher degree of intellectuality than they had before their injury, that is, to become foremen, overseers, instructors, etc. Their previous employers should be consulted regarding such available posts, and the special qualifications required to fill them. Many a man may become better off, as regards wages, for his disablement—a result to be warmly welcomed.

All employment should be through the Employment Exchanges. Special conditions of health, unemployment and accident insurance should be created for disabled men returning to industrial life.

The State should assume responsibility during a man's lifetime for the provision, repair and replacement of artificial limbs and surgical appliances. One centre of manufacture and repair should be established, preferably in London, with a research laboratory attached,

to which all limbs and appliances would be sent for repair, and in every industrial centre there should be an advising and forwarding agency to which the men would apply when their appliances needed attention.

Every man should be given, and required to retain, a book in which would be entered all particulars regarding his qualifications, disablement, appliances, employment, the training-schools in his locality, the appliance agency to which he should apply, etc.

Pensions should be of two kinds, as in France. First, those of amputated men, and men with permanent functional disablement. These pensions should be divided into classes, according only to the nature of the invalidity. Once granted, these pensions should not be subject to withdrawal or modification for any reason whatever, and should have no relation whatever to a man's present or future industrial efficiency. A higher pension should be given for an arm-amputation than for a leg-amputation. Second, those of "functionally injured" men. These men should be subject to periodical medical examination, and their allowances, divided into several classes, should increase or diminish as their invalidity becomes greater or less.

In all that is done for the re-education of the disabled soldier, it should, to avoid extravagant expenditure, be borne in mind that, with the exceptions before mentioned, the need for this will cease in a year or two after the conclusion of peace.

PERSONAL ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

I have to express my special obligation to Monsieur Justin Godart, Under-Secretary of State for the Service of Health in the Ministry of War, to whose great organizing ability and devotion so much of the French success is due, and who most kindly provided me with all necessary official authorizations, and to Monsieur Albert Metin, Minister of Labour; and my warm thanks to Monsieur Andre Idoux, Chef-Adjoint of the Cabinet of the Minister of Public Instruction; Monsieur Picquenard, Chief of the Cabinet of the Minister of Labour; to Professor Dr. Jean Camus, Chief Medical Officer of the Centre of Physiotherapy of the Grand Palais, and to Dr. Felix Allard, of the same service; to Professor Jules Amar and Dr. Bouras; to Dr. Charles Vallee, head of the School of Re-education of the Grand Palais; to Dr. Bourrillon, Director of the Institute of Saint-Maurcie; to Dr. Kresser, Director of the School of Re-education at the "Maison Blanche"; to Dr. Quiserne, Director of the Zander Institute; to Captain Billault, Director of the Military Employment Bureau; to Miss Winifred Holt, of the "Phare de France"; and to many other persons for the courtesy with which they explained the details of their work.

It was sufficient for me to state at any time or place that you had charged me with this mission, to receive all possible help and information.

I may perhaps be permitted to add that Lady Norman, who was in daily touch with British wounded men for 14 months while Lady

Superintendent of her hospital in France, and who has since given special attention to the training of the disabled, accompanied me in all these investigations and has afforded me invaluable assistance.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

HENRY NORMAN,
Captain.

PARIS, October, 1916.

APPENDICE I.

BOOKLET ISSUED BY THE MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR TO EACH MAN ON HIS DISCHARGE FROM THE ARMY.

[This is a booklet of 32 pages and contains lists of training schools and trades and three illustrations showing amputated men at work at different trades.]

GUIDE A L'USAGE DES MUTILÉS ET ESTROPIÉS DE LA GUERRE.

Les soldats mutilés au service de la Patrie recevront de l'État une pension. Cette pension sera malheureusement insuffisante à leur assurer l'aisance nécessaire, surtout s'ils sont chefs de famille.

Ce n'est pas la seule raison qui doit les déterminer à reprendre leur métier d'avant la guerre ou bien à en apprendre un autre que leur blessure leur permettra d'exercer. Que serait une vie oisive ? Misérable entre toutes.

L'État, aidé par les collectivités locales et les particuliers, a créé dans de nombreux départements des écoles de rééducation où, chauffé, logé, nourri, le blessé pourra réapprendre en quelques mois un métier nouveau et rémunérateur. Dans la plupart de ces écoles son travail sera rétribué au bout de quelques semaines, au moins pour certaines professions.

L'apprenti admis à l'Institut professionnel n'est lié par aucun engagement; il peut toujours, quand il le veut, renoncer aux avantages qui lui sont offerts et quitter l'établissement.

Il trouve à l'Institut professionnel tous les renseignements, tous les conseils qui doivent l'éclairer dans le choix d'une nouvelle carrière; il est libre d'ailleurs de changer d'atelier si, après un essai de quinze jours, il croit devoir abandonner celui où il était d'abord entré.

Les chambres syndicales, de leur côté, ont ouvert très larges les portes de leurs ateliers.

Beaucoup d'industriels et de fabricants acceptent aussi de faire de la rééducation et donnent un salaire de début.

Ces diverses combinaisons permettent à tout soldat mutilé de faire une rééducation.

Le métier qu'il aura réappris lui procurera l'aisance en lui assurant toute la dignité d'une vie déjà honorée par le dévouement et le courage dont il a fait preuve. L'apprentissage d'une nouvelle profession ne peut en aucun cas diminuer le montant de la pension de retraite à laquelle il a droit et qui lui reste entièrement et définitivement acquise, même s'il gagne un salaire supérieur à celui qu'il recevait avant la guerre.

Le déchet d'hommes qui sera, malheureusement, le résultat le plus cruel de la guerre, aura pour conséquence directe et immédiate l'augmentation de la valeur de la main-d'œuvre.

Un très grand nombre de soldats mutilés ou estropiés demandent à apprendre la comptabilité dans l'espoir que cette étude leur facilitera l'accès des Administrations de l'État et des grandes Sociétés et Compagnies. Cet espoir ne sera pas souvent réalisé. Le nombre des emplois de ce genre n'est et ne pourra jamais être qu'extrêmement restreint, en comparaison du nombre considérable des demandes; la plupart des candidats s'exposent à attendre un poste pendant des mois, pendant des années, et, même, à ne jamais l'obtenir.

Que les invalides ne se laissent pas prendre à la séduction des emplois publics ou de ceux qui peuvent leur être comparés. Ces emplois sont, pour la plupart, très médiocrement rétribués.

La véritable sécurité, ils la trouveront dans l'apprentissage sérieux d'un métier suffisamment rémunérateur qui assure d'une manière permanente leur existence et celle de leur famille. Les invalides ne doivent pas se laisser effrayer par ce mot d'apprentissage qui peut faire craindre une longue période préparatoire de travail non rémunéré. Il ne faut pas, en effet, comparer l'apprentissage ordinaire d'un jeune garçon avec celui d'un homme fait, qui a naturellement acquis, avec les années, plus de sérieux, plus d'application, plus d'habileté et surtout, plus de volonté.

La rapidité avec laquelle certains apprentis se trouvent en état, au bout de quelques semaines, de gagner un salaire très appréciable et qui croît au fur et à mesure de leur progrès, est extraordinaire. Dès que ce salaire, s'ajoutant à leur pension, leur procure une existence suffisamment aisée, ils peuvent être placés chez des patrons et continuer librement leur éducation professionnelle jusqu'à ce qu'ils soient devenus de parfaits ouvriers.

Tout mutilé ou estropié hospitalisé dans un établissement militaire, désirant entrer dans une école de rééducation, fera sa demande par la voie hiérarchique au directeur de Service de santé régional où il est hospitalisé. Il indiquera ses préférences de métier et de région où il désirera être affecté.

Modèle du formulaire qu'il devra joindre à sa demande:—

Nom.....

Prénoms.....

Age.....

Lieu et date de naissance.....

Département.....

Domicile avant la guerre.....

Adresse actuelle.....

Marié { sans enfant.....

 { Célibataire..... Veuf.....

 { enfant.....

Grade.....

Régiment..... Matricule.....

Dépôt.....

Blessé le.....

Soigné à.....

Nature de l'infirmité.....

Profession habituelle.....

Profession demandée.....

Situation actuelle au point de vue militaire { Réformé.....

 { Convalescent.....

Date.....

(Signature.)

Cette demande doit être écrite de la main du candidat à moins qu'il ne soit illettré ou dans l'impossibilité fonctionnelle de le faire.

Tout militaire en congé de convalescence illimité ou tout réformé No. 1 adressera sa demande au ministre de l'Intérieur (Direction de l'assistance et de l'hygiène publiques), soit directement, soit par l'intermédiaire du préfet du département où il réside; il peut aussi s'adresser directement au directeur de l'école à laquelle il désire être affecté.

Même formulaire à joindre à sa demande.

Tout mutilé ou estropié désirant entrer dans une école des chambres syndicales ou dans des ateliers patronaux, s'adressera à "l'Aide immédiate aux invalides et réformés de la guerre," 325, rue Saint-Martin, à Paris.

Les hommes qui se rendront directement des hôpitaux militaires dans les écoles de rééducation recevront à ce sujet une feuille de route délivrée par l'autorité militaire.

Les hommes déjà rentrés dans leurs foyers trouveront auprès du préfet de leur département les facilités de transport nécessaires.

Les mutilés seront complètement hébergés (logés, nourris et entièrement entretenus) aux frais de l'école. Seuls, les hommes en instance de liquidation de pension et touchant l'allocation de 1 fr. 70 abandonneront à l'école pour cet hébergement la somme de 1 fr. 20 par jour. A la somme de 0 fr. 50 (1 fr. 70 — 1 fr. 20) qui leur restera ainsi comme argent de poche viendra s'ajouter rapidement soit le gain du travail, soit certaines primes d'encouragement au travail.

Les mutilés rééduqués comme externes dans les écoles des chambres syndicales ou dans les ateliers patronaux de Paris et de la province, affiliés à l'Œuvre, recevront de l'aide immédiate aux mutilés de la guerre un salaire d'appoint.

Les amputés des membres inférieurs et les borgnes sont aptes à presque tous les métiers.

Les manchots peuvent apprendre: dessin industriel, broserie, comptabilité, photographie et retouche, enseignement primaire et général, vernissage, jouets, papeterie, horticulture, télégraphie sans fil, tournage sur bois, etc.

(Voir la liste complète des métiers, apprentissage et gain.)

APPENDICE II.

(PROJET.)

MINISTÈRE DE LA GUERRE.

SOUS-SECRÉTARIAT D'ÉTAT DU SERVICE DE SANTÉ.

LIVRET INDIVIDUEL DU MUTILÉ.

APPARTENANT À L'EX-SOLDAT:

Nom.....

Prénoms.....

Né le.....

Canton de..... à

Canton de....., Département de.....

Domicile.....

Classe.....

Ce livret contient tous les renseignements dont peut avoir besoin un mutilé dans ses rapports avec l'État.

CE QUE DOIT SAVOIR TOUT MUTILÉ.

PRINCIPES GÉNÉRAUX.

1. Tout blessé de la guerre dont les lésions nécessitent le port d'un appareil prothétique a droit à l'allocation gratuite de cet appareil, sa vie durant.

2. En principe, cet appareil est fourni par le Service de Santé. Il est également entretenu, réparé et remplacé aux frais de l'Etat. Il a été créé à cet effet des centres d'appareillage pour mutilés.

3. L'Etat s'est donné la tâche, non seulement de fournir des appareils prothétiques aux blessés, mais encore de leur permettre, par des moyens appropriés, de reprendre leur place au travail et dans la Société.

Il a créé à cet effet des centres de rééducation fonctionnelle et professionnelle.

PRINCIPES RÉGISSANT L'APPAREILLAGE ET LA RÉÉDUCATION DES MUTILÉS DE LA GUERRE.

(a) *Appareillage des mutilés.*

(a) L'appareillage des mutilés se fait dans un des centres d'appareillage suivants: PARIS, LYON, MARSEILLE, BORDEAUX, TOULOUSE, MONTPELLIER, CLERMONT-FERRAND, BOURGES, NANCY, RENNES, ALGER.

(b) En sortant de l'hôpital le mutilé a le droit de choisir entre le centre d'appareillage le plus près de l'hôpital ou le plus près de sa résidence.

(c) Il doit séjourner au centre d'appareillage au moins pendant le temps nécessaire à l'établissement de son dossier d'appareillage.

Pendant ce temps, on réunit tous les documents nécessaires à la constitution de son dossier de réforme.

En principe, il ne doit quitter le centre d'appareillage qu'après que ce dossier a été établi et qu'il a été présenté devant la Commission de réforme.

Après quoi, en attendant la liquidation de sa pension et l'allocation de son appareil prothétique, le blessé peut choisir entre les situations suivantes:—

- ou rester au centre,
- ou partir chez lui en convalescence (il a droit, dans ce cas, à une allocation journalière de 1 fr. 70),
- ou entrer dans une école de rééducation professionnelle.

Les appareils prothétiques délivrés par l'Etat aux mutilés sont du modèle arrêté par la Commission d'orthopédie et dont la description figure au cahier des charges.

Ces appareils, étudiés avec grand soin, sont de nature à pouvoir donner toute satisfaction à tous les points de vue au mutilé; ils sont au moins égaux aux modèles qu'ils pourraient trouver dans le commerce.

Les amputés du membre inférieur ont droit:—

- (1) à un appareil simple de marche (pilon rigide).
- (2) à un appareil articulé (jambe à verrou ou sans verrou).

Les amputés du membre supérieur ont droit:—

- (1) à un appareil de travail de secours (bras de travail simple).
- (2) à un bras articulé comprenant un bras de travail et un bras de parade.

Les mutilés non amputés ont également droit:—

- (1) à un appareil de secours (appareil de travail).
- (2) à un appareil définitif.

Les blessés ayant besoin de chaussures orthopédiques ont droit, sur leur demande et à titre de 1^{ère} mise, à l'allocation d'un soulier normal pour le pied sain.

Le choix du modèle d'appareil qui doit être alloué au mutilé est laissé à l'appréciation du Chef des centres d'appareillage qui doit néanmoins tenir compte du désir exprimé par l'intéressé.

Quand le blessé, et le Chef de centre ne sont pas d'accord sur la nature de l'appareil à allouer, afin d'éviter des réclamations ultérieures, il est établi un procès-verbal signé par le mutilé et par le Chef de centre. Ce procès-verbal est gardé dans les archives du centre; il peut en être donné copie au mutilé.

Livraison des appareils prothétiques.

En principe les appareils sont livrés au centre d'appareillage.

Dans ce but, si le blessé n'est pas resté au centre pendant le temps nécessaire à la confection de son appareil, il est convoqué à ce centre pour essayer son appareil.

L'essai a été fixé à 8 jours pendant lesquels le mutilé doit porter son appareil afin de permettre de juger s'il est à sa convenance.

Dans l'intérêt du blessé, cet essai doit se faire autant que possible, au centre même d'appareillage. Pendant ces 8 jours, le blessé y est hospitalisé aux frais de l'Etat.

Si le blessé ne veut pas rester 8 jours au centre, il peut partir chez lui, et emporter son appareil. Il s'engage auparavant, par écrit, à revenir au centre 15 jours après. Les voyages sont aux frais de l'Etat.

Si dans les 15 jours qui suivent la livraison de son appareil, il ne s'est pas présenté au centre d'appareillage, il est considéré comme ayant accepté l'appareil sans observations. Il perd ses droits à toute réclamation ultérieure. Afin d'éviter les retards dans la livraison des appareils, il est spécialement recommandé aux mutilés de répondre très exactement aux convocations qui leur sont adressées par les centres d'appareillage.

Tout retard dans la livraison, dû à l'absence du mutilé convoqué, ne saurait jamais être mis au compte de l'Etat.

Réparation et remplacement des appareils.

Les blessés ayant besoin de faire réparer ou remplacer leur appareil doivent l'envoyer *en port dû* au centre d'appareillage qui le leur a livré.

Pendant le temps nécessaire à la réparation, ils se servent, soit pour marcher, soit pour travailler, de l'appareil de secours qui leur a été alloué.

En conséquence, ils doivent prendre leurs précautions pour que leurs 2 appareils ne soient pas hors d'usage en même temps.

Quand la présence des mutilés sera jugée indispensable au centre d'appareillage pour le remplacement de leur appareil, ceux-ci pourront être envoyés par le Chef de centre; ils auront droit à la délivrance d'un ordre de transport.

Des appareils ne seront remplacés que dans les limites de temps prévues par le cahier des charges, exception faite bien entendu pour ceux dont la détérioration et la mise hors d'usage seront dues à une cause accidentelle.

Appareils alloués aux mutilés en dehors du Service de Santé.

Les appareils donnés aux mutilés de la guerre par les sociétés privées le sont sous la responsabilité entière de ces sociétés qui en assurent intégralement l'achat, l'entretien ou le remplacement.

Tout mutilé non appareillé par l'Etat a toujours le droit à l'allocation d'un appareil prothétique par ce dernier.

Cependant, quand l'appareil donné par une société privée aura été réceptionné par l'Etat, il ne sera remplacé par celui-ci lorsqu'il sera considéré comme hors d'usage.

Toute allocation d'appareil prothétique, soit par l'Etat, soit par une société privée, doit être mentionnée sur le livret du mutilé.

Quand un mutilé sera appareillé par une société particulière, il pourra être autorisé à ne pas passer par le centre d'appareillage.

Dans ce cas, la société se charge d'établir le dossier d'appareillage du mutilé. Ce dossier sera envoyé au centre dont dépend normalement le blessé.

Cependant les sociétés d'assistance ne pourront recruter les mutilés à appareiller dans les hôpitaux qu'après que leur dossier de réforme aura été constitué.

(b) Rééducation fonctionnelle et professionnelle.

La rééducation *fonctionnelle* est donnée dans les centres de physiothérapie.

La rééducation *professionnelle* peut être envisagée de façons différentes:—

1. Le blessé peut être rééduqué professionnellement dans un des centres d'appareillage et de rééducation dont il a été fait mention plus haut—
 - (a) en rentrant comme interne.
 - (b) en y séjournant comme externe et en travaillant à l'extérieur.
2. Le blessé peut demander à reprendre immédiatement le travail chez lui ou chez son patron, en dehors de toute intervention de l'Etat, le travail étant considéré comme le meilleur mode de rééducation professionnelle.
3. Il peut également être soumis à la rééducation professionnelle par les soins de sociétés privées.

LIVRET DU MUTILÉ.

Nom.....

Prénoms.....

Age.....

Classe.....

États de service.	Affectations successives, actions d'éclat, citations, décorations, blessures, etc.

FORMATIONS SANITAIRES PAR LESQUELLES A PASSÉ LE BLESSÉ.

Désignation de la formation.,	Date de l'entrée.	Date de la sortie.	Diagnostic.

FICHE D'APPAREILLAGE.

Date de l'entrée au centre d'appareillage de.....

FICHE D'APPAREILLAGE:

Nature de la blessure ou de l'amputation (*).....

Appareil qui convient (*Designation du type d'après le cahier des charges (*)*).....

Date de la mise en commande de l'appareil (*).....

Date de la livraison de l'appareil (*).....

Réparations ou remplacement de l'appareil (*).....

Date.	Nature de la réparation ou raison du remplacement.

* Ces renseignements seront portés de la main du Chef du Service d'appareillage, signés par lui et revêtus du cachet du Centre.

ACCEPTATION DE L'INTÉRESSÉ (*allocations ou réparations.*)*

Dates.	Désignation de l'appareil.	Signature.

* En cas de contestation un procès-verbal sera établi conformément aux dispositions prévues, et toute mention en sera faite sur le présent feuillet.

SITUATION MÉDICO-LÉGALE DU MUTILÉ.

Proposé à la Commission de réforme de.....le.....

Diagnostic.....et propositions de la Commsision de réforme.....

Taux de l'incapacité.....

Date de la liquidation de la pension.....

Nature de la décision ministérielle.....

Taux de la pension.....

APPENDIX III.

BLUE-PRINTS AND WORKING DRAWINGS ACCOMPANYING THE FRENCH OFFICIAL SPECIFICATION OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, AS SENT TO REQUISITIONED MANUFACTURERS.

[Not Printed.]

Correspondence Relating to the Use of the Ross Rifle by the Canadian Troops in France.

I.

*The Field-Marshal, Commanding-in-Chief, British Army in the Field,
to the War Office.*

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS,
19th June, 1915.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of War Office letter, dated 16th June, 1915,* regarding the action taken by me in the matter of the Ross rifles of the Canadian Division.

2. The circumstances are as follows:—

I had heard rumours that there was a growing want of confidence in this rifle, as evidenced by the fact that the infantry of the Canadian Division were taking every opportunity of exchanging their rifles with those of the Lee-Enfield pattern from casualites on the battlefield.

3. To satisfy myself whether there was any real justification for this state of affairs, without at the same time lending encouragement to the idea that the Ross rifle was unsatisfactory, such as might have resulted from an investigation by the Divisional authorities, I gave instructions for the assembly of a small Committee at my General Headquarters to test the rifle with the various natures of ammunition in use, including ammunition of Canadian manufacture, of which a small supply was obtained from England for the purpose, none having been sent out to this country for use with the rifle.

4. The Proceedings of this Committee were laid before me on the eve of a serious offensive operation in which the Canadian Division was to take part, and I was at the same time informed that over 3,000 or more than one-third, of the infantry of this Division had already succeeded in re-arming themselves with the Lee-Enfield rifle without any authority having been given for them to do so.

Looking—

- (1.) To the unanimous opinion of my Committee that the Ross rifle could not be relied upon to work smoothly and efficiently in rapid fire with any ammunition other than that of Canadian manufacture;
- (2.) To the fact that no ammunition of this nature was available in this country, and that sufficient supplies could not be obtained from England, and
- (3.) To the want of confidence in the rifle which a large number of the infantry evidently felt, as evidenced by the fact that over 3,000 had, without authority, exchanged their rifles for those used by their British comrades, and taken from casualties on the battlefield;

I did not feel justified in sending this Division into battle with the Ross rifle, and ordered the re-arming of the infantry of the Division with the Lee-Enfield rifle, which was carried out before they went into action on the 15th instant.

5. As regards the suggestion made by the Army Council that the opinion of one or two selected Canadian officers should be obtained, I submit that this is a difficult and complicated question which can only be satisfactorily settled by the best expert opinion, and that the views of a few selected Canadian officers, who may or may not be prejudiced in the matter, will not be of any material assistance.

6. I would therefore suggest that the Army Council should send to this country one or more of the most highly qualified experts obtainable to make the necessary tests under service conditions and report whether ammunition of British manufacture is or is not suitable for use with the Ross rifle. For this purpose a supply of ammunition of Canadian manufacture should be brought out for comparison.

The Army Council can then decide whether, looking to all the circumstances, it is advisable to restore the Ross rifle to the Canadian Division.

7. In conclusion, I would observe that in my reports I have never condemned the Ross rifle, nor have I any sufficient data to justify me in doing so.

I have expressed and acted on my opinion that, so far as I can judge, the ammunition of British manufacture is not suitable for use with the Ross rifle, and that there is a large and growing feeling of want of confidence in their rifle on the part of the men in the Canadian Division, which is amply justified by the report of the Committee.

8. Owing to the difficulty at present experienced in turning out rifles in sufficient numbers for our requirements, I shall most heartily welcome an authoritative statement which will carry conviction to the men that their apprehensions are unfounded, or what may possibly be found more easy of attainment, viz., a slight alteration to the chamber of the rifle which will better adapt it for use with our British ammunition.

I have, &c.,

(Sgd.) J. D. P. FRENCH.

II.

*The General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, British Armies in France,
to the War Office.*

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS,
British Army in the Field,
28th May, 1916.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that I have satisfied myself, after extensive inquiries carried out throughout the Canadian Corps, that, as a Service rifle, the Ross is less trustworthy than the Lee-Enfield, and that the majority of the men armed with the Ross rifle have not the confidence in it that it is so essential they should possess. The inquiry on which these conclusions are based was the outcome of an urgent application from a battalion of the 3rd Canadian Division for re-armament with the short Lee-Enfield rifle, in consequence of a high percentage of jams experienced with their Ross rifles during a hostile attack on the 1st May, 1916.

2. I am accordingly of opinion that the 2nd and 3rd Canadian Divisions should be re-armed with the short Lee-Enfield rifle. It will be remembered that the 1st Canadian Division was so re-armed on 12th June, 1915.

3. I am not in a position to effect this with the means at my disposal in France. I have the honour to inquire, therefore, whether the necessary number of rifles can be supplied from home sources, without interfering with or delaying the arrival and arming of the Divisions due from England and Egypt, on which I am relying.

I have, etc.,

(Sgd.) D. HAIG, *General,
Commanding-in-Chief,
British Armies in France.*

III

*The War Office to the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, British
Armies in France.*

WAR OFFICE, LONDON, S.W.,
10th June, 1916.

SIR,—I am commanded by the Army Council to forward herewith a copy of a telegram received from the Governor-General of Canada, and to state that they would be glad to receive your opinion on the

points raised in it, together with the results of any tests carried out in France. The Army Council would like to be informed whether you consider the tests already carried out sufficient, and if not, they would ask that further tests should at once be made in order that there may be no delay in dealing with the question.

I am, etc.,

ENCLOSURE TO No. III.

Paraphrase telegram from the Governor-General of Canada to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

6th June. Following from Prime Minister for Chief of General Staff, War Office:—

Begins:—On account of rumoured dissatisfaction with Ross rifle I held a consultation on 15th May with General Hughes and sent unofficial message to Commander-in-Chief saying that we were prepared to leave the matter to his judgment after making all necessary tests of both rifles under such conditions as are experienced at the front. We suggested that the men carrying out the tests should be of equal experience. The Ross rifle is the only arm we are at present equipped to produce in Canada, and we believe it to be efficient if properly handled, but are content to abide by the Commander-in-Chief's judgment after thorough investigation and adequate tests. We realize the absolute necessity of two conditions, viz., (1) that our men shall be armed with thoroughly efficient rifles, and (2) that their confidence in such rifles shall be unshaken. Please favour me with your judgment as to the proper course of action to take.—ARTHUR.

IV.

*The General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, British Armies in France,
to the War Office.*

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS,
21st June, 1916.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of 10th June, 1916,* forwarding a copy of a telegram, dated 6th June, from the Governor-General of

Canada, I have the honour to inform you that the efficiency of the Ross rifle has been thoroughly tested by actual fighting in the field, and the application conveyed in my letter of 28th May, 1916,† was made after very careful consideration of all the evidence available.

2. I have again consulted the General Officer Commanding Second Army, in case any fresh points have come to light during the recent heavy fighting by the Canadians near Ypres. He tells me that his experience of the working of the Ross rifle during the last fight has only confirmed him in his opinion that the Canadians, in the 3rd Division at all events, have lost confidence in their rifle, and he recommends that the rifles in this Division be exchanged.

3. Although the reports from the 2nd Division are not to the same effect, I am of opinion that the Lee-Enfield rifle should be issued to all three Divisions of the Canadian Corps.

I must, therefore, adhere to my recommendation that the 2nd and 3rd Canadian Divisions should be re-armed with the short Lee-Enfield rifle, and I would urge that the necessary steps to give effect thereto be taken without delay.

I have, etc.,

(Sgd.) D. HAIG, *General,*
Commanding-in-Chief,
British Armies in France.

*No. III.

†No. II.

V.

The War Office to the High Commissioner for the Dominion of Canada.

WAR OFFICE, LONDON, S.W.,
3rd July, 1916.

SIR,—I am commanded by the Army Council to forward for the information of the Canadian Government copies of two letters, dated 28th May, 1916, and 21st June, 1916,* recently received from the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, the Armies in France, on the subject of the Ross rifle, the second of these letters being in response to a War Office letter forwarding to General Headquarters, France, a copy of the telegram, dated 6th June, 1916, from the Governor-General of Canada to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

It will be remembered that in June, 1915, Sir John French reported that he had ordered the re-arming of the Canadian Infantry owing to the two facts:—

- (1.) That the Ross rifle could not be relied upon to work smoothly with the ammunition then available.
- (2.) The want of confidence in the Ross rifle which a large number of the Canadian Infantry felt as evidenced by the fact that 3,000 of them had re-armed themselves with Lee-Enfield rifles taken from casualties on the battlefield.

Subsequent to this an alteration was made to the rifles in existence and those under manufacture by which it was hoped to get over the defect mentioned at (1)

In view of the opinion now expressed by Sir Douglas Haig, the Army Council agree with him that the efficiency of the Ross rifle has been fully tested in the field, and they have, after due consideration, approved his proposal to exchange the rifles of the 2nd and 3rd Canadian Divisions for the Lee-Enfield pattern, and steps will be taken forthwith to carry out the exchange.

I am to say that in the circumstances the Army Council hope to be able to utilize the Ross rifles released by the troops in France, and also those now in possession of the Canadian troops in England, for other purposes connected with the war, but they would be glad if steps could be taken to stop any more rifles of this pattern being brought to England, it being understood that the Army Council would thereby make themselves responsible for supplying the necessary rifles to the troops from Canada on arrival in England, and they see no reason to doubt their being able to do this.

I am commanded to add in response to the request contained in Sir George Perley's letter of the 26th ultimo† to Sir William Robertson that, should the Canadian Government be desirous of undertaking the manufacture of a rifle of a different pattern than the Ross, and suitable for use during the present war, and wish for the Army Council's opinion on this subject, it is thought that a rifle made to the same pattern as that now being produced in America for the British Army would probably be the best one to adopt. This rifle is on the lines of the Lee-Enfield, Mark III., but has had embodied in it many improvements which have been arrived at in connection with a new pattern rifle which the Army Council were about to adopt just before the outbreak of war.

I am, &c.,

(Sgd.) B. B. CUBITT.

*Nos. II and IV.

†Not printed.

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